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JAMIESON'S SCOTTISH DICTIONARY.

AN
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF
34246
THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE:

ILLUSTRATING
THE WORDS IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS, BY EXAMPLES FROM ANCIENT AND MODERN WRITERS;
SHewing THEIR AFFINITY TO THOSE OF OTHER LANGUAGES, AND ESPECIALLY THE NORTHERN;
EXPLAINING MANY TERMS, WHICH, THOUGH NOW OBSOLETE IN ENGLAND, WERE FORMERLY
COMMON TO BOTH COUNTRIES; AND ELUCIDATING NATIONAL RITES, CUSTOMS, AND
INSTITUTIONS, IN THEIR ANALOGY TO THOSE OF OTHER NATIONS:

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
A DISSERTATION ON THE ORIGIN OF THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE:

BY
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FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, AND OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

A NEW EDITION,

CAREFULLY REVISED AND COLLATED, WITH THE ENTIRE SUPPLEMENT INCORPORATED,

BY
JOHN LONGMUIR, A.M., LL.D., AND DAVID DONALDSON, F.E.I.S.

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ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

K.

Words not found under this letter may be sought under C.

This letter is used in the formation of diminutives. Thus in Germ., *Funke*, scintilla, igniculus, is derived from *fun*, ignis; *mannle*, *mannli*, homunculus (E. *manikin*) from *man*. In Slav. *synk*, filiolus, from *syn*, filius, a son. V. Wacht. Prol. Sect. 6, vo. K. K1.

Similar examples occur in S., as *Stirk*, q. v. In different counties, and especially in the West of S., *ec* or *ect* is used as a termination of names when given to children, as *Jameck*, from *James*, &c., also of nouns which have a similar application; as *lasseck*, a little girl or *lass*.

It has been observed, indeed, that the S. language possesses two, in some instances three, degrees of diminution, expressive of difference of age, relation, size, &c. In Clydes., where the father is *James*, the son is *hame*, the grandson *hamock*. From *man*, are formed *mannie*, a little man, *mannock*, one who is decrepit or very diminutive, and *mannikin*, as in E., a dwarf. While *lad* signifies a youth or stripling, *laddie* denotes one under the age of puberty, *laddock*, a boy who has not yet gone to school, *laddikin*, a boy in arms. Dr. Geddes mentions four diminutives; as from *lass*,—*lassy*, *lassie*, *lassiey*, and *lassikin*. Trans. Soc., Antiq. S., p. 418. *Wife*, *wifock*, and *wifockie* are derivatives from E. *wife*. The latter is common, S. B.

It seems, however, not to have been restricted to diminutives, but to have been used in the formation of nouns of a general description. Thus *renk*, *rink*, a race, was probably from *renn-an*, to run. It has the same general use in Germany.

It seems also occasionally used in forming ludicrous designations; as *clagcock*, a woman who has her gown clogged with mire; *playok*, a child's toy.

KA, s. V. KAY.

[To KAA, KAW, CA, v. a. To chase, to drive; as, "to kaa sheep;" part. pres. *kaain*, used also as a s. S.

"To kaa whales" is a common phrase in Orkn. and Shetl., where these animals often appear on the coast in large numbers. As soon as they are sighted, the fishermen put off in their skiffs, get outside of the herd, and by making a noise with their oars, shooting

and throwing stones, drive or "kaa" the whales into shallow water, where they run aground and are soon killed. V. Gloss. Orkn. and Shetl.]

[KAAIN, s. A driving or kaaing of whales; also, the number of whales in a herd or drove, Orkn. and Shetl.]

[KAAK, CALE, s. Chalk.]

[To KAAK, v. a. To mark with chalk.]

[KAAM, s. A mould for casting metal into bullets, Clydes., Orkn. and Shetl.]

[KAAMERIL, s. The beam from which a butcher suspends the carcase of an ox.]

[KAARM, s. A mass or heap of dirt, Shetl.]

[To KAAV, v. n. To snow heavily.]

[KAAVIE, s. A heavy fall of snow, Shetl.]

KABBELOW, s. 1. Cod-fish, which has been salted and hung for a few days, but not thoroughly dried, Ang.

2. The name given to cabbage and potatoes mashed together, Loth.

Belg. *kabbelaars*, Germ. *kabbelian*, Sw. *kabejjo*, Dan. *kabel-jao*, cod-fish.

[KABBIE-LABBY, s. Confused speaking, many persons talking at the same time, Shetl.; altercation, wrangling, Banffs. V. KEBBIE-LEBBIE.]

[To KABBIE-LABBY, v. n. To altercate, to wrangle; part. pres. *kabbie-labbyin'*, used as a s. and as an adj. As an adj. it is used to imply fretful, quarrelsome, Banffs.]

A

KABE, s. A thowl, or strong pin of wood for keeping an ear steady, Shetl.
Perhaps from Dan. *kib*, a stick.

To KACKY, v. n. "To dung," Gl. Shirreffs, and Picken. V. **CACKIE**.

To KACKY, CACKIE, v. a. To befoul with ordure, S.

Out at the back dore fast she slade,
And loes'd a beekle wi' some bands;
She cackied Jock for a' his pride, &c.
Country Wedding, Herd's Coll., II. 90.

[KADDIE, CADDIE, s. An ill-natured person, a spoiled child, Orkn. and Shetl.]

KADES, s. pl. Given as the designation of a disease of sheep; Campbell's Journ., i. 227. V. **FAGE**.

To KAE, v. a. Expl. "to invite."

"Kae me, and I'll kae you," S. Prov.; "spoken when great people invite and feast one another, and neglect the poor." Kelly, p. 227.

I am not acquainted with this word. It may have been used after the S. form *Ca*, in the same sense with E. *call*, as it occurs in Lake xiv. 12, 13: "When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends:—but—call the poor." &c. I suspect, however, that it is a vicious orthography.

KAE, interj. Pshaw; tush; expressive of disapprobation or contempt; pron. like E. *fair*, Angus, Mearns; as, "*Kae* wi' your haivers," away with your nonsense; *Kaigh*, Fife, id.

It is equivalent to *Get away* in E. As *Kaeae*, (pronounced so rapidly that the *e* is scarcely heard,) is pretty generally used for *Gas awa*, i.e., *go away*; *kae* seems merely a further abbreviation. Teut. *ka*, however, is rendered, Interfectio variis affectus explicans, Kilian.

[KAE, s. A neat little person; used as a term of affection. Metaph. meaning of *ka*, *kae*, *kay*, a jackdaw, Banffs.]

[To KAE, v. n. To caw, Banffs.]

[To KAGG, v. a. To grieve, to vex, Orkn.]

[KAGGIT, part. pt. Grieved, vexed, *ibid.*]

KAID, s. The sheep-louse. V. **KID**.

To KAID, v. a. To desire the male; applied to cats, Dumfr. V. **CATE**.

KAIDING, s. The state of a cat desiring the male, *ibid.*

KAIDING-TIME, s. The period during which cats are thus inclined, *ibid.*

KAIF, adj. Tame; also familiar. V. **CAIF**.

KAIBAIKAR, s. A baker of cakes.

"The *kaibaike* wer conuict for the selling of penny *kaika*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1641, V. 17. *Caib-kesteris*, *ibid.*

KAIL, KALE, s. 1. The herb in E. called colewort, S. It is used indeed as a sort of generic name, not only denoting all the species of colewort, but also cabbages, which are denominated *bow-kail*.

"There is *kail*, potatoes, turnip, and every kind of garden roots." P. Galspie, Sutherl. Statist. Acc., ii. 29. V. **GRAP, v.**

"The village was more than half a mile long, the cottages being irregularly divided from each other by gardens, or yards, as the inhabitants call them, of different sizes, where (for it is Sixty Years since) the now universal potatoe was unknown, but which were stored with gigantic plants of *kale* or colewort, encircled with groves of nettles, and here and there a large hemlock, or the national thistle, overshadowing a quarter of the petty inclosure." Waverley, i. 104.

Wedderburn has been at pains to distinguish the different kinds of colewort commonly used in his time.

"*Brassica*, great *kail*, unlooked. *Brassica capitata alba*, white looked *kail*. *Brassica crispata*, frizzled or curled *kail*. *Brassica minor*, smaller *kail*.—*Canlis*, a *ka-l-stock*." Vocab., p. 13.

Isl. Dan. *kaal*, id. Sw. *kaal*, cabbage.

The Isl. word *kaal* is used in a singular connexion, in the answer made by Olaf, Son of Harold, King of Norway, to Canute the Great. When the latter had conquered England, he sent messengers to Olaf, requiring that, if he wished to retain possession of the crown of Norway, he should come and acknowledge himself to be his vassal, and hold his kingdom as a *fes* from him. Harold replied: "Canute alone reigns over Denmark and England, having also subdued great part of Scotland. Now, he enjoins me to deliver up the kingdom left in inheritance by my ancestors: but he must moderate his desires. *Edr Avert mun kanna einn aella at eta kaal allt a Englandi? Fyrr mun kanna thu orka, ena ec sacra honom ne einn lotning.*" Literally; "Does he allane ettle to eat all the *kail* of England? First mun he work this, ere I raise up my heid to him, or loat to him or any vthir." Sturl. Heims. Kr. Johna. Antiq. C. Scand., p. 276.

2. Broth made of greens, but especially of coleworts, either with or without meat, S.

The Monks of Melros made *gude kail*

On Friday when they fastit.

Spec. Gossly Songs, p. 27.

On thee aft Scotland chows her cood,

In soups, scones, the wale o' food!

Or tumblin in the boiling flood

Wi' *kail* an' beef.

Burns, III. 12.

"As many herbs were put into the Scotch kinds of broth, hence *kail*—came to signify *broth*." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 147.

"A. Bor. *cole*, *kaal*, or *kail*, pottage or broth made of cabbage;" Groce. The learned Lhuyd mentions Arm. *kaul*, id.; adding that "this word runs through many languages or dialects, and is nothing but the Latine *Caulis*, a synonyme of *brassica*, called thence Colewort." Ray's Collect., p. 124, 125.

I hesitated for some time, whether the generally received idea, that the name of *kail* is given to broth in S. as always implying the idea of its being made with vegetables, and especially with coleworts, was altogether well-founded. The ground of hesitation was the circumstance of C. B. *cawl*, being given by William Richards as the general name for porridge or pottage, and also for broth; and leek-porridge being rendered *cawl cennin*, where the sense of the generic name appears as limited by the addition. But, on further examination, I find that the term *cawl* not only signifies "any kind of pottages or gruel, in which there is cab-

bage, or a mixture of any other herbs, a hodge-podge," but also cabbage, colewort, &c., in their natural state; and Owen seems justly to have given the latter as the primary signification; whereas Thomas Richards has inverted this order. *Caul*, in A.-S., is confined to the sense of Brassica, Caulis, "coles or coleworts," Somner. It also assumes the forms of *caul* and *cawel*, Lye.

8. Used metonymically for the whole dinner; as constituting, among our temperate ancestors, the principal part, S.

Hence, in giving a friendly invitation to dinner, it is common to say, "Will you come, and tak your *kail* wi' me?" This, as a learned friend observes, resembles the French invitation, *Voulez vous venir manger la soupe avec moi?*

"But hear ye, neighbour,—if ye want to hear any thing about lang or short sheep, I will be back here to my *kail* against ane o'clock." *Tales of my Landlord*, p. 31.

BAREFIT, or BAREFOOT KAIL. Broth made without meat, Loth.; the same with *Water-kail*, S.

The allusion is evidently to a person who is not encumbered with stockings and shoes.

KAIL-BELL, s. The dinner-bell, S.

But hark! the *kail-bell* rings, and I
Mann gas link aff the pot;
Come see, ye haah, how sair I sweat
To stagh your guts, ye sot.
Watty and Madge, Hard's Coll., ii. 109.

From time immemorial, one of the town-bells has been daily rung, at a certain hour, on every lawful day except Saturday, to remind the good citizens of Edinburgh to repair to dinner, lest they should be apt to forget this necessary part of the work of the day; or perhaps to give a hint to customers, who might be so indiscreet as to prolong their higgling at a very unseasonable time. At this summons, half a century ago, shops were almost universally shut from one to two o'clock, P.M.

"In 1763—it was a common practice to lock the shops at one o'clock, and to open them after dinner at two." *Stat. Acc., Edin., vi. 608.*

KAIL-BLADE, s. A leaf of colewort, S.

"Zachariah, Smylie's black ram—they had laid in Mysie's bed, and keptit frae baeing with a gude fothering of *kail-blades*." R. Gilhaize, ii. 218.

KAIL-BROSE, s. A sort of pottage made of meal and the scum of broth, S. V. BROSE.

KAIL-CASTOCK, s. The stem of the colewort, S.

—"A beggar received nothing but a *kail-castock*," &c. *Edin. Mag. V. PEN, s. 2, and CASTOCK.*

KAIL-GULLY, s. A large knife, used in the country, for cutting and shearing down coleworts, S.

A lang *kail-gully* hang down by his side.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 302.

KAILIE, adj. Producing many leaves fit for the pot; a term applied to coleworts, cabbages, &c., Clydes.

KAILKENNIN, s. Cabbages and potatoes beat together or mashed, Lanarks.

This has probably been originally the same with C. B. *caul-cennin*, leak-porridge.

KAIL-PAT, KAIL-POT, s. A pot in which broth is made, S.

"Set ane of their noses within the smell of a *kail-pot*, and their lugs within the sound of a fiddle, and whistle them back if ye can." *The Pirate, i. 256.*

"*Kail-pot*, pottage-pot, North." *Grose.*

KAIL-RUNT. V. RUNT.

KAIL-SEED, s. The seed of colewort, S.

"Declaration, containing a description of the method of raising *kail-seed*, from burying the blades in the earth. Transmitted by the Lord Colvil." *Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 289.*

KAIL-SELLER, s. A green-grocer, one who sells vegetables.

Among those belonging to Aberdeen, who were slain in a battle with Montrose, mention is made of "John Calder *kail-seller* there." *Spalding, ii. 241.*

This profession, even so long ago, was distinct from that of fruiterer; for in the same list we find "John Nicolson *fruitman* there."

KAIL-STOCK, s. A plant of colewort, S.

They felled all our hens and cocks,
And rooted out our *kail-stocks*.

Cotter's Mock Poem, P. I. p. 58.

Then first and foremost, thro' the *kail*
Their *stocks* man a' be sought ane.

Hallowe'en, Burns, iii. 136.

Sw. kaalstok, the stem or stalk of cabbage; *Widag. Dan. kaalstilk, id.*

KAIL-WIFE, s. A green-woman, S. a common figure for a scold.

It's folly with *kail-wives* to flyte;
Some dogs bark best after they bite.

Cleland's Poems, p. 112.

Truth could not get a dish of fish,
For cooks and *kail-wives* both refus'd him,
Because he plained of their dish.

Pennecuik's Poems, p. 88.

"The queans was in sik a fitty-farry, that they began to mison' ane anither like *kail-wives*." *Journal from London, p. 8.*

"The whole show—came into the Hall; a stately maiden madam, in a crimson mantle, attended by six misses carrying baskets of flowers, scattering round sweet-smelling herbs, with a most majestic air, leading the van. She was the king's *kail-wife*, or, as they call her in London, his Majesty's herb-woman." *The Steam-Boat, p. 215.*

KAIL-WORM, s. 1. The vulgar designation of a caterpillar, S.

2. Metaph. applied to a slender person, dressed in green.

"I heard that green *kail-worm* of a lad name his Majesty's health." *Tales of my Landlord, ii. 77.*

Dan. kaalorm, id., orm, signifying vermis.

KAIL-YARD, s. A kitchen-garden; thus denominated, because colewort is the principal article in the gardens of the common people, S.

"The Society schoolmaster has a salary of 10l. with a dwelling-house and school-house,—a *kail-yard*, with an acre of ground." *P. Far, Sutherl. Statist. Acc., iii. 542.*

"I was told, that, when any of those houses was grown old and decayed, they often did not repair it, but, taking out the timber, they let the walls stand as a *st* enclosure for a *Cale-Yard*, i.e., a little garden for cabbages, and that they built anew upon another spot." Lett. from a Gentleman in North of S., i. 33.
Sw. *Aselgard*, a garden of cabbage; also, a garden of herbs; *Widag*.

To GET one's KAIL THROUGH THE REEK. 1. To meet with severe reprehension, S.

2. To meet with what causes bitterness, or thorough repentance, as to any course that one has taken, S.

In allusion to broth being made bitter and unpalatable in consequence of being much smoked.

To GIE one HIS KAIL THROUGH THE REEK.

1. To give one a severe reproof, to subject to a complete scolding-match, S.

"They set till the sodgers, and I think they got them their *kail* through the reek! Bastards o' the where of Babylon was the best words in their wame." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 12.

2. To punish with severity, including the idea of something worse than hard language, S.

"If he brings in the Glengyle folk, and the Glenfinlas and Balquhiddar lads, he may come to gie you your *kail* through the reek." Rob Roy, iii. 75.

To GA' OUT O' A KAIL-YAIRD. V. CALL, CAW, v.

KAIL-STRAIK, s. Straw laid on beams; anciently used instead of iron, for drying corn, Roxb.

To KAIM, KAME, KEME, v. a. To comb, S. part. pa. *kemmyt*, combed.

Of piet echo gariandis for his tyndis hie,
The dore also fall oft tyme *keme* wald sche;
And *faie* eys wasche in till *ane* fontane clere.
Doug. *Virgil*, 224, 24.

O wha will *kame* my yellow hair,
With a new made silver *kame*!
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 53.

"*Kame* *seuil*, *kame* *sair*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 47.
Chaucer uses *kambe*.

Kame thine head right jolly. Rom. Rose.

To *kame* against the hair, to oppose, S.

But when they see how I am guided here,
They winna stand to reckon lang I fear.
For tho' I say't mysell, they're nae to *kame*
Against the hair, a-fieldward or at hame.
Reed's *Holmoe*, p. 105.

KAIM, s. A comb, S.

But she has stown the king's redding *kaim*,
Likewise the queen her wedding knife,
And sent the tokens to Carmichael,
To cause young Logie get his life.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 246.

Sn.-G. Dan. Belg. *kam*, A.-S. *comb*, Alem. *camf*,
Ital. *comb-ur*, id.

This term bears a figurative sense in a proverb common in Teviotd.; "Ye hae brocht an ill *kaim* to your head;" signifying that one has brought some mischief on one's self.

KAMESTER, s. A woolcomber. V. KEME.

KAMYNG CLAYTH.

"Item, *ane kamyng clayth* sewit with blak silk, and *ane baird clait* thairto.—Item, *ane kais of kams* of grene velvot." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 282.

This is part of "the clothing for the kingis Majesty," while a boy. The use of the combing cloth will be easily conjectured. V. KAIM, KAME, v.

KAIM, KAME, s. 1. A low ridge, Lanarks.

2. This term in Ayr. is used to denote the crest of a hill, or those pinnacles which resemble a cock's *comb*, whence the name is supposed to have been given.

The term has a similar application in Shetland.

"*Kaim* is a name generally given to a ridge of high hills." Edmonston's *Zetl. Isl.*, i. 139.

3. A camp or fortress, S.

"The three lairds were outlawed for this offence; and Barclay, one of their number, to screen himself from justice, erected the *kaim* (i.e., the camp, or fortress) of Mathers, which stands upon a rocky, and almost inaccessible peninsula overhanging the German ocean." Minstrelsy Border, ii. 378, N.

"His route, which was different from that which he had taken in the morning, conducted him past the small ruined tower, or rather vestige of a tower, called by the country people the *Kaim* of Dorncleugh." Guy Mannering, iii. 123.

It is said of one in the Parish of Newton, a few miles South-east from Edinburgh: "It is evidently altogether artificial. The people of the country have always called it the *kaim*, supposed by some to be a corruption of the word *camp*, but which in the Scottish dialect is of the same import with the English word *comb*. What is here called the *kaim*, has no resemblance to a Roman camp, or to the *rings* already described, as existing in mountainous districts. It must have been a work of great labour, and resembles more the rampart of a city than any inferior object. Throughout all Scotland, small ridges, though evidently, or at least apparently, formed by nature, receive the appellation of *Kaims*." Beauties of Scotland, i. 329.

"East from Mortonhall are the two *Kaims*, in which there have been various fortifications. And these are the origin of the name; for *Kaim*, in our old language, signifies camps or fortifications." Acc. P. Liberton, Trans. Antiq. Soc., i. 304.

Perhaps it may deserve to be mentioned, that Du Cange gives a similar sense to the Fr. word *combe*.

Agnum fossa seu terra in tumuli modum elevata munitionum, Combe alicubi vocant. V. *Tumba*, 2 col. 1337.

4. *Kaim*, as occurring in the designation of a place, has been explained "crooked hill."

"In the middle of these appearances is the Holehaugh-knoes;—and a little way above them *Dun Kaim*, originally *Dun Cam*, the fort on the crooked hill, from *Dun*, a fortified hill, and *Cam*, crooked." Notes to Pennecnik's *Descr. Tweedd.*, p. 122.

Sn.-G. *kam*, vertex, apex, used to denote the summit of a house. In Mod. Sax. *kam* signifies the summit of a mound. Idiot. Hamb., p. 365, ap. Ihre. Some suppose, that this is an oblique sense of *kam*, as signifying either a cock's comb, or the crest of a helmet. Ihre contends that it is radically a different word; and probably of the same family with Fr. *cime*, the highest part of a mountain, of a house, of a tree, &c. This has been deduced from L. B. *cima*, denoting the summit of trees and herbs; which, Isidor. says, is q. *comes*; Orig. 1260. 59.

To **KAIM** down, *v. a.* To strike with the forefeet, applied to a horse. When he strikes so as to endanger any one near him, it is said, *I thought he wad hae kaim'd him down*; Selkirks.

KAIN, KAIN-FOWLS. *V. CANE.*

[**KAIR**, *s.* Much handling, constant working with, Banffs.]

[To **KAIR**, *v. a.* 1. To separate the bits of straw from oats, barley, &c., by throwing the mixture over the hands, and retaining the straw in the hands, *ibid.*

2. To mix, to mingle; used with prep. *the-gither*, *ibid.*

3. To handle much; used with prep. *amon'*, *ibid.*

[**KAIRIN'**, *part. pr.* Used as a *s.* in each of the meanings given, *ibid.*]

KAIR, *s.* A mire, a puddle, Fife, *carre*, A. Bor. a hollow place where water stands; Ray. Sw. *kiaerr*, Isl. *kiarmyrar*, paludes. Verel. Ind.

KAIRD, *s.* A gipsy. *V. CAIRD.*

KAIRD TURNERS. "Small base money made by tinkers;" Gl. Spalding.

"The *kaird* turners simpliciter discharged, as false coiners." *Troubles*, i. 197. *V. CAIRD* and *TURNER*.

KAIRDIQUE, *s.* Corr. from *Quart d'ecu*, a Fr. coin, in value 18d. sterling.

"Ordaines the spaces [species] of money to pass in the kingdom for the avoies after specified;—The Rose Noble eleven punds, the *Kairdique* twentie shillings." *Acts Ch. I.*, Ed. 1814, vi. 197.

KAIRNEY, *s.* A small heap of stones.

*I met ayont the kairney,
Jenny Nettles, Jenny Nettles,
Singing till her hairny, &c.*
Herod's Coll., ii. 60.

Apparently a dimin. from *CAIRN*, *q. v.*

KAIRS, *s. pl.* Rocks through which there is an opening, *S.*

A. S. *corr*, a rock. These are also called *staire*. *V. SKAIR*.

HAIR-SKYN, *s.* A calf's skin.

"Ane half hunder lam skynnis, xx *hair skynnis*." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1551.

KAISART, *s.* A cheese-vat, or wooden vessel in which the curds are pressed and formed into cheese; also called *chizzard*; *S. B.*

Teut. kase-horde, *id. fascella, fascina, cascaria*; *Kilian*. One might also suppose that the Isl. retained the radical word, whence Lat. *cas-eus*, *Teut. kacer*, *E. cheese*, &c., are derived. For Isl. *keys* denotes the stomach or maw whence the rennet, *S. earning*, is

formed: *aqualionus, quo lac coagulari et incaseari possit. Kacer, condimentum lactis ad coagulandum ex visceribus vitali; kiacetr, incaseatus*; *G. Andr.*

[**KAISTE**, *pret.* Dug, cleared away, *Lindsay*, *Dial. Experience and ane Courtseour*, l. 1700.]

To **KAITHE**, *v. n.* To appear, to shew one's self.

Be blaithe, my merrie men, be blaithe,

Argyll sall haue the worse,

Giue he into this countrie blaithe.

Battell of Balrinnes, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 348.

Not "come," as in *Gl.* It is merely a vitiated orthography of *Kiitha*, *q. v.*, as *blaithe* is put for *blithe*.

KAITHSPELL, CAITHSPELL, *s.*

"Oure souerane lord—understanding that the housis, biggingis, ginnellis, orchardis, yardis, doucattis, *kaithspell*, cloistour, and hail office cituat within the boundis—of the priorie and abbay place of Sanctandrouis,—is for the maist pairt alreddie decayit—grantis full power and libertie to—Lodouik Duik of Levenox—to sett in few ferme—quhatsameir particular pairt or pairtis of the place within the said precinctis,—ducait, *kaithspell*, cloister and grenia, and hail waist boundis," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 155.

In the same Act it is written *Caithspell*.

This most probably should have been *Kaichspell* and *Caichspell*, a tennis-court, or place for playing at ball; *Teut. kasts-spel, sphaeristerium locus exercitio pilae destinatus. V. CACHER-FOLK, CATCHFUL.*

[**KAIVE**, *s.* A tossing of the fore legs, rearing; when followed by prep. *up*, it denotes climbing, Banffs.]

[To **KAIVE**, *v. n.* 1. To toss the fore legs, to rear, *ibid.*

2. With prep. *up*, to climb, to scale, *ibid.*]

[**KAIVIN**, *part. pr.* Used in each of the above meanings both as a *s.* and as an *adj.*, *ibid.*]

[**KAIVLE**, *s.* A wooden bit used to prevent a lamb from sucking the ewe, *ibid.*
Dan. kieule, Isl. kafi, a small stick.]

[To **KAIVLE**, *v. a.* To fix a wooden bit in the mouth of a lamb, to prevent it from sucking the ewe, *Shetl.*]

[**KAIVY**, *s.* 1. A great number of persons or of living creatures, *Clydes*, Banffs.

2. A place for keeping fowls, a hencoop, *ibid.* *V. CAVIE.*]

KAIZAR, *s.* A frame in which cheeses are suspended from the roof of a room, in order to their being dried or preserved in safety, Fife.

KAKERISS, *s. pl.*

"The geir vnderwrittin, viz. ane spinyne quheill, ij d. *kakeries*, tua d. *burdis* aik & fir, als makill grathite

hurdle as wald be ene kist." Aberd. Reg., V. 16, p. 661.

Can this denote chess-boards, from Fr. *échiquier*, a checker, or L.B. *concor-tum*, id., the *s.* being thrown away?

KALLIVER, s. That species of fire-arms called a *calliver*.

"This day, or a day before, Jhone Cookburnis schip came in out of Flandria, wherein was thrie kistis of *halfearts*; in ilk kist 30 or 24 [40] peices; four or fyve last of poulder, with some money in firkinis." R. Bannatyne's Transact., p. 237.

[KALLOWED, part. adj.] Calved; as, "a new-kallowed coo," Shetl. Isl. *kalfa*, Dan. *kåbe*, to calve.]

[KALWART, adj.] Cold, sharp; generally applied to the weather, Shetl.]

KAMING CLAYTH, V. under **KAIM, s.**

KAMSHACHLE, adj. Applied to what is difficult to repeat, South of S.

"But then the dilogue [dialogue] comes in, and it is one *kamshachle* I canna word it, though I canna say it's misheard either." Brownie of Bodebeck, i. 217. V. **CAMSHAUGHLED.**

[KANN, s.] Cleverness, adroitness, capability, Shetl.]

KANNIE, adj. Prudent, &c. V. **CANNY.**

[KANNIE, s.] A yoke-shaped piece of wood between the stammareen and stem, Shetl.]

KAPER, s. A piece of cake, covered with butter, and a slice of cheese above it. V. **CAPER.**

[KAPER-NOITED, adj.] Ill-natured, fractious, Shetl. V. **CAPER-NOITED.]**

KAR, KARRIE, adj. Left-handed. V. **KER.**

[KARDOOS, s.] A fine cut tobacco procured from the Dutch, Shetl. Dan. *Karduus*, paper case for tobacco.]

KARL, V. CARL.

KARRELYNG, V. CARALYNGIS, and CAROLEWYN.

KARRIEWHITCHIT, s. A fondling term for a child, Ang.

Carrichet is used by Ben Jonson to denote the humour of a low would-be wit; as if it were a parody of *crotch*, as signifying "a perverse conceit."

"All the fowle i' the Fayre, I meane, all the dirt in Smithfield (that's one of Mr. Littlewit's *carrichets* now) will be throwne at our banner to-day, if the matter do's not please the people." Bartholmew Fayre, p. 68.

KARTIE, KERTIE, s. A species of louse, in form resembling a crab, which frequently infests the *pubes* of some of the lowest classes, S.

K. Crablonse; Pediculus Inguinalis, or Pubis of Linn. In Teut. it is denominated *plattys*, in Sw. *kattis*, from the flatness of its form, as Kilian observes; Vulgo, *pediculus planus*, a planitie et latitudine corporis; Ital. *plattolo*.

Teut. *kerts* is expl. *orena*, incisura, also *poder*, *summa*; and *kert-en*, *oremare*, *subagitare*; Isl. *kartis* is rendered *remordens*, G. Andr.; *pungens*, Halderson. The latter gives *kerts* as signifying scabrities, also *aculeus*, a small nail.

Perhaps the first syllable is formed from *Su.-G. kær*, dear, Lat. *car-us*.

[KASH, s.] A pouch, a tobacco pouch, Shetl.]

KATABELLA, KATABELLY, s. The Hen Harrier, Orkn.

"The Hen Harrier (*Falco cyaneus*, Lin. Syst.) here called the *katabella*, is a species very often met with." Barry's Orkney, p. 312.

As this species of hawk is extremely destructive to young poultry, and the feathered game, (Penn. Zool., p. 194) it might seem to have got an Ital. name; *Egli è un cattivello*, he is a little cunning rogue; Altieri.

To KATE, v. n. To desire the male or female; a term used only of cats, S. V. **CATE, CAIT, KAID.**

This must be radically the same with O. E. "*Ketty* as cattya. Catello.—*Keotings* as cattia. Catillat-us." Prompt. Parv.

KATE, KATIE, s. Abbrev. of *Catherine*.

KATHERANES, KETHARINES, V. CAT-ERANES.

[KATHIL, s.] 1. A kind of drink, consisting of an egg whipped up, mixed with boiling water, cream, rum or gin, and sweetened; called also *egg-kathil*, Banffs.

2. Anything reduced to a pulp, *ibid.*]

[To KATHIL, v. a.] 1. To reduce to a pulp, *ibid.*

2. To beat with great severity, *ibid.*]

KATIE-HUNKERS, adv. A term used to express a particular mode of sliding on the ice, especially where there is a declivity. The person sits on his or her hams; and in this attitude is either moved onward by the first impulse received, or is drawn by a companion holding each hand, Loth.

It may be conjectured, from the use of the abbreviation of the name *Catherine*, that this mode was at first confined to girls. For the last part of the word. V. **HUNKER, n.**, and **HUNKERS, s.**

[KATMOGIT, adj.] Applied to animals white coloured with black legs and belly, Shetl. Isl. *quidr*, and *mogottr*, the belly of a dark colour: Scot. *kyte*, belly.]

KATOGLE, s. The eagle-owl, Orkn.

"The Eagle Owl (*striz bubo*, Lin. Syst.) our *kat-ogle* or *stock owl*, is but rarely met with, and only on the

hilly and retired parts of the country." Barry's Orkney, p. 312.

Sw. *kattgla*, id. V. Penn. Zool., p. 202. Dan. *kat ugle* a screech-owl. It seems to receive its name from its resemblance to a cat. Germ. *kauts*, however, which signifies an owl, while it is viewed by some as synon. with *kats*, *fells*, is by others rendered *q. ka-ut*, as expressive of the hooting noise made by this animal. V. Wachter.

KATOURIS, *s. pl.* Caterers, providers.

The *Pitt* and the *Pipe* glad cryand *proed*,
Befor this prince as past, as pair of purveyoris,—
To clark fra the commons, as King's *katuris*.
Houlat, iii. 1, MS.

V. CATOUR.

KATY-HANDED, *adj.* Left-handed, Ayra.

"The Doctor and me had great sport about the spurtle-sword,—for it was very incommodious to me on the left side, as I have been all my days *katy-handed*." The Steam-Boat, p. 191.

Evidently a word of Celtic origin. Gael. *ciot-ach*; Ir. *kíach*; C. B. *chúich*, *chúichig*, id.

[KAT-YUGL, *s.* The eagle-owl, Orkn. and Shetl. Dan. *kat*, a cat, *ugle*, an owl; Sw. and Isl. *ugla*, A.-S. *ule*, Germ. *eule*, id. V. **KATOGL**.

KAUCH (gutt.), *s.* Great bustle, confusion, perturbation, Gall.

"To be in a *kauch*, to be in an extreme flutter; not knowing which way to turn; over head and ears in business." Gall. *Knoyck*.

It seems to be the same word that is used as a *v.*

See laughing, and *kauching*,
Then *kauch* would follow me.

Auld Song, *ibid.* p. 349.

This must be viewed as the same with *Keach*, Dumfr.; and most probably with *Caigh*, denoting anxiety, Renfr. Isl. *kiagg* expresses a similar idea: *Vagatus difficilis sub onere*; *kiagg-a*, *aegre sub onere procedere*; Halderson.

[KAVABURD, *s.* Snow drifted violently by the wind, Shetl. Isl. *kafa*, Teut. *kaven*, and *byrd*, *burd*, thick, suffocating drift.]

To **KAVE**, *v. a.* "To clean; to have the corn, to separate the straw from the corn;" Gall. Encycl. V. **CAVE**, and **KEVE**.

KAVEL, **KEVEL**, **CAVEL**, *s.* An opprobrious designation, denoting a mean fellow.

—Cowkins, hensels, and culroun *here's*.—

Dumbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

Ane *cessel*, quilk was never at the scule,
Will rin to Rome, and keep ane bischope mule;
And syne come hame with mony colorit crack,
With ane bairdin of benefices on his back.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., li. 228.

—A' the rout began to revel:

The Bride about the King she skipped,
Till out starts Carle and Cavel.

Country Wedding, Watson's Coll., iii. 50.

King, I suspect, is misprinted for *ring*. Carle and Cavel seems to have been a proverbial phrase for, honest man and rogue, or all without distinction. V. **KAVEL**, *v.*

KAVELLING and **DELING**. Dividing by *cavel* or lot, Act. Dom. Conc. V. **CAVELL**, *v.*

KAVEL-MELL, *s.* A sledge-hammer, a hammer of a large size used for breaking stones, &c., Loth.

This is apparently allied to Isl. *kefi*, baculus, cylindrus; item palanga; Halderson. V. **CAVEL**.

[To KAVVLE, **KAVLE**, *v. a.* To take hooks out of the mouth of large fish by means of a small stick notched at one end, Shetl. Dan. *kivle*, Isl. *kefli*, a small stick.]

KAWR, *s. pl.* Calves, Banffs.

When left alone, she cleant the house,
Pat on a bra' fire i' the chimly,
Than milkt the kye an' fed the *kawr*.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 71. V. **CAWR**.

KAY, **KA**, **KAE**, *s.* A jack-daw, monedula, S.

This was the clud of *kayis* and *crawia*.

Dumbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 21, st. 12.

Se fast declyns Cynthia the mone,
And *kayis* keklys on the rufe above.

Doug. Virgil, 202, 13.

Bark like aue dog, and kekil like aue *ka*.

Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 187.

Burns writes *Kae*, iii. 25.

Teut. *kae*, A.-S. *ceo*, Alem. *ka*, Belg. *ka*, *kawer*, Sa.-G. *kaja*, Norw. *kake*, *kaye*, Hisp. *gajo*, Fr. *gay*, id.

This bird is also by the vulgar called *ka wattie*, *kay wattie*, S. B. This name would appear formed from Teut. *kawett-en*, *vociferari instar monedulae*, *garrire*; to cry, or chatter like a jackdaw. Hence,

KAY-WITTED, **KAE-WITTED**, *adj.* Hare-brained, half-witted, S.; *q.* giddy as a jack-daw.

"That *kae-witted* bodie o' a dominie's turned his harns a' thegither." Campbell, i. 329.

KAYME, **KAME**, *s.* A wax *kayme*, a honeycomb, MS. *cayme*.

He gert men mony pottis ma,
Off a fute breid, round; and all tha
Wer dep wp till a mannys kne;
Se thyk, that thai mycht liknyt be
Til a wax *cayme*, that beis mais.

Barbour, xi. 368, MS.

—Of thare kynd thame list swarms out bryng,
Or in *kames* incluse thare hony clene.

Doug. Virgil, 26. 32.

A.-S. *hunig-camb*.

KAY-WATTIE, *s.* A jack-daw. V. **KAY**.

KAZZIE-CHAIR. V. under **CASSIE**.

KEACH, **KEAGH**, *s.* Uneasiness of mind, arising from too great anxiety about domestic affairs, or hurry and pressure of business of any sort; bustle, anxious exertion; Dumfr. This is only a variety of *Kauch*, *q. v.*

KEADY, *adj.* Wanton. V. under **CAIGE**, *v.*

KEAGE, **KEYAGE**, *s.* Duty paid at a quay.

"The office of collectory of the *keage* off the pier [pier] & duety tharoff." Aberl. Reg. "Semblable, the office of *keyage*." *Ibid*.

O. Fr. *quaiage*, *quayage*, droit que le marchands payoient pour déposer leuer marchandise sur la quai d'un port; Roquesfort.

KEAP-STONE, s. A copestone.

"One James Elder, a seaman in Dysert, being att Leith, by the fall of a keap-stone or 2 of some lodging, his head was bruised into pieces, and [he] never spake after." *Lament's Diary*, p. 244.

To KEAVE, v. a. To toss the horns in a threatening way; a term properly applied to horned cattle; to threaten, Ettr. For.

—Claw the traitors wi' a sail,
That took the midden for their bail,
And kin'd the cow abint the tail,
That haer'd at kings themsel.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 40.

This does not seem to be different from *Cave*, *Kave*.

KEAVIE, s. A species of crab.

"I have found these crabs, we call *Keavies*, eating the Shieve-fish greedily." *Sibb. Fife*, p. 140. *Sibb.* describes this as the *Cancer Maia*. *Ibid.*, p. 132. *V. SHIEVE-KEAVIE*, used in the same sense.

KEAVIE-CLERE, s. A crooked piece of iron used for catching crabs, *Fife*.**KEAVLE, s.** "The part of a field which falls to one on a division by lots;" *Gl. Surv. Moray*. *V. CAVEL*.**KEAW, s.** A jackdaw, *Gall.*

And sturyear stories come athwart their minds,
Of bum-bee bykes, pet pynts, doos, and keaws.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 5.

V. KAY.

KEB, s. An insect peculiar to a sheep, the tick or sheep-louse, *Aberd.* This also is the only name for it in *Orkney*; *synon. Ked, Kid, and Fag.*

"Tabanna, a cleg.—Accari, mites. Reduvio, a keb." *Wedderburn's Vocab.*, p. 16.

[KEB, s. 1. A person of small stature; generally applied to infants, *Banffs.***2. Any creature small of its kind, *ibid.*]****To KEB, v. a.** 1. To cast a lamb immat-urely; a term often used to express that a ewe has an abortion, or brings forth a dead lamb; *Border*.

"The legend accounted for this name and appearance by the catastrophe of a noted and most formidable witch who frequented these hills in former days, causing the ewes to keb, and the kine to cast their calves, and performing all the feats of mischief ascribed to these evil beings." *Tales Landl.*, i. 41.

2. A ewe is said to keb, when she has abandoned her lamb, or lost it by death, or in whatever way, Ettr. For.

I am assured, as the result of accurate inquiry, that this is the sense of the word in *Selkirk*, *Peebles*, and the upper part of *Dumfr.* It would seem to be the sense also in *Galloway*. *V. KEB, s.*

KEB, s. A ewe that has lost her lamb, in whatever way, *Ettr. For.*

"Keb-ewes, ewes that have lost their lambs, so fattened for butchers." *Gall. Encycl.*

The late ingenious Dr. Leyden, in his *Compl.*, has said, that "a keb-lamb is a lamb the mother of which dies when it is young." Yet it is denied by shepherds of the south that this phrase is in use among them. I have reason, however, to believe that, in *Roxb.*, the phrase "kabbit lamb" is applied to a lamb that has been born immat-urely.

"Than the laif of ther fat fokkis folloutit on the fellis baytth youis and lammia, kabbie and dailia." *Compl. S.*, p. 103.

2. A sow-pig that has been littered dead, *Roxb.*

This may have been the original sense; as most nearly approaching to that of the *Teut.* word. *V. etymon* under *KEB*.

"A keb-lamb; a lamb, the mother of which dies when it is young;" *Gl. Compl.* *O. E. kabbie* seems to have been used in a similar sense; rendered by *Gouldman*, *Cooper*, &c., *ovis rejicula*, as equivalent to *Culler*, *q.* drawn out of a flock of sheep. *V. Cowal's Law Dict.* The origin of this word is buried in obscurity. It is, however, probably *Goth. Teut. kabbie, kebbe*, according to *Kilian*, signifies a boar-pig, *porcellus*; and we know that a young sheep is called a *hog*, *S.*

KEB, s. "A blow;" *Ayrs.*, *Gl. Picken*; *id. Gall. Encycl.*

C. B. cōb, a knock, a thump; *cōb-isse*, to thump; *Armor. coep*, a stroke. [*Dan. kiep*, a stick.]

[To KEB, v. a. To beat sharply, to punish, *Banffs.*]**KEBAR, s.** [*V. under KEBBIE*, 2.]

Weel, tak' thee that!—vile ruthless creature!
For wha but hates a savage nature!
Sic fate to ilk unsocial kebar,
Who lays a snare to wrang his neighbour.

The Spider, Tannahill's Poems, p. 136.

Perhaps a figurative use of the term *Kebbie*, *caber*, a rafter, a beam, like *Cavel* and *Rung*. *Gael. cabaire*, however, signifies a babblers, and *cablar* any old bird.

To KEBBIE, v. a. To chide, to quarrel, *Ang.*

Su.-G. kifo-a, *Isl. kfo-a*, *Belg. kyo-en*, *id. Su.-G. kfo*, a quarrel. From *kifo* is formed the frequentative *v. kabbie*, *rixari*, *altercari*.

To these *Gael. ciapat-am*, to contend, to quarrel, is most probably allied. Hence,

KEBBIE-LEBBIE, s. Altercation, especially as carried on by a variety of persons speaking at one time, *Ang.* [*V. KABBIE-LABBY.*]

A while in silence scowl'd the crowd,
And syne a kabby-lobby loud
Gat up, an' twenty at a time
Gae their opinions of the crime.

The Piper of Peebles, p. 15.

To KEBBIE-LEBBIE, v. a. To carry on altercation, *Ang.***KEBBIE, KEBBIE-STICK, s.** A staff or stick with a hooked head, *Roxb.*; *Crummie-staff*, *synon. S.*

"Ane o' them was gaun to strike my mother wi' the side o' his broadsword. So I gat up my kabbie at them, and said I wad gie them as gude." *Tales of My Landlord*, iii. 11.

Isl. kapp-r, *fustia*, *radia*, *clava*; *Su.-G. kapp*, *bacula*, whence the diminutive *kacfa*; *Dan. kiep*, *id. kieppe* *slag*, a cudgelling; *Ital. ceppo*, *id.*; *Moes-G. kaupat-jan*, *verberare*.

KEBBRE, s. 1. A piece of wood used in a thatched roof. V. CABOR.

[2. Metaph., a strong person of a somewhat stubborn disposition, Banffs.]

KEBFUCK, KEBUCK, CABBACK, s. A cheese; properly one of a larger size, S.

Let's part it, else lang or the moon
Be chang'd, the *kabuck* will be doon.

Ramsay's Poems, li. 278.

V. WAITE.

"This stone in the Gaelic language obtains the name of *caback na caback*, in the English, or rather Scotch, "*cabbac stone*." *Cabbac* or *cabbac* signifies a cheese. P. Anderier, Lavern. Statist. Acc., iv. 91.

In the south of S. this designation is appropriated to a cheese made of mixed milk.

"A huge *kablock* (a cheese that is made with ewe milk mixed with cow's milk), and a jar of salt butter, were in common to the company." Tales of my Landlord, li. 170.

Gael. *cabag*, a cheese, Shaw. The term, however, might be radically Gothic, or common to both languages. For Kilian mentions Holl. *kobbe*, *caseus major*.

KEBRACH, s. Very lean meat, Loth. V. CABROCH, SKEEBROCH.

KEBRITCH, s. Very lean meat, Roxb.; the same with *Cabroch*, q. v.

KEBRUCH, s. Meat unfit for use, Fife.; the same with *Kebrich*, also with *Skeebroch*.

KECHT, s. "A consumptive cough;" Gall. Encycl.

Tent. *kch*, asthma; *kch-en*, leviter atque inaniter tussire. V. KICH.

To **KECK, v. n.** To draw back in a bargain, to finch; as, "I've *keck't*," I have changed my mind, and decline adhering to the offer I formerly made; Roxb.

Tent. *keche*, fallacia, dolus; Isl. *keik-iaz*, recurvari.

To **KECK, v. n.** To faint or swoon suddenly, Roxb.

Isl. *keik-ia*, suppressere, *keik-iaz*, deficere, are the only terms I have met with which seem to have any affinity.

To **KECKLE, v. n.** 1. To cackle as a hen, S.

"Crocio, vocifero ut corvus, to crow, to crowp, Glodio, to *keckle*, Cucurio,—to crow." Despat. Gram., E. 7, b.

2. To laugh violently, S.

[To **KECKLE UP, v. n.** 1. To regain one's wonted state after sickness, sorrow, melancholy, or loss, Banffs., Clydes.

2. To show signs of joy, *ibid*.

3. To show temper, *ibid*.]

[**KECKLE, KECKLIN, s.** Noisy, giddy laughter or behaviour, *ibid*.]

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[**KECHLIN, part. and adj.** Much given to laughing, of a light disposition, *ibid*.]

KECKLING-PINS, s. pl. Wires for knitting stockings, Aberg.

KED, s. The louse of sheep, Tweedd. V. KID.

"The *ked* (*Hippoboscus ovina*) molests all sorts and ages, but particularly hogs or young sheep. It harbours in the wool, bites the sheep, and sucks their blood:—The tick (*acarus redivius*), is a distinct species of vermin, harassing the lambs and trembling sheep in spring." Essays Highl. Soc., iii. 435.

To **KEDGE, v. n.** To toss about, to move a thing quickly from one place to another, S. V. CACHE, CAICH, CADGE.

KEDGIE, adj. Cheerful, &c. V. CAIGIE.

There can be no doubt that O. E. *kyde* has a common origin. "*Kyde* or *joly*, [jolly]. *Jocundus*. *Vernosus*. *Hilaria*." Prompt. Parv.

[**KEECHAN, s.** A small rivulet, Banffs.]

KEECHIN, s. In distillation, the liquor after it has been drawn from the *draff* or grains, and fermented, before going through the still, Fife. After passing once through the still, it is called *Lowins*.

Gael. *Accsean*, whisky in the first process of distillation.

[**KEE-HOY, s.** A game. V. KEERIE-OAM.]

KEEK, s. Linen dress for the head and neck; generally pron. *keck*, Ang.

—Her head had been made up fu' sleek
The day before, and weel prin'd on her *keek*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 28.

A *pearlin keek* is a cap with an edging or border round it, Ang. This border must have been originally of lace; as one kind of lace is still denominated *pearlin*.

To **KEEK, KEIK, v. n.** 1. To look with a prying eye, to spy narrowly, S.

Than said I cast me to *keik* in kirk, and in market,
And all the cuntries about, kyngis court, and uther,
Quhair I saw galland might get aganis the next year.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 47.

"*Keek* in the stoop was ne'er a good fellow;"—S. Prov. Kelly, p. 226.

"*Kechn* or *prynely wayten*. *Speculor*. *Intueor*." Prompt. Parv.

2. To look by stealth, to take a stolen glance, S.

I call anis mynt
Stand of far, and *keik* thaim to;
As I at hame was wont.

Pellis to the Play, st. 4.

"When the tod wins to the wood, he cares not how many *keek* in his tail;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 77.
Tá há, quoth Jynny, *keik, keik*, I sé yow.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 158.

It seems to have been used in O. E. in the former sense.

By double way take kepe,
Fyrste for thyn owne estate to *keke*,
To be thy selfe so well be thought,
That thou supplanted were nought.

Gower's Conf. Am., Fol. 41, a.

B

It is understood as signifying, "to look suddenly and slyly into any place," *Dumfr.*

3. To make the first appearance; applied to inanimate objects, S.

The fork were in a perfect fever,
—Turning coats, and mending breeks,
Now-seating where the mark-tail looks.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 11.

Sa.-G. *kib-a*, *intento oculis videre*; Belg. *kych-en*, Germ. *kuch-en*, Dan. *kyp-or*, Fr. *kicht-en*, id. Isl. *giacg-ast*, *speculari*. It seems radically the same with the a Gove, q. v.

- To KEEK THROUGH, v. a. 1. To prospect; as to *look through a prospect*, to look through a perspective-glass, S.

2. To *look through*, to examine with accurate scrutiny.

Original journal as weel's ye can
Fine critical dissection;
But look thro' ev'ry other man,
WT sharp'en'd ay inspection.

Burns, III. 210.

- KEEK, KEIK, s. A peep, a stolen glance, S.

Ho by his shouter ga a keek,
An' tumb'd w' a wattle
Out-owre that night.

Burns, III. 124.

- KEEK-HOLE, s. A chink or small orifice through which prying persons peep, S.

Dan. *kicht*, a peep-hole.

- KEEKERS, s. pl. A cant term for eyes, S. Sw. *kikare*, formed in the same manner, signifies a small perspective glass.

- KEEK-BO, s. Bo-peep, S. Belg. *kiekeho*, id. from *kych-en*, *kich-en*, spectare, and perhaps *beuse*, larva, q. take a peep at the goblin or bugbear. V. BO-KEIK, and BU-MAN.

- KEEKING-GLASS, s. A looking-glass, S.

Sweet Sir, for your courtesy,
When ye come by the Bess then,
For the love ye bear to me,
Buy me a looking-glass then.

Bilson's S. Songs, I. 173.

- STAR-KEEKER, s. A star-gazer, an astronomer. I give this word on the authority of Callander, in his MS. notes on *Ihre*.

Sa.-G. *sternkikere*, Belg. *sternre-kyker*, id., also an astrologer.

- KEEL, KEIL, s. Ruddle, a red argillaceous substance, used for marking, S. Sinopsis.

But at this tyme has Fallas, as I ges,
Markit you swa with sic rude difference,
That by his keil ye may be known from thens.

Doug. Virgil, 330, 17.

With haak and keil I'll win your bread.

Ja. V. Gaberlunzie Man.

This alludes to the practice of fortune-tellers, who usually pretend to be dumb, to gain more credit with the vulgar, as being deprived of the ordinary means of knowledge, and therefore have recourse to signs made with chalk or ruddle, in order to make known their meaning. The Gaberlunzie man promises to win his sweetheart's livelihood by telling fortunes. V. Callander.

This is sometimes written *Kyle alone*. V. SKAILLIE. Radd. assigns to it the same origin with *chalk*. Adden. But *chaille*, in *Franché Comté*, signifies a rocky earth.

Geol. *cl*, ruddle; Shaw.

- To KEEL, KEIL, v. a. 1. To mark with ruddle, S. part. pa. *keild*.

Thou has thy clam shells and thy burdoun keild.

Kennedy, Berrymen, II. 70, st. 22.

V. CLAN-KEEL.

2. Metaph. to mark any person or thing; as expressive of jealousy or dissatisfaction, S.

- KEEL, KEILL, s. A lighter, Aberd. Reg.; *Keel*, id. A. Bor.

"Acotium, a keel or lighter." *Wed. Vocab.*, p. 22. A.-S. *ceol*, navicula, color, "a small bark or other vessel;" *Somner*. But Du Cange observes that it rather signified a long ship, *ceol* being distinguished from *navicula*, and paying fourpence of toll, when one penny only was exacted for a small vessel. It was in such keels that the Saxons found their way to England, when they invaded it. *Malmesb. de Gest.*, Angl. L. I.

- [KEEL, s. Any living creature large and unshapely; applied also to inanimate objects, Banffs.]

- [KEELAN, s. Applied to a big, uncomely person, *ibid.*]

- KEEL, s. A cant term for the backside, Aberd.

- KEELACK, s. A pannier used for carrying out dung to the field, Banffs.; the same with *Keelach*, q. v.

Hence the proverbial phrase, "The witch is in the keelack," used when the superiority of the produce, on any spot of ground, is attributed to the dung which is carried out in the keelack or pannier; i. e., "the charm lies in the manure."

- [KEEL-DRAUGHT, s. A false keel to a boat, Shetl.]

- KEELICK, KEELOCK, s. 1. Anger, trouble, vexation, Ang. Perhaps from Isl. *keili*, dolor.

2. A blow, a stroke, Ang., pron. also *keeshup*.

Keelick, as used in this sense, seems radically the same with A. Bor. "*kelke*, a beating, blow." I gave him two or three good *kelke*." *Gl. Grose*.

This may be allied to Isl. *kialke*, the cheek, as originally denoting a blow on the chops, like Teut. *kackelach*, alapa, colaphus, a stroke on the cheek; and Sa.-G. *kindhacst*, colaphus, from *kind*, the cheek; or to Isl. *keil-ia*, adversus famine [r. numine] nitor, obator; G. Andr., p. 141.

- KEELIE, s. A hawk, chiefly applied to a young one, Loth., Teviotd.

"A combination of young blackguards in Edinburgh hence termed themselves the *Keelie Gang*." *Sir W. S.* Can this be corr. from Fr. *cillier-faulcon*, a seel'd hawk? Isl. *keila*, is expl., foemina animalium rapacium; *Halderson*. It is, however, more probably allied to C. B. *gwelch*, or *cidyll*, both which terms denote a hawk.

KEELING, KELING, KEILING, KILLING, KILLIN, s. The name given to cod of a large size, S. *Gadus morhua*, Linn.

"*Asellus major vulgaris*; our fishers call it *Keeling*, and the young ones *Codlings*." Sibb. Fife, p. 122.

"It is statute and ordainit, that ane bind and measure be maid for salmound, hering and *kelling*." Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 90, Ed. 1506; *killing*, Skene; *kelling*, Murray, c. 108.

"In the same ile is verrey good *killing*, lyng, and uther whyte fishes." Monroe's W. Isles, p. 4.

"Fishes of divers sorts are taken in great plenty, yet not so numerous as formerly; for now before they catch their great fishes, as *Keeling*, *Ling*, &c., they must put far out into the sea with their little boats." Brand's Orkney, p. 20.

"The fishes that do most abound are *Killing*, *Ling*," &c. *Ibid.*, p. 129.

"Large cod, called *Keilling*, are also got in spring and summer." P. Nigg, Abert. Statist. Acc., vii. 206.

Sv. *kyllis* signifies a haddock. It would seem indeed, that *Cod*, like Lat. *Asellus* has formerly been used as a generic name, including a variety of the larger species of white fishes; and that the systematic name *Gad-us* has been formed from it. Von Troil. Letters on Iceland, p. 122, informs us, that the Icelanders reckon different kinds of cod, as *thyraklingur*, *lang-r herla*, &c. The former seems to be *torak* and *ling*. Is our *keeling* from *herla*?

Kelyng in O. E. denotes a fish. Palagr. expl. it by Fr. *saumon*; B. iii. F. 42. Cotgr. also renders *saumon*, "a keeling (fish)."

According to Halderson, Isl. *keila*, is *Gadus dorso* monemery *gio minor*. This seems to be the *Gadus Aeglefinus* of Linn., which he says is in Sweden called *kyllis*. The northern name *keila* may have passed, in the inaccuracy of fishermen, from the haddock to the cod.

KEELIVINE, KEELIVINE-PEN, s. A black lead pencil, S.

"Black lead is called *killow*, or *collow* in Cumberland; and a *gillivine-pen* is probably a corruption of a *fine killow pencil*," Sir J. Sinclair's Obs., p. 120.

Perhaps rather q. the vein of *killow*. The common pron. is *keelivine*, although Grosse gives *gillivine* as that of North-Britain.

"Put up your pocket-book and your *keelivine* pen then, for I downa speak out an' ye hae writing materials in your hands—they're a scaur to unlearned folk like me." Antiquary, iii. 187.

It is observed by one literary friend, that *keelivine* pen is a pen of *keel*, or black lead, in a vine.

It has been also suggested to me, that perhaps the word *keelivine* may rather have been imported from France; as, in some provinces, the phrase *cueill de signe* is used for a small slip of the vine, in which a piece of chalk, or something of this kind, is frequently inserted for the purpose of marking. It is believed, that the other end is sometimes formed into a sort of pen.

It has occurred, however, that it may be *guille de signe*, from Fr. *guille*, a kind of quill.

It would appear from a letter of the Tinklarion Doctor Mitchell, A. 1720, that in his time *keelivine* was cried in our streets for sale. He mentions another kind of pencil that had been sold by the same hawkers.

"If God's Providence were not wonderful, I would long since been crying *Killie vine*, and *Killie vert*, considering I began upon a crown, and a poor trade."

Killie-vert seems to have been made of a green mineral. Fr. *verd de terre*, "a kind of green mineral chalk or sand;" Cotgr. He gives *vert* as the same with *verd*.

KEEL-ROW, s. "A Gallovidian country-dance; the *Keel-row* is in Cromek's Nithsdale and Galloway Song;" Gall. Encycl.

[KEELUP, s. A blow, Perth., Ang. V. under **KEELICK**.]

[KEEN, s. A rock jutting out from the face of a cliff, Shetl. Isl. *kani*, a prominence.]

[KEENG, s. A clasp of pewter used to repair broken china or earthenware, Shetl.]

[To KEENG, v. a. To unite the pieces of a broken dish by means of a clasp, *ibid.* Isl. *keingr*, a clasp.]

[KEEP, KEIP, s. Heed, care, Barbour, i. 95.]

[To KEEP INLAN', v. n. To sail near shore, S.]

To KEEP Land in. To crop it, Dumbarton.

To KEEP Land out. Not to crop it, *ibid.*

"Strange as it may seem, there are instances, even in Dumbartonshire, where tenants are bound to *keep* their lands three years in and six years out, i.e., to take three white crops in succession, and then leave the exhausted soil to recruit itself, as it best may, for six successive years." Agr. Surv. Dumbart., p. 60.

KEEPSAKE, s. A token of regard; any thing *kept*, or given to be kept, for the *sake* of the giver, S.

KEERIE-OAM, s. A game common in Perth. One of the boys, selected by lot, takes his station by a wall with his face turned to it and covered with his hands. The rest of the party run off to conceal themselves in the *closes* in the neighbourhood; and the last who disappears calls out, *Keerie-O*, or *Keerie*.] The boy, who has had [*Keerie-oam*, [which is generally shortened to his face at the wall, then leaves his station, and searches for those who have hid themselves; and the first whom he lays hold of takes his place in the next game, which is carried on as the preceding one. [In the West of Scotland the game is called *Kee-Hoy*, which in that district is the call used.]

If we shall suppose that this species of *Hide and Seek* has been introduced from the Low Countries, we may view the term as derived from Teut. *keer-en*, *vertere*, and *oam*, *circum*, in composition *omkeer-en*; as it is merely the call or warning given, to him who has his face turned to the wall, to *turn about* and begin the search.

KEERIKIN, s. A smart and sudden blow which turns one topsy-turvy, Fife.

It may be a diminutive, by the addition of *kin*, from Teut. *keer-en*, *vertere*, also *propulsare*; as suggesting the idea of overturning.

KEEROOH, s. A term used contemptuously to denote any strange mixture; sometimes applied by the vulgar to medical compounds, *Aberd.* Thus they speak of "the *keerochs* of thair Doctors." Apparently synon. with *Sees*.

Perhaps from the same origin with *Koir*, to drive, often applied to a mess that is tossed, in the vessel containing it, till it excites disgust.

KEERS, s. A thin gruel given to feeble sheep in spring, *Ettr. For.*

As gruel corresponds with Lat. *jus avenaceum*, this word is most probably a remnant of the Welsh kingdom, which extended to *Ettr. For.*, and included at least, part of it. C. B. *ceirch* signifies *avena*, or oats; *ceirchog*, *avenaceous*. W. Richard renders Oatmeal-grout, *rhynion ceirch*. Corn. *kerk*, Armor. *kerck*, and Ir. *keiric*, all signify oats. Owen derives *ceirch* from *ceir*, fruit; berries. The learned and ingenious Rudbeck asserts, that the Goth. name of *Ceres*, the goddess of corn, was *Kæra*; *Atlant.*, ii. 448.

[KEESSAR, s.] A big uncomely woman, *Banff.*

KEESLIP, s. 1. The stomach of a calf, used for curdling milk, *Teviotd.*; synon. *Earnin*, *Yearnin*. *Kelsop*, id., North. Grose.

Tent. *kæse-lippe*, coagulum; *kæse*, signifying cheese, and *lippe*, *lippe*, belonging to the same stock with our *Lapped*, coagulated. Isl. *kæsir*, coagulum; A.-S. *spæb*, id.

2. The name of an herb nearly resembling southern-wood, *Loth.*

The *Gallium* is called *cheese rennet* in E., as it is used both there and in S. as a substitute for rennet.

KEEST, s. Sap, substance, *Roxb.* Hence,

KEESTLESS, KYSTLESS, adj. 1. Tasteless, insipid, *ibid.*

"*Kystless*, tasteless;" *Gl. Sibb.*

2. Without substance or spirit, *ibid.*

3. Affording no nourishment; pron. *Kisless*, *Ettr. For.*; *Fiezenless*, synon. Both are generally said of hay and grass.

Probably akin to Tent. *kæst*, the pith of a tree; *Medulla*, cor, *matrix arboris*; *kæst-en*, *germinare*, *pullulare*, i.e., to send forth the pith or substance; applied also to the sprouting of corn. C. B. *cys* signifies torpid, void of feeling; and *cysgwa*, numbness.

KEEST, pret. Threw, used to denote puking; from the *v. Cast*.

But somehow on her they fush on a change,
That gut and ga' she keest with braking strange.

Scott's Helenore, p. 26.

KEETHING SIGHT. The view a fisher has of the motion of a salmon, by marks in the water, as distinguished from what they call a *bodily sight*, *S. B.*

"When they expect to have *bodily sight*, the fishers commonly use the high sight on the *Fraserfield* side above the bridge; but below the bridge, at the *Blue*

stone and *Ram-hillock* and *Cottar Crofts*, and at the water-mouth, which are all the sights on the *Fraserfield* side below the bridge, they have *keething* and drawing sights." *State, Leslie of Powis, &c.*, 1806, p. 126.

"That he knows of no such sight as the *Ennet*, and they wrought that shot by sinking their nets, when they saw fish in it, and they would have seen them by *keethings*, or shewing themselves above the water." *Ibid.*, p. 139.

This is the same with *KYTHA*, q. v.

KEEVE, s. Used as synon. with *tub*, *E.*

"As for the bleaching-house, it ought to be furnished with good coppers and boilers, good *kæves* or tubs for bucking, and also stands and vats for keeping the several sorts and degrees of lyes." *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*, p. 343.

This is evidently the same with *Kise*, although expl. by Kelly a masking-vat. Mr. Todd refers to this article, and remarks that *Kise* appears to be of English usage, and by an old author of great credit. This is Sir W. Petty, in his *History of Dyeing*.

Mr. Todd is certainly right in viewing this as an old E. word; and had he looked a little farther, he would have found it, according to the orthography here given, in *Kersey's Dict. Anglo-Brit.*, and also in his edition of *Phillips*, in the very same words. "*Keeve* or *Keever*, a brewing-vessel, in which the ale or beer works before it is tun'd." *Grose* also mentions it as a local term. "*Keeve*, a large vessel to ferment liquors in. *Devonsh.*"

All these lexicographers have been silent as to the origin of this term. There can be no doubt that this is A.-S. *cyf*, *cyfe*, *dolium*, *cadus*, a "tonne or barrel;" *Somner*. It would appear that this learned writer was not acquainted with the O. E. word. Tent. *kuype*, *dolium*, as well as Lat. *cup-a*, by which it is expl., seem allied; to which we may add Alem. *cuple*, and Dan. *kube*, id. *Ihre* observes, *vo. Kypare*, that in Gothland *kyp-a*, signifies, to draw water with a pitcher, or any other instrument.

KEEZLIE, adj. Unproductive, barren, applied to soil that is good for nothing, or that scarcely brings any thing to perfection, *Ayrs.*

Kælle knowes, knolls where the soil is like a *caput mortuum*.

Perhaps from Tent. *kæel*, *kæcel*, a flint; Germ. *kiesel*, id., also a pebble; *kies*, gravel.

KEFF, s. One is said to be in a *gay keff*, when one's spirits are elevated with good news, *Ayrs.*

Isl. *akæfe* and *akefi* signify fervor, praecipitantia; *kyp-a*, contenders; *kif*, *kyp*, *lia*, contentio; Dan. *kis*, id. Or shall we view it as a variety of S. *cave*, a toss?

KEIES, KEYIS of the Court. A phrase metaph. applied to certain office-bearers in courts of law.

"Al courts by and attour the ordinar persons of the judge, the persnewer & the defender, suld haue certane vther persons & members, quhilke ar called *clawes curiae*, the *keies of the court*, that is, ane lauchful official or seriand." &c. *Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Curia*.

"The *keies of court* are thir, viz. 1. Ane Justice that is wyse, and hes knowlege of the lawis," &c. *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 273.

Besides the Justice he mentions a *Schiref*, *Coroner*, *Serjandia*, *Clerk*, and *Dempeter*. He adds an *Assise* and *Witnesses*, not in *Skene's* enumeration.

According to the Lat. version given of the figure by Stone, it seems to convey the idea, that the court could not be regularly opened without the presence of the office-bearers mentioned. Whether the idea has been borrowed from the phrase *Claves Ecclesiae*, as denoting ecclesiastical power, I shall not pretend to determine.

Cowel renders *Keyes*, *Keys*, a guardian, warden, or keeper; conjoined with *seneschallus*, *constabularius*, *ballivus*, &c., in *Monast. Angl.*, ii. 71. He adds, that in the Isle of Man, the 24 Commoners, who are as it were the conservators of the liberties of the people, are called the *Keys* of the island. According to Camden, the number of these is twelve. *Brit.* iv. 504. Du Cange also mentions *Cei* as signifying Judicators. But the term, as used by our writers, seems to have no connexion. For it includes the inferior officers of a court as well as the judges.

KING'S KEYS. *To mak King's Keys*, to force open the door of a house, room, chest, &c., by virtue of a legal warrant in his Majesty's name, S.

"And what will ye do, if I carena to thraw the kevs, or draw the bolts, or open the gate to sic a clamjam-frie?" said the old dame scoffingly. "Force our way wi' the king's keys, and break the neck of every soul we find in the house," &c. *Tales, Black Dwarf*, p. 173, 174.

This is an old Fr. phrase. *Faire la clef le Roy*, ouvrir les clefs et les coffres avec des instruments de serrurier; Roquesfort.

To KEIK, v. n. To pry. V. KEEK.

[**KEIK, s.** A look, a glance, S. V. KEEK.]

KEIK, KEIG, s. A sort of wooden trumpet, long and sonorous, formerly blown in the country at 5 o'clock P. M., Aberd. In some places they still blow a horn at this hour.

KEILL, s. A lighter. V. KEEL.

To KEILTCH, v. a. 1. To heave up; said of a burden which one has already upon the back, but which is falling too low, Ettr. For.

2. To jog with the elbow, *ibid.*

Perhaps, notwithstanding the transposition, from the same fountain with Teut. *klots-en*, pulsare, paltare, *klots-en*, quatere, concutere; or *klots*, ictus resonans, *klots-en*, resonare ictu verberare. Or shall we prefer *Su.-G. kilt-a*, *uphill-a*, Dan. *kilt-er op*, to truss, to tie or tack up?

KEILTCH, s. 1. One who lifts, heaves, or pushes upwards, Ettr. For.

[2. A lift, shove or push upwards, Clydes.]

[**KEILUP, KEILOP, s.** V. KEELICK.]

KEIP, s. Heed, care; [cost of keeping, food, Clydes.] V. KEPE.

Tak heip to my capill that na man him call.
Raif Collyear, C. iii. a.

i.e., drive away.

KEIPPIS, s. pl. [Prob. holders, brackets.]

"Silver wark, brain wark, *keippis* and ornaments of the paroche kirk." Aberd. Reg., V. 24.

To KEIR, v. a. To drive, S. B. pron. like E. *care*.

So lairds upliffis meanis leffing our thy rowme,
And ar rycht crabbit quhen they crave thame ocht;
Be thay unpayit, thy pursevandis ar socht,
To pund pure communis corne and cattell *keir*.

Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 199, st. 19.

Lord Hailes makes no mention of this word, which I have not observed elsewhere. But it admits of no other sense than that given above; *Isl. keir-a*, *Su.-G. keir-a*, to drive by force. One sense in which the *Su.-G. v.* occurs is, to drive horses; whence *keir-sen*, a carter, a charioteer. Here it denotes the forcible driving away of cattle, in the way of *poinding* or *distraining*.

The word is still used, as signifying to drive, although not precisely in the same sense. One is said to *keir* things, when one drives them backwards and forwards, so as to put them in confusion. *To keir porridge*, to drive them through the vessel that contains them, with a spoon; as a child does, when not disposed to eat, S. B.

KEIR, s. The name given, in some parts of S., to an ancient fortification.

"There are several small heights in this parish to which the name *Keir* is applied, which bear the marks of some ancient military work, viz., *Keirhill* of Glentirran, &c. On the summit of each of these is a plain of an oval figure, surrounded with a rampart, which in most of them still remains entire.—The circumference of the rampart of the *Keirhill* of Dasher, (which is neither the largest nor the smallest, and the only one that has been measured) does not exceed 130 yards.—The country people say that they were Pictish forts." P. Kippin, *Stirl. Statist. Acc.*, xviii. 329.

It is added in a Note; "*Keir, Caer, Chester, Castra*, are said to be words of a like import. Gen. Campbell's Notes, p. 17."

Keir indeed seems to be the same with *Caer*, an old British word signifying a fort, and occurring in the names of many places in the kingdom of *Strathclyde*; as *Carlisle*, *Carstairs*, *Carmanock*, &c.—Although corresponding in sense to *Chester*, its origin is entirely different. V. *CHESTER*.

[**KEIR, s.** A cure, Banffs.]

[**To KEIR, v. a.** To cure, to heal, *ibid.*]

KEIST, pret. Threw. V. KEST.

KEITH, s. A bar laid across a river or stream, for preventing salmon from getting further up, Perth.

"A kind of bar, called a *keith*, laid across the river at Blairgowrie, by those who are concerned in the salmon fishery there, effectually prevents the salmon from coming up the rivers of Ardlie and Shee." P. Kirkmichael, *Pertha. Statist. Acc.*, xvi. 521.

Perhaps originally the same with Germ. *kette*, *Su.-G. ket*, *kedja*, a chain.

KEIT YOU, Get away, Aberd. V. KIT YE.

[**KEK, s.** Gesticulation, bearing; the peculiar motion of any part of the body to which one is addicted, Shetl.]

To KEKKIL, KEKIL, v. n. 1. To cackle; as denoting the noise made by a hen, after laying her egg, or when disturbed or irritated, S.

"Then the swyne began to cakyne quhen thai herd the ase tak, quhill part the hennis bekylt quhen the cackis crew." Compl. S., p. 60.

Bark like one dog, and *kekyl* like one hen.
Legend's Warble, 1892, p. 187.

2. To laugh aloud, as E. *cackle* is also used, S.

The Troiane lachis flet seand him fall,
And hym behaldand swym, thay *kekyl* all.
Doug. Virgil, 132, 32.

According to Rudd. from Gr. γελᾶν, γυγελᾶν, ridere. But it is evidently the same with "ut. *kackel-on*, Su.-G. *kack-a*, id. Thre derives the latter from Gr. κῆρυξ, a cock. I suspect that E. *cackle*, although John. assigns a different origin, is radically the same with *cack*.

KECKLING, s. The act of cackling, S.

"The crowing of cocks, *kekling* of hens, calling of partridges." Urquhart's *Rabelais*, R. iii. p. 106.

KELCHYN, KELTEN, s. A mulct paid by one guilty of manslaughter, generally to the kindred of the person killed.

"*Kelchyn* of one Earle is thriescore six kye, and halle an kow." Reg. Maj., B. iv. c. 38, § 1.

The *Kelchyn* was not in every instance paid to the kindred of the deceased. For when the wife of an husbandman was slain, it belonged to "the lord of the land." *Ibid.* § 6.

This fine, as Du Cange has observed, was less than the *Ore*. For the *Ore* of an Earl is fixed at more than double, or an hundred and forty cows.

Dr. Macpherson views this word as Gael.; observing that it signifies, "paid to one's kinsmen, from *gial* and *cineas*, kindred." Crit. Diss., xiii. But it may as naturally be traced to the Gothic. Sibb. deduces it from "Theot. *kelt-on*, Teut. *geld-en*, compensare, solvere." It seems composed of A.-S. *geld*, *gild*, compensation, and *cynn*, cognatio; as equivalent to *kinbot*.

Kelten, which occurs only in the Index to the translation of Reg. Mag., and in the Notes to the Lat. copy, is mentioned by Skene as a various reading.

To KELE, v. a. To kill.

Three of his seruandis, that fast by hym lay
Full rakely he *kekyl*. — *Doug. Virgil*, 237, 30.

Teut. *kel-en*, *keel-en*, jugulare, to cut one's throat, is mentioned by Rudd. and Sibb. But it rather retains the more general sense of A.-S. *cwell-en*, occidere.

KELING, s. Large cod. V. KEELING.

KELING TREIS. "Knappel & *keling treis*;" Aberd. Reg.

As, in our old writings, foreign wood is generally denominated from the country, district, or sea-port, whence it had been brought; this may be wood from *Kiel*, a town of the duchy of Holstein, situated on the Baltic. Or shall we view it as denoting wood fit for making *keels*; either for the formation of the *keel* strictly so denominated, or for ship-building in general? A.-S. *ceale*, *ceol*, carina, Teut. *keel*, Su.-G. *keel*, id.

KELL, s. 1. A dress for a woman's head, especially meant to cover the crown.

She was like a caldrons cruik, clar under *kellys*.
Bellad, printed 1508. Pink. & P. R., iii. 141.

—The hare was of this damycell
Kelt with one button in one goldyn *keel*.
Doug. Virgil, 237, b. 41. V. Strick, s.

Then up and gat her seven sisters,
And sewed to her a *keel*;
And every steek that they put in
Sewd to a sillar bell.

Bellad, Gay Gees Housk.

It has been suggested to me, that up and may be a corr. of some old form of the adv. up. And it is by no means improbable that it may be a relique of A.-S. *uppan*, supra. This, however, is used as a prep.

"*Kell*. Reticulum." Prompt. Parv.

2. The hinder part of a woman's cap; or what is now in E. denominated the *curl*; the *keel* of a *mutch*, S.

3. The *furfur*, or scurf on a child's head; [the grime that collects on the face and hands of a workman; the coating of soot on a pot, Clydes.]

"But foul as the capital then was, and covered with the leprosy of idolatry,—they so medicated her with the searching medicaments of the Reformation, that she was soon scrapit of all the scurf and *keel* of her abominations." E. Gilhaize, i. 271.

Isl. *kal* and *gwel* signify inquinamentum, *kal-a*, inquinare.

The word, as Rudd. observes, denoting a sort of network, seems primarily to have been applied to that in which the bowels are wrapped. He derives it from Belg. *kevel*, a coil, hood, or veil.

KELLACH, KELLACHY, s. 1. A small cart with a body formed of wicker, fixed to a square frame and tumbling shafts, or to an axletree that turns round with the wheels, Ang.

"Besides the carts now mentioned, there are about 300 small *runn* carts, as they are called, which are employed in leading home the fuel from the moor, and the corn to the barn-yard. These carts have, instead of wheels, small solid circles of wood, between 20 and 24 inches diameter, called tumbling wheels. It is also very common to place a coarse, strong basket, formed like a sugar loaf, across these small carts, in which the manure is carried from the dung-hill to the field. These kinds of carts are called *Kellachys*; and are not only used in this district, but over all the north country." P. Kiltearn, Ross. Statist. Acc., i. 277. V. also iii. 10, P. Dingwall, Ross.

[2. A coarse wicker basket of conical shape used in the northern counties for carrying dung to the fields. V. KEELACK.]

"What manure was used was carried to their fields in *Keallacks*, a creel in the form of a cone, with the base turned upwards, placed upon a sledge. Many of these *keallacks* are still used in the heights of the parish." P. Kiltarlity, Invern. Statist. Acc., xiii. 519.

[3. Anything built high and narrow, or slim and slovenly, Banffs.]

This is evidently the same with Isl. Su.-G. *kaelke*, a dray or sledge, drawn without wheels, traha, Ithre; whence *kaelkadraett*, the right of conveying timber from a wood on such a dray; Fenn. *kelke*. From the definition given by Verel., it would appear that this right was granted only to a poor man, and that the quantity was as much only as a weak man might himself draw in the sledge. Jus lignandi in sylva villatica, quantum pauperculus et debilis super parvula traha ad tigurum suum trahere potest.

There has a curious idea; that as *Isl. kielke* denotes the cheeks, and the dray in its form resembles these, this similarity may have suggested the name. *Ir. kail* signifies a cart.

[KELLIEMUFF, s. A mitt, Shetl.]

KELPIE, WATER-KELPIE, s. 1. The spirit of the waters, who, as is vulgarly believed, gives previous intimation of the destruction of those who perish within his jurisdiction, by preternatural lights and noises, and even assists in drowning them, S.

In pool or ford can none be smurd,
On Kelpie he nas there.

Minstrelsy Border, III. 261.

O ho, O ho thee to thy tower;
Ho thee, sweet lady, hame;
For the Kelpie's brim is out, and fey
Are come I darra name.

Jamieson's Popular Ball, i. 236.

—The bonnie gray mare did sweat for fear,
For she heard the Water-Kelpie roaring.

Minstrelsy Border, II. 153.

I can form no idea of the origin of this term, unless it be originally the same with Alem. *chelp*, Germ. *kelp*, a calf; *Kelpie* being described as a quadruped, and as making a loud bellowing noise. This, however, it is said, rather resembles the neighing of a horse.

The attributes of this spirit, in the North of S. at least, nearly correspond to those of *Isl. Níkr*, Dan. *Nicken*, Sw. *Neccken*, Belg. *Necker*, Germ. *Nicks*, L. B. *Necora*, whence the E. designation of the devil, *Old Nick*. This is described as an aquatic demon, who drowns, not only men, but ships. The ancient Northern nations believed that he had the form of a horse; and the same opinion is still held by the vulgar in Iceland. Hence the name has been traced to O. Germ. *neck*, a horse. Wachter deduces it from Dan. *neck-a*, to suffocate. L. B. *neccare*, signifies to drown, which Schiller derives from *Ancig-en*, submergere, inclinare; not, as Du Cange says, a Celtic word, but A.-S. and Alem. V. *Necore*, Du Cange.

Loonenius informs us, that in Sweden the vulgar are still afraid of his power, and that swimmers are on their guard against his attacks; being persuaded that he suffocates and carries off those whom he catches under water. "Therefore," adds this writer, "it would seem that ferry-men warn those, who are crossing dangerous places in some rivers, not so much as to mention his name; lest, as they say, they should meet with a storm, and be in danger of losing their lives. Hence, doubtless, has this superstition originated; that, in these places, formerly, during the time of paganism, those who sailed worshipped their sea-deity *Ner*, as it were with a sacred silence, for the reason already given." *Antiq. Sæco-Goth.*, p. 13. Wormius informs us, that it was usual to say of those who were drowned, that *Neccks* had carried them off; *Neccken tog Ammon bort*. *Liter. Danic.*, p. 17. It was even believed, that this spirit was so mischievous as to pull swimmers to him by the feet, and thus accomplish their destruction. *Ihre, vo. Neccken*.

Wormius gravely tells a story, which bears the greatest resemblance to those that are still told in our own country, concerning the appearance of *Kelpie*. Speaking of *Nicken* or *Necora*, he says; "Whether that spectre was of this kind, which was seen at Marsburg, from the 13th to the 17th Oct., 1615, near the Milln of St. Elizabeth, on the river Lahn, called by the people of that country *Wasser-nick*, I leave others to determine. Concerning it a song was published from the office of Ketzveller, which may be seen in *Hornung's Olets Medicæ*, p. 191. This I certainly know, that

while I was prosecuting my studies there, for several successive years, one person at least was drowned annually in that very place." *Liter. Dan.*, p. 17, 18.

Wasser-nicks is by Wachter considered as the same with *Nicks*, daemon aquaticus. Although this spirit was supposed to appear as a horse, it was also believed that he assumed the form of a sea-monster, having a human head. *Worm. Literat. ubi sup.* He was sometimes seen as a serpent; and occasionally sat in a boat plowing the sea, and exercising his dominion over the winds and waves. *Keyl. Antiq. Septent.*, p. 261, Not.

2. This term is also used to denote "a raw-boned youth," *Gl. Shirr*.

KELSO BOOTS. Heavy shackles put upon the legs of prisoners; by some supposed to be a sort of stocks, *Teviotd.*

KELSO CONVOY. An accompaniment scarcely deserving the name, South of S.

"Ye needna gang higher than the loan-head—it's no expected your honour sould leave the land—it's just a *Kelso convey*, a step and a half o'er the door-stane." "And why a *Kelso convey* more than any other?" "How should I ken? it's just a bye-word." *Antiquary*, iii. 5.

This is rather farther than a *Scotch convey*, which is only to the door. It is, however, expl. by others, as signifying that one goes as far as the friend whom he accompanies has to go, although to his own door.

KELSO RUNGS. Generally classed with *Jeddart Staves*, but otherwise unknown, *ibid.*

KELT, s. "Cloth with the freeze (or nap) generally of native black wool," *Shirr. Gl.*, S., used both as a s. and as an *adj.*

Na dentie gair this Doctor selk;—
Ane hamelle hat, a cott of *kelt*
Weill baitit in ane kethrone belt.

Legend, Ep. St. Andreæ, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 327.

"The alteration in dress since 1750, is also remarkable. When the good man and his sons went to kirk, market, wedding, or burial, they were clothed in a home spun suit of freezeed cloth, called *kelt*, pladden hose, with a blue or brown bonnet." *P. Bathgate, Linlithg. Statist. Acc.*, i. 356.

As for the man he wore a gude *kelt* coat,
Which wind, nor rain, nor sun, could scarcely blot.

R. Gallowsay's Poems, p. 182.

This is probably from *Isl. kull*, tapestry, or any raised work. This *Seren* mentions as a very ancient word, to which he views E. *quilt* as allied.

KELT, s. A salmon that has been spawning, a foul fish, S.

"Dighty has some pikes, but no salmon; except at the end of the fishing season, when a few of what are called foul fish, or *kelt*, are caught." *P. Dundee, Forfar. Statist. Acc.*, viii. 204.

Belg. *kuytvech*, id. is evidently from the same fountain; *kuyt*, Teut. *blete*, *kyle*, spawn, ova piscium.

To KELTER, v. n. 1. To move in an undulating manner. Eels are said to *kelter* in the water when they wamble. The stomach or belly is also said to *kelter* when there is a disagreeable motion in either, S.

2. Often applied to the stomach, as expressive of the great nausea felt before puking, S.
3. To tilt up; as, a balance is said to *keltier* when the one end of the beam mounts suddenly upwards; or when a cart, in the act of unyoking, escapes from the hold, so that the shafts get too far up, Lanarks.
4. To tumble or fall headlong, South of S.

The twosome wares'd here and there,

Till owre a fern they *keltier'd*.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 18.

5. To struggle violently, as a fish to release itself from the hook, Perth.

To **KELTER**, *v. a.* To overturn, to overset, Fifo, Roxb.

C. R. *cheyldre*, to revolve, to whirl, *cheyldre*, a circular turn; from *cheyl*, and *tro*, both signifying a turn; *Sa-G. keltir-a*, in orbem ferri, in caput praecipere ferri, from *kelt*, vertex.

KELTER, *s.* A fall in which one is thrown heels over head, a somersault, Ayrs.

Allied perhaps to Germ. *keltter*, vivarium, a place where fishes are kept.

KELTER, *s.* Money, Dumfr.

Germ. *geld*, *gelt*, *Isl. gilda*, *id.* The cognate terms were anciently sometimes written with *k* or *ch*. Alem. *kelt-en*, *gelt-en*, reddare; *ferkelt-en*, rependere. In the Saxon Law, *chelt* is used in the sense of *gelt*; as *chenechelt*, *compensatio facti in porcello*; and in Leg. Longobard. *lonechilt* signifies, *donum reciprocum*.

KELTIE, *s.* A large glass or bumper, imposed under the notion of punishment on those who, as it is expressed, do not *drink fair*, S., sometimes called *Keltie's mends*.

The origin of this phrase is given, in the account of a visit of one of the Jamases, at the castle of Tullibole, on his way from Stirling to Falkland.

"Amongst the King's attendants was a trooper much celebrated for his ability in drinking intoxicating liquors. Among the laird of Tullibole's vassals, there was one named *Keltie*, (a name still common in the Barony,) equally renowned for the same kind of dangerous preeminence. The trooper and he had heard of each other; and each was desirous to try the strength of the other. They had no opportunity while the king was there; but they agreed to meet early on a Monday morning, soon after, on the same spot where the king had dined. It is not said what kind of liquor they made use of; but they drank it from what are here called *quaffs*, a small wooden vessel, which holds about half an English pint. They continued to drink till the Wednesday evening, when the trooper fell from his seat seemingly asleep. *Keltie* took another *quaff*, after the fall of his friend, to show that he was conqueror, and this gave rise to a proverb, well known all over this country, *Keltie's Mends*, and nothing is more common, at this very day, when one refuses to take his glass, than to be threatened with *Keltie's Mends*. *Keltie* dropped from his seat afterwards, and fell asleep, but when he awakened, he found his companion dead. He was buried in the same place, and as it is near a small pool of water, it still retains the name of the 'Trooper's Dubb.' The anecdote should serve as a warning against the criminal and preposterous folly

which occasioned it." P. Fossaway, Perth. Statist. Acc., xviii. 474. V. *Menda*.

It is a singular fancy that the ingenious Sir James Foulis throws out as to the origin of this custom. When describing the manners of the ancient Albanich of Scotland, he says:—

"A horn was twisted so as to go round the arm. This being filled with liquor, was to be applied to the lips, and drunk off at one draught. If, in withdrawing the arm, any liquor was left, it discovered itself by rattling in the windings of the horn. Then the company called out *cornegh*, i.e., the *horn cries*; and the delinquent was obliged to drink *keltie*, that is, to fill up his cup again and drink it out, according to the laws of the *Kelts*, for so ought the word *Kelt* to be pronounced. We have from hence a clear proof that they were jolly toppers." Trans. Antiq. Soc. S., i. 23.

But the good Haron should have told us whether the term originated with the Romans or the Picts, or what other nation; for it was never formed by the people to whom he refers. They never designed themselves either *Kelts* or *Kelts*, but *Gael*. It is not likely, at any rate, that they would borrow from themselves a name for this custom.

KELTIE AFF. *Cleared keltie aff*, a phrase used to denote that one's glass is quite empty, previously to drinking a bumper, S.

"Fill a brimmer—this is my excellent friend, Bailie Nicol Jarvie's health—I kend him and his father these twenty years. Are ye a' *cleared keltie aff*? Fill anither. Here's to his being sune Provost." Rob Roy, iii. 32.

KELTIES, *s. pl.* Children, Ang.

Sa.-G. *kult*, a boy; *kull*, issue of the same marriage; *Isl. kyll-a*, to beget, also, to bring forth. This is the root of A.-S. *cild*, whence E. *child*.

KEMBIT, *s.* The pith of hemp, used instead of a small candle, Ayrs. Gael. *cainab*, Lat. *cannab-is*, hemp.

To **KEME**, *v. a.* To comb. V. **KAIM**.

KEMESTER, *s.* A wool-comber, S.

"Oif the *kemesters* (of wooll) passe forth of the burgh a landwart, there to worke, and to vse their offices, hauand sufficient worke to occupie them within burgh, they sould be taken and imprisoned." Burrow Lawes, c. 109. V. **KAIM**, v.

Balfour writes *Comesteris*; Practicks, p. 74.

KEMMIN, *s.* A term commonly used in Upp. Lanarks. in relation to children or small animals, to denote activity and agility; as "He rins like a *kemmin*," he runs very fast; "He wirks like a *kemmin*," he works with great activity; "He fechts i.e., fights like a *kemmin*," &c.

This term, belonging to Strat-Clyde, is very probably of Welsh origin. C. B. *cammin*, a peregrine falcon; or *cimmya*, one that strives in the games.

To **KEMP**, *v. n.* To strive, to contend in whatever way, S.

And preaul we smyte the cabill in twane,
Sine *kempend* with airts in all our mane,
Vp walteris watir of the salt sey flude.

Doug. Virgil, 90, 94.

The term, as Rudd. observes, is now mostly used for the striving of reapers on the harvest field.

"The inhabitants—can now laugh at the superstition and credulity of their ancestors, who, it is said, could swallow down the absurd nonsense of a boon of shearers, i.e., reapers, being turned into large gray stones, on account of their *kemping*, i.e., striving." P. Monerwald, *Danfr. Statist. Acc.*, vii. 303.

A.-S. *kemp-ian*, to strive; Teut. *kemp-en*, Germ. *kemp-en*, *dimicare*. For it has originally denoted the strife of battle. *Sa.-G. kemp-a*, Alem. *kemp-an*, L. B. *kemp-ia*, *certare*. Pearson mentions C. B. *kempa* as used in the same sense.

KEMP, s. 1. A champion, one who strives in fight, or wrestling.

Quhen this was said, he has but made shade
The *kemp* burdens brocht, and before thayme laid.
Doug. Virgil, 140, 55.

"It is written that Arthure take grete delectatioun in weryng of strang *kempis*, haund thame in sic familiaris, that quhen he vit to dyne or tak consulta-tioun in his weiris, he gart thaym sit down with hym in manner of an round crown that name of thaym suld be preferit tyll othere in dignite." Bolland. *Cron.*, B. ix., c. 11. *Athletes*, Boeth.

Syne he ca'd on him Ringan Red,
A sturdy *kemp* was he.
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 365.

Hence the names of many old fortifications in S., as "*Kemp's Hold*, or the Soldier's Fastness." P. Caputh, *Pertha. Statist. Acc.*, ix. 504. *Kemp's Castle*, near Forfar, &c.

A.-S. *kempa*, miles; *Sa.-G. kempa*, *athleta*, pug-nator. Concerning the latter term Ibrs observes; "As with our ancestors all excellence consisted in bravery, *kempa* denotes one who excels in his own way; as *kempa prest*, an excellent priest." L. B. *kempio*; whence O. E. *kempious*, mod. *champion*.

2. Sometimes it includes the idea of strength and uncommon size.

Of the tua *kempis* schuld strive in the prela,
The busyns *Kestellus* and Dares.
Doug. Virgil, 129, 40.

My fader, noble Gow Macmorne,
Owt of his moderis wame was schorne;
For kittleis scho was forlorne,
Siche an a *kemp* to beir.
Interlude, Dreichie, Bannatyne Poems, p. 175.

3. One who is viewed as the leader of a party, or as a champion in controversy.

"I exhort ye cause your prophete John Knox, and your superintendent John Spotiswod, to improve Benetis Hierome and Augustine as leand witnessis in the premiesis.—Bot peradventure albeit thir twa your *Kempis* dar not for schame answeir in this mater, ye wyl appell to the rest of your lernit theologis of a gret numbir in Scotland and Geneva." N. Winyet, *Keith's Hist.*, App., p. 217.

Dan. *kempa* denotes a giant; Isl. miles robustus; pl. *kemper*. Radd. has observed, that hence "probably the warlike people the old *Cimbri* took their name." Wormian, Radbeck, and G. Andr. have thrown out the same idea. But the writers of the *Ann. Univ. Hist.*, with far greater probability, derive the name from Gomer, the son of Japhet. Vol. i. 375, xix. 5.

KEMP, KEMPIN, s. The act of striving for superiority, in whatever way, S.

A *kemp* begude, an fast they leapt,
Stout chieles around it dain.
Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, l. 154.

I like nae *kempis*, for sic trade
Spills muckle staff, an' ye're no rede
What fills by it I've seen.

A. *Douglas's Poems*, p. 123.

"Is nae there the country to fight for, and the burn-sides that I gang daundering beside, and the hearths o' the gudwives that gie me my bit bread, and the bits o' weans that come toddling to play wi' me when I come about a landward town?—He continued, grasping his pike-staff with great emphasis, 'An I had as gude pith as I hae gude-will, and a gude cause, I should gie some o' them a day's *kemping*.'" *Antiquary*, iii. 323.

"I wad hae gien the best man in the country the breadth o' his back, gin he had gien me sic a *kemping* as ye hae dune." *Rob Roy*, ii. 250.

KEMPER, s. 1. One who strives for mastery in any way. It is now generally applied to reapers striving on the harvest-field, who shall first cut down the quantity of standing corn which falls to his share, S.

"Mark, I see nought to hinder you and me from helping to give a hot brow to this berry of notable *kempers*." *Blackw. Mag.*, Jan. 1821, p. 401.

2. One who is supposed to excel in any art, profession, or exercise, S.

They are no *kempers* a' that shear the corn.
Ross's Helmsie, introd.

Or, as it is expressed in the S. Prov., "A' the corn in the country is not shorn by *kempers*." *Ferguson*, P. 3.

The Prov. has a general application to those who may do well enough in any line, although not supposed to excel.

This is only another form of the s. Belg. *kemper*, Germ. *kempfer*, a champion; Ir. *caimper*, id. seems to have a Goth. origin.

Isl. *kemper*, bellatores fortes. We have seen, that the name of the *Cimbri*, as given by the Romans, has been traced to this origin. G. Andr. in like manner, considers the *Jutes* as denominated from *Jotun*, i.e., giants, vo. *Kempa*.

This class of words had been also used by the Celts. C. B. *kemp*, a circle; a feat; a game; also the prize obtained in the game; *kemp-law*, to contend at games; *kempior*, one who contends in the games; Owen. Gael. *kemper*, a champion. Whether C. B. *kemp*, as denoting a circle, or Lat. *kemp-us*, be the radical term, I shall not pretend to determine.

[KEMP-ROOTH, s. A rowing match, a contest at rowing, Shetl. Dan. *kamp*, a combat, *roe*, to row; Sw. *kamp* and *ro*.]

KEMP-SEED, s. 1. A variation of the name given to Rib-grass, Ettr. For.

2. The seeds of oats, when meal is made, or the screenings of the sieve, are called in pl. *kemp-seeds*, Teviotd.

KEMP-STANE, s. A stone placed as the boundary which has been reached by the first who *kemps* or strives at the *Putting-stone*. He who throws farthest beyond it is the victor; Fife. V. *PUTTING-STONE*.

KEMP, s. 1. The name given to a stalk of Rib-grass, *Plantago lanceolata*, Linn.; Teviotd. Loth.

2. A game thus denominated; also in pl. *Kempe*, ib.

Two children, or young people, pull each a dozen of stalks of rib-grass; and try who, with his *kemp*, can despatch the greatest number of those belonging to his opponent. He, who has one remaining, while all that belong to the other are gone, wins the game; as in the play of *Beggar-my-neighbour* with cards. They also give the name of *soldiers* to those stalks.

"Says Isaac, with great simplicity, 'Women always like to be striking *kempe* with a handsome and proper man.'" *Perils of Man*, iii. 318.

As this stalk is also called *Caridoddy*, from its supposed resemblance to an old man with a bald head; it seems to have received the name of *kempe* for a similar reason, because of its fancied likeness to a helmeted head; or perhaps from the use made of the stalks by young people, in their harmless combat.

I have elsewhere had occasion to remark it as a singular circumstance, that many of the vulgar names of plants, in our country, are either the same with those which are given them in Sweden, or have a striking resemblance. Sometimes they seem merely to have passed from one species to another. This is the case here. The Sw. name of the *Plantago media*, or *Hoary Plantain*, is in pl. *kæmper*, Linn. Flor. Suec.; literally, warriors, champions. V. KEMR. We learn from Kilian, that, in Holland, clover or trefoil is called *kemp*. Meadow Cat's Tail, *Phloxum pratense*, is in Sw. called *eng-kempe*, q. the meadow-champion; and *Phloxum alpinum*, *fæll-kempe*, the chieftain of the fells or mountains; Linn. Flor. Suec., N. 55, 57.

To KEMPEL, v. a. To cut in pieces, to cut into separate parts for a particular use; as when wood is cut into billets, S. B.

Probably allied to Su.-G. *kappa*, to amputate, Belg. *kapp-en*, L. B. *kappel-are*.

KEMPLE, s. A quantity of straw, consisting of forty wisps or bottles, S.

"The price of straw, which was some time ago sold at 2s. the *kemple*, is now reduced to 4s." *Edin. Even. Courant*, Aug. 29, 1801.

"Drivers of straw and hay will take notice, that the *Kemple* of straw must consist of forty windles; and that each windle, at an average, must weigh six pounds tross, so that the *kemple* must weigh fifteen stones tross." *Advert. Police*, *Ibid.*, July 18, 1805.

KEMSTOCK, s. A nautical term, used as if synonym. with *Capstane*.

"With this Panurge took two great cables of the ship, and tied them to the *kemstock* or capstane which was on the deck towards the hatches, and fastened them in the ground," &c. *Urquh. Rab. B. ii.*, p. 164.

To KEN, v. a. 1. To know, S. O. E. pret. and part. pa. *kent*.

2. To teach, to make known.

This Pappys war gud haly men,
And oyyd the trowth to folk to ken.

Wyntown, vi. 2. 114.

Gret outtary he kend theme wyth.
Hys dochtteris he kend to weve and spyn.

Ibid., vi. 2. 70.

3. To direct, in relation to the end, or termination of a course.

Hase don tharfore shortly and lat us wend,
Thidder quhare the Goddis crakill has vs kend.

Doug. Virgil, 71, 11.

4. To direct with respect to the means; to shew the way; to *ken* to a place, to point out the road, S. B.

Ik wndertak, for my services,
To *ken* yow to clymb to the wall;
And I sall forment be of all.

Burrow, x. 544, MR.

Fra thynne to mont Tarpeya he him kend;
And beiknyt to that stede fra end to end.
Quhare now standis the goldin Capitole.

Doug. Virgil, 254, 2.

It occurs in O. E. as signifying to instruct, to make to know.

—Also *kenne* me kindly on Christ to beleue,
That I might worke his wil that wrought me to men.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 5, b.

Ial *kenne-a*, docere, instituere, erudire, Verel. Su.-G. *kaenna-a*, id. *Kaenna barnom*, to instruct children; *Han oes thet sielfwar kaende*, he himself taught it us; *Ihre*. It does not appear that A.-S. *cuna-an* was used in this sense.

5. To be able. V. Gl. Wyntown.

Mr. Macpherson justly remarks the analogy betwixt this and Fr. *scavoir*, to know, to be able; and A.-S. *craeft*, art, strength.

6. [To serve, to allot.] *To ken* a widow to her *terce*, to set apart her proportion of the lands which belonged to her deceased husband, to divide them between her and the heir; a phrase still used in our courts of law, S.

"The Schiref of the schire sould *ken* hir to hir thrid part thairrof, be ane breif of division, gif scho pleis to rais ony thairupon, or be ony uther way conform to the lawis of this realme." 17 Nov. 1522, *Balfour's Practicks*, p. 106.

"The widow has no right of possession, and so cannot receive the rents in virtue of her *terce*, till she be served to it; and in order to this, she must obtain a brief out of the chancery, directed to the Sheriff, who calls an inquest, to take proof that she was wife to the deceased; and that the deceased died infest in the subjects contained in the brief. The service of sentence of the Jury, finding these points proved, does, without the necessity of a return to the chancery, entitle the wife to enter into the possession;—but she can only possess with the heir *pro indiviso*, and so cannot remove tenants, till the Sheriff *ken* her to her *terce*, or divides the lands between her and the heir." *Erskine's Princ.*, B. ii., Tit. 9, sec. 29.

This use of the term would seem to claim a Gothic origin. Su.-G. *kaenna* is used in various cognate senses; as, cognoscere, sensu forensi. *Kaenna malit*, causam cognoscere. Also, attribuer; *Kaenna kengi baedi ar ac hallaeri*; Regi tam felicem quam durum annonam assignare; *Heims Kr.*, i. 54. (Ed. Paringak.) *Kaenna aet sig*, rem quandam sibi vindicare; whence in the Laws of the Westgoths *saukaenna* and *ruetkaenna*, rem quandam furto ablatam, at vere suam, vindicare. Opposed to *kaenna aet sig*, is *a/kaennoting*, a phrase used when one appears in court and solemnly renounces his right to any heritable property. V. *Ihre*, vo. *Kenna*.

"A woman having right to a *terce* dies without being served or *kenned* to it; her second husband, or her nearest of kin, confirm themselves executors as to the merits and duties of these *tercelands*, and pursue the intromitters." *Fountainhall's Decisions*, i. 54.

Su.-G. *kaenna-a*, cognoscere, sensu forensi. *Kaenna malit*, causam cognoscere; *Ihre*.

To **KEN**, *v. n.* To be acquainted, or, to be familiar; [part. pa. *kent*, acquainted, familiar with each other, Clydes., Banffs.]

God Wallace sone throu a dyrk garth hym hyt,
And till a house, quhar he was wont to *ken*,
A widow dailt was frendfull till our men.
Wallace, ix. 1339, MS.

To **KEN** *o' one's sell*. To be aware, Aberd.

KENNIN, *s.* 1. Knowledge, acquaintance, S. B., often *kennins*. Isl. *kenning*, institutio, disciplina, Verel.

2. A taste or smack of any thing; so as to enable one to judge of its qualities, S.

3. A small portion, S.

Gift o' this warl, a *kennin* mair,
Some got than me,
I've got content, whose face we fair
Though we never see.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 187.

4. Used as denoting a slight degree, S.

Though we may gang a *kennin* wrang,
To stop aside is human.
Burns, III. 115.

5. Any thing so small as to be merely perceptible by the senses; as, *as kennin*, S.

I wonder now, sin' I'm in clatter—
How ships can thro' the ocean squatter
For siccan stuff,
That we'er make fowk *as kennin* better,
WT' a' their buff.
Picken's Poems, 1786, p. 62.

6. *Kenning* *be kenning*, according to a proportional gradation, regulated by the terms of a former bargain.

"Gift the master of ane ship hyris marineris—to ony heavin or town, and it happen that the ship can find na fraucht to go quhair she was frauchtit to, and swa is constraint to go farder;—the wages of thame that wer hyrit on the master's costis could be augmentit, *kenning* *be kenning*, and course be course, efter the rate of their hyre, until they cum to the port of discharge." *Ship Lawis*, Balfour's Pract., p. 616.

Su.-G. *kaena-a*, among its various senses, signifies, to discover by the senses, to feel; Isl. *kenna aa*, gustare; *skienning*, gustatio, *kendr*, a small quantity of drink; Sw. *kaenning*; *Han har aenus kaenning af frossen*; He has still a touch of the ague; Wideg.

KENSPECKLE, *adj.* Having a singular appearance, so as to be easily recognised or distinguished from others, S.; *kenspeked*, Lincolns., *kenspeck*, A. Bor.

I grant ye, his face is *kenspeckle*,
That the white o' his e's is turn'd out.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, II. 157.

[In Banff. *kenspeckle* is used also as a *s.* denoting the mark by which a person or thing may be easily recognised.] V. Gl. Banffs.]

Skinner derives it from *ken*, to know, and A.-S. *specca*, a mark. Isl. *kenispeki*, and Su.-G. *kaennespak* are used actively, as denoting a facility of knowing others; qui alios facile agnoscit; *kaennespakheet*, agnoscendi promptitudo; Verel., Ihra. The latter derives the last syllable from *epak*, sapientia.

KENDILLING, [KENTDALEE], *s.* Perhaps cloth of Kendal in England; a sort of frieze or a green colour made chiefly at that town.

"Ane coitt of grene *kendilling*, ane galcoit." Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

"Ane grene *kendelyng* cloik." Ibid.

"Kelt, or *kendall* fressa," is mentioned among the cloths imported; Rates, A. 1611.

To **KENDLE**, *v. n.* To bring forth; applied to hares.

When man as mad a kyng of a capped man.
When mon is levere other mones thyng than is owen.
When londe thouys forest, ant forest ys felds.
When hares *kendles* othe herston, &c.
i.e., on the hearth-stone.

Prophecy ascribed to Thomas of Errolton, Maitland Poems, Intro. lxxviii.

Skinner gives *K. kindle*, *parv.*, which he observes, is used concerning rabbits. In the book of St. Albans, the *s.* is applied to the feline race: "A *kyndyll* of yonge catter." E. iii. Of Hawkyng, &c. "*Kyndlyn* or bringe forth. Feto. *Kyndlyn* as in forthe bringinge of bestia. Fetatus.—*Kyndlinge* or forthe bringinge of yonge bestia. Fetura. *Kylinge* or yonge beast. Fetua." Prompt. Parv.

Apparently from Germ. *kind*, a child, whence *kindel-bier*, "the feasting upon the christening of a child," *kindel-tag*, "childermass-day;" Ludwig. The radical word appears in A.-S. *cyn*, propago, or *cenn-an*, parore, "to bring forth or bear." Somner. Verstegan observes: "We yet say of certain beasts, that they have *kendled*, when they have brought forth their young. Vo. *Acenned*. Alem. *kind*, soboles. Nokter uses this term in the sense of foetus animalis, in relation to lamba. *Bringint imo diu chint dero uidero*, Afferte Domino filios arietum; Ps. 23, i.

KENLING, *s.* Brood.

"Fra the comfortable signe of the croce contentit in the vi. Question following, thair abhorre na les than dois the auld serpent, and his poysonit *kenling* Juliane the Apostate did." N. Winyet's Quest. Keith's Hist., App., p. 246, N.

It is evidently the same with Germ. *kindlein*, a baby or young child. V. **KENDLE**, *v.* to bring forth.

To **KENDLE**, **KENDYLL**, *v. a.* To kindle, S.

"Considering—how diligent thair adversaries wilbe—to *kendle* and intertaine factiounes," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 318.

[**KENDLIN**, *s.* Live coals sufficient to start a fire; pron. *kenlin*, Clydes.]

[**KENDYLT**, *part. pa.* Kindled, Barbour xxii. 429. Skeat's Ed.

Isl. *kynda*, to kindle, *kyndill*, a candle.]

KENE, **KEYNE**, *adj.* 1. Daring, bold, sharp.

"Ye ar walcum, cumly king," said the *kene* knight.
Gawen and God, i. 15.

2. Cruel.

For dout of Mogan *kene*,
Mi sone y seyde thou was.

Sir Tristram, p. 42.

A.-S. *cene*, brave, warlike, magnanimous. *He woces cene and oft fecht an-wig*; magnanimus erat, et saepe certamen inivit singulare; Somn. Su.-G. *kyn*, *kocn*, audax, ferox; *kyn oc hlooc*, strenuus prudensque; Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihra. Germ. *kun*, Belg. *koen*. Wachter derives it from *kenn-en*, posse.

[**KENLY, KEYNLY, adv.** Keenly, bravely, Barbour, V. 365. Skeat's Ed. has *kenly*.]

KENERED, pret. [Probably for *kenured*, covered.]

*Kenly that cruel kenured on hight,
And with a sene of care in castil he strik.
And waynes at Schir Wawyn that worthily wight.
Sir Gawayn and Sir Gal., li. 22.*

Perhaps strained, exerted himself. But I observe no cognate term, unless we should suppose it formed from the adj. *ken*; or, from A.-S. *ken* *wer*, vir acor, iracundus.

This word undoubtedly signifies, moved or stirred. *Kenly kenured*, q. "keenly excited himself;" from C. E. *kenigra*-y, *kenigra*-u, to move, to stir; to raise, to trouble or disturb; Lhuyd and Owen. *Concede*, however, occurs in Edit. 1822.

KENGUDE, s. A lesson or caveat, warning got by experience; as, "That'll be a *ken-gude* to ye;" q. that will teach you to *know* good from evil, Teviotd.

[**KENLING, s.** V. under **KENDLE, v. n.**]

[**KENLY, KEYNLY, adv.** V. under **KENE**.]

KENNAWHAT, s. A nondescript, S.; from *ken*, to know, *na*, the negative, and *what*.

KENNES, KENS, s. pl. The same with *canis*, customs in kind.

—"Furmalles, fermes, *kennes*, customes, annual rents," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 475.

—"Approvis the signatour, &c., of the fewmailles, *fewmailles, kennes, customes—fewmailles, kens,*" &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 442. V. CAIN, KAIN, s.

KENNET, s. Some kind of hunting dog.

"*Kennet*, bounds; perhaps a diminutive from Lat. *canis*." Gl. Sibb.

I know not whence Sibb. has quoted. But this is an O.E. word. "*Kenet*, bounds. Repararius." Prompt. Parv. I have not met with either the E. or Lat. word in any other dictionary. *Kenet* is evidently from O. Fr. *chenet*, petit chien; *chenet*, en has Lat. *chenet*; Requafort.

KENS, pl. Duties paid in kind. V. **KENNES**.

[**KENSIE, KENZIE, s.** V. **KENYIE**.]

[**KENSPECKLE, adj.** V. under **KEN, v. n.**]

KENT, s. 1. A long staff, properly such a one as shepherds use for leaping over ditches or brooks, S.

A better led ne'er lean'd out o'er a *hent*,
Or bounded only o'er the mossy bent.

Ramsey's Poems, li. 4.

At last he sheep himself again to stand,
WT help of a rough *hent* in till his hand.

Ross's Helenore, p. 44.

Our term is most probably allied to "*quant*, a walking-stick; *Kent*." Gl. Grose.

A sanguine etymologist might view this as radically allied to Lat. *cont-us*, a pole; or deduce it from Su.-G. *ken-a*. Dicatur, quum quis *functis pedibus per lubricos* fertur; *thra*. Hence,

To **KENT, v. a.** 1. To set or put a boat, by using a long pole, or *kent*, South of S.

"They will row very slow", said the page, 'or *hent* where depth permits, to avoid noise.'" Abbot, iii. 261.

2. "A tall person;" Gall. Encycl.

KENYIE, KENZIE, KENSIE, s. Pl. *kenyies*, "fighting fellows;" Gl. Aberd.

Up the kirk-yard he fast did jee,
I wat he was na hollie,
And a' the *kenyies* glow'd to see
A bonny kind of tulyie

Atween them twa.

Christmas Be'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 131.

This is substituted for *Abblach*, Ed. 1805.

Then Robens Roy begouth to revall,
And Towais to him drugged;
Let be, quo' Jock, and cawd him Jeval,
And be the tall him tuggit.
The *kenie* claikt to a keval
— wote if thir twa luggit.

Chief's Kirk, st. vii.

Callender renders this, "the angry man," from A.-S. *ken*, *ken* *wer*, vir acor, iracundus. Anc. Scot. Poems, p. 127.

I suspect that it is the same word that occurs in the following passage:—

Currie, *kenie*, and knavis,
Inthring and dancit in thravis.

Colliestie Sow, F. I. v. 362.

The proper pronunciation appears to be *Kenye*, q. v. Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *ken*, *kyn*, ferox, audax. Iire mentions Isl. *ken* as having the same meaning, and obices as signifying ignavus. Or shall we trace the term to Gael. *ceannaich*, strife?

[**KEOBE, s.** A reward, a gift, Shetl. Dan. *kiob*, Isl. *kaup*, id.]

[To **KEOBE, v. a.** To bribe, to induce by promise of reward, *ibid*. Dan. *kiobe*, Isl. *kaupa*, id.]

KEOCH (gutt.) s. A wooded glen, Fife; pronounced as a monosyllable, q. *kyogh*.

To **KEP, KEPP, KEIP, v. a.** 1. To catch, to intercept, S.

To *kep* a stroke, to receive a stroke in such a way as to prevent the designed effect, S.

He waitis to spy, and strikis in all his might,
The tothir *keppis* him on his burdoun wicht.

Doug. Virgil, 142, 7.

Palynarus furth of his couche vpepent,
Lisnyng about, and harknyng ouer all quhare,
With eris prest to *keip* the wynd or air.

Doug. Virgil, 85, 30.

—Auribus aera capiat.

Virg.

It often signifies to stop the progress of any object; as, "Run and stop the road, *kep* that horse;" "Stand ye there and *kep* the sheep, I'll wear them;" S.

2. To receive in the act of falling, to prevent from coming to the ground, S., A. Bor. Thus one is said to *kepp* any thing that is thrown; also, to *kepp* water, to receive rain in a vessel, when it is falling.

For as vnwar he stoupit, and deualit,—
Fallit him *keppit* sic wise on his brand,

That all the blade vp to the hilt and hand
Amyd his saffand lunge hild has he.
Doug. Virgil, 329, 31.

Excerpt, Virg.

Balenden, speaking of salmon, says—

"Utheris quhillis lepis nocht clairlie our the lyn,
brekis thaym self be thair fall, & growis mesall; vtheris
ar *heppit* in cawdrounis." *Descr. Alb.*, c. xi.

Infalt watter cowillit thame, cheik and chin:
Forsuening that, sorrow mair they socht it,
Bot *heppit* standfuls at the skatis thair in.
Says Balin. Castel, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 290.

3. To meet in a hostile way. —

His battailis he arayit then;
And stad arayit in battail,
To *hep* them gif they wald assaile,
—Some with their fays assemblyt thair,
That *heppit* thaim rycht hardily.

Barbour, xiv. 158, 197, MS.

And efter that, quhen he come hame,
There *heppit* hym the King Willama.

Wyntoun, viii. 6, 244.

R. Glouc. uses the word in the same sense:—

As as he out of London wentis in a tyde,
A gret cri hym *heppit* ther in a wode syde,
With an hundred knyghtes y armed wel ynow.
This prince al vn ywar toward hem drow.
Hec comen agayn hym vn war, & slowe hym al for nogt.
P. 58.

In like manner, R. Brunne:—

Britrik had a steward, his name was Herman:
Kobrik he *heppit* at Humber, & on him he ran.
Hard was the battail, als that togider stynt;
Herman was ther slayn, the duke gaf the dynt.

P. 10.

This sense seems to have been unknown to Hearne,
as it is overlooked in both Glossaries.

4. To meet in an amicable way, in consequence of going forth to receive another; or to meet accidentally. In the first sense used S.B., in the second, S.

The knight *heppit* the King, cumly and clair,
With lordis and ladyis of estate,
Met hym furth on the gate,
Synne take hym in at yate,
With ane bligh cheir.

Gowen and Col. i. 14.

Hastly that lady hande
Command al her men to wende,
And dight them in thair best aray,
To *hep* the King that ilk day:
Thai *heppit* him in riche weid,
Rydeand on meyn a nobill steid.

Sir Ywain, or Owen, MS. Cotton, ap.
Warton, iii. 106, 131.

Warton renders it *waited on*. But he has mistaken the meaning of this, as of several other words, in the same poem. He renders *rope*, ramp, instead of *cry*, p. 109; *are*, air, instead of *be/ore*, p. 113.

The store windes blew ful loud,
So hane cum never are of cloud.

He also expl. *seynd*, viewed, instead of *blessed*; p. 117; *seynt*, minded or thought, for attempted, p. 121.

Thar was nane that ane mynt
Unto the bed at aneys a dynt.

A.S. *cep-an*, as well as Lat. *cap-ture*, id., and *cap-ere*, seem to have the same general origin. Sibb. mentions Tent. *hepp-en*, capture.

5. To meet accidentally, S.

6. To *KEP* off, to ward off.

7. To *KEP* back, to prevent from getting forward, S.

8. To *KEP* in, to prevent from issuing out by guarding the passage, or rather by suddenly opposing some barrier to what is issuing or endeavouring to do so, S.

9. To *KEP* out, to prevent from entering by suddenly opposing some obstacle, S.

The difference between the *v. to kep* and *to wear* consists in this: *Wear* denotes that the action is continued for some time, and does not necessarily imply the least degree of difficulty or agitation; whereas *kep* always signifies that the action is sudden, the opposition being quickly interposed, and generally, if not always, implies some degree of difficulty and agitation.

10. To *KEP* up the hair, to bind up the hair, Mearns, Lanarks.

The Lord's Marie has *hepp'd* her locks
Up wi' a gowden kame,
And she's put on her net silk hose,
An' awa' to the tryete has gane.

Song, The Lord's Marie.

—*Kep* me in your arms twa,
And letna me be' down.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., xi. 45.

Mourn, spring, thou darling of the year!
Ilk cowalip cap shall *kep* a tear.

Burns, iii. 308.

KEPAR, s. One who catches at a thing; Dunbar.

KEPPING-KAIM, s. The large comb used by women for tucking up the hair on the back part of the head, *ibid*.

It is sometimes called a *buckling-kame*.

KEPE, KEP, s. Care, heed, attention. To *tak kepe*, to observe, to take care; O. E. id.

The Scottis men *tak* off thar cummyng gud *kepe*;
Vpon thaim set with strakis sad and sar;
Yeld nane away off all that enrit thar.

Wallace, vi. 717, MS.

A.S. *cep-an*, curare, advertere. *Seren.* views E. *kep* as allied to Isl. *kippa*, vinculum.

[KEPPR, s. A flat piece of wood secured in the mouth of a horse when bringing home the sheaves, to prevent his eating the corn, Orkn. and Shetl. Isl. *keppr*, a piece of wood.]

KER, KAR, adj. 1. Left, applied to the hand, sinister, S. Car-hand, the left hand, A. Bor. Grose.

"Vpon his richt hand was set the second idoll, Odhen, God of peace, weir, and battell.—Vpon the *ker* and wrang side, was placed the thridde idole, Frigga, the gods [godes] of pleasure of the bodie and luster of the flesh, as Venus amongst the Gentiles and the Romanes." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Hebdomas*.

"He resauit the vrying in his *kar* hand, and vald nocht apin it nor reid it quhil the boreau had strikyn the 'ydis fra the prisoneris of Calles quhillis hed con-spy. contrar Capes." *Compl. S.*, p. 178.

2. Awkward, Galloway.

3. Wrong, in a moral sense, S.; like Lat. and E. sinister.

"You'll go the car gate yet," S. Prov. Kelly gives this as synonym with, "You'll gang a gray gate yet;" adding, "Both these signify that you will come to an ill end; but I do not know the reason of the expression;" p. 389. The car gate is certainly the road to the left, i.e., a wrong way, or that leading to destruction. Gael. *carra*, id.; Shaw. It has been generally said by our historians, that Kenneth I. was surnamed *Ker*, or *Kerr*, as being left-handed. V. CAR.

KER-HANDIT, *part. adj.* Left-handed, awkward, S. V. CAR.

KER, *s.* *Smor'd ker*, the soft kernel, or small glutinous parts of suet, which are carefully taken out, when it is meant for puddings, &c., Ang.

KERB, KIRB STONES. The large stones, often set on end, on the borders of a street or causeway; corr. from *crib*, *q.* as confining, or serving as a fence to the rest, S. B. Loth.

"From 600 to 800 tons of *kerb* and carriage-way stones are annually sent to London, Lynn, and other places, and are generally sold here at 13s. per ton.—*Kirb* and carriage-way stones, 700 tons." P. Peterhead, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xvi. 614, 623.

KERBIT, *adj.* Peevish, Mearna.

It has been supposed that this may be a corr. of *Cribbit*. Another might view it *q.* *Care-bit*, *q.* bitten by care.

KER-CAIK. V. CARECAKE.

KEREFULL, *s.* As much as fills a sledge or car.

"That Michell M'Adam call restore—for xij *kerrefull* of hay, vj." &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1405, p. 323.

To KERF, *v. a.* To carve, Doug. Virgil.

KERNE, KERN, *s.* 1. A foot soldier, armed with a dart or a spear.

Then w'er let the gentle Norman blude
Grow cold for highland *Kerne*.

Antiquary, iii. 224.

It is used in a similar sense by E. writers in reference to the Irish.

2. A vagabond or sturdy beggar, S.

For the origin of the word, V. GALLOGLACH.

KERS, KERSS, *s.* Low land, adjacent to a river. V. CARSE.

Under CARSE I have mentioned A. Bor. Carre, "a hollow place in which water stands," as probably a synonyme. It is undoubtedly the same word that occurs, under a different orthography, in the most ancient specimen of English Lexicography. "*Ker*, where trees grow by water or fen. Cardetum. *Ker* for alders. Alnetum." Prompt. Parv. Cardetum is expl., *Locus carulis planus*; Du Cange.

KERSSES, *s. pl.* The generic name for Cresses; *Nasturtium*, S.

This is also the O. E. form of the word; corresponding to A.-S. *caeres*, Belg. *kerse*, Dan. *kerse*, Sw. *krasse*, id.

The term was anciently used in sing. as an emblem of any thing of no value.

Wysedome and wytte nows is not worth a *kerse*.
But if it be carded with conetie, as clothers kembe her
would.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 45, b.

What a feeble mode of expression, compared with that which is substituted in this enlightened age, by a slight change of the word!

KERT, *s.* A seaman's chart.

—Practising no thing expert
In cannyng compass nor *kert*,—

Colubus Sess., F. i. v. 98.

Test. laerte, id.

To KERTH, *v. n.* Apparently, to make demonstrations, to assume a bold appearance.

"Therfor since evening was approaching,—we could without being seen of them, or suffering our sowers to see them, put a great hill betwixt them and us, and let our horses be *kerthing* in their view, till the foot were marched an hoore; and then come off another way by help of guides wer there." Sir Pat. Hume's Narrative, p. 62.

Allied perhaps to Fr. *carte*, a letter of defiance, a challenge. It may, however, be an error for *keit*, i.e., *kythe*, show themselves.

KERTIE, *s.* A species of louse. V. KARTIE.

[KERVELE, KERVELL, CARVILE, *s.* A carvel; a light vessel of a peculiar build. Accta. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. I. p. 54, 66, 68, Dickson. Du. *karvel*, id.]

KERVOUR, *s.* A carver.

—"Apprevis the gift maid vnder our souerane lordis gret sale to Hary Stewart, maister *kervour* to our souerane lord, of the office of directour of the chancery." &c. Acta Ja. V., 1524, Ed. 1814, p. 287; i.e., "principal carver."

KEST, KEIST, KESTE, *pret. v.* 1. Threw.

"He part delae vp al the banis of the detht pepil furth of there sepulture, and *keist* ouer euerye bane, ande contemplit euery hardyn pan, ande be ane." Compl. S., p. 240.

"With those words the herald in Haddo's own face rive his arms, and *keist* them over the scaffold." Spalding, ii. 219.

2. Dug, dug out, cleared by digging; as, "He *kest* peats a' day."

"Item, the xiiii da of Julij, (1499), quhen the King past furth of Lythgow to Glascow, to the men that *kest* the gayt at the Barwod to the gunnis, at the Kingis commande, to the drink, &c. Accta. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. I. p. 116, Dickson.]

3. [Cast off; as, "they *keist* their claes"]; threw off in the chase, let loose.

And efter they are cummin to the chase,
Among the montanis in the wyld forest,
The rynnayng houndis of cupplis some they *kest*.

Doug. Virgil, 105, 7.

4. Contrived, formed a plan.

To wey it Wallace him self some went,
Fra he it saw, he *kest* in his entent;
To wya that hauld he has choosyne a gait.

Wallace, vi. 807, MS.

5. Turned to a particular course or employment. "He *keist* himself to merchandice;" Reg. Aberd.

6. Gave a coat of lime or plaster, S. V.
CAST, v. a. To *Kest*, to cast; Cumberland.

K. cast is used in the same metaph. sense. The transition is founded on the act of the mind, in throwing its thoughts into every possible form, in order to devise the most proper plan of conducting any business. By a similar analogy, Lat. *jac-ere*, to throw, joined with *con*, signifies to guess (*conjectura*) whence the *K* term conjecture.

KEST, part. pa. [Cased.]

—Your heart nobildest
 To me is closet and *kest*.

Howells, li. 11, MR.

i.e., cased, Your heart is entrusted to me, being closed in a case. V. *GROUN*, sense 3.

KET, KETT, s. Carrion, the flesh of animals, especially sheep, that have died of disease or from accident, Loth. Bord.; horse-flesh, A. Bor.

It seems more nearly allied to Lal. *keat*, *festus recens*, *factum infantia prima*, item eorum imbecillitas et sordas.

Teut. *keat*, claws, sordes, Lal. *keita*, *urina vetus et fetida*; G. Andr. Or, by an oblique use of Su.-G. *keett*, Lal. *keat*, *caro*, *dead-keet*, dead flesh? Lal. *quaida*, *vittig*, *tutivillium*; G. Andr., p. 155.

To **KET, v. a.** To corrupt.

It is the riches that evir all indure;
 Quhilk mocht nor must may nocht rust nor *ket*.

Henryson, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 125, st. 3.

Lord Hailes gives this word as not understood. It seems radically the same with the *a*.

[**KET, adj.** Dwarfish, diminutive, little worth, Orkn.]

KET, KETT, s. "A matted, hairy fleece of wool, S."

She was nae get o' moorland tupe,
 W' tawted *ket*, as' hairy hips.

Burns, iii. 82.

C. B. *ceat*, bound, confined; Ir. *ceitach*, a mat, *ceitín*, shag; Obrien.

KETT, s. 1. The weed called quick-grass, S. A.

2. A spongy peat composed of tough fibres of moss and other plants, Upp. Clydes., Dumfr.

3. Exhausted land, what is reduced to a *caput mortuum*, Clydes.

KETTY, adj. 1. Matted; the soil being said to be *ketty*, when bound together with quick grass, S. A. *Ket*, as used for a matted fleece, is perhaps only a secondary sense.

2. Applied to peats of the description given above, Upp. Clydes.

KET, adj. Irascible, Galloway, Dumfr.

Shall we view this as an oblique sense of Su.-G. *keet*, *hacivus*, as animals when hot, are easily irritated; or as allied to Lal. *ket-a*, *ket-az*, litigare, altercari, whence *kiting-e*, contentio? Fern. *ket-en* is rendered, *foveo in me ignem*; *Jensen Lex*.

KETCHE-PILLARIS, s. pl.

So many rackettis, so many *ketche-pillaris*,
 Sic ballis, sic rackettis, and sic tutivillaris,—
 Within this land was never hard nor sene.

Dunbar, *Gen. Satyre*, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 44, st. 14.

My worthy old friend, Sir Alexander Seaton of Preston, viewed this term as signifying tennis-players. *Ketch epie*, in Linnithgow, he observes, denotes the tennis-court. V. *CACHE-POLE*.

Lord Hailes renders it sharpeners, supposing that it may have been corr. from Fr. *gaspilleur*, a spend-thrift. At first view, one might imagine that it were compounded, either of *ketch*, which Chaucer uses for *catch*, to lay hold of; or Fr. *caché*, concealed, and *pillar*, a pilferer, a purloiner, from *pill-er*, to rifle, to rob. But this does not agree with the connexion. *Dunbar* mentions *ballis* or balls; *rackettis*, which as Lord Hailes conjectures, may be from Fr. *racquet*, a lad who marks at tennis; *rackettis*, which may denote the instruments with which players strike their balls. In conformity to this explanation, *ketche-pillaris* undoubtedly signifies players at ball; corr. from Teut. *kaetes-spel*, ludus pilae; locus exercitio pilae destinatus; Kilian. This is confirmed by hand-ball being called *the cache* by Lyndsey. V. *CATTORR*.

KETHAT, s. A robe or cassock.

And round about him as a quheill,
 Hang all in rumpillis to the heill,
 His *kethat* for the nanie.

Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 27, st. 2.

The word is naturally enough viewed by Lord Hailes as a corr. of Fr. *casaque*, E. *cassock*. Sw. *kasiacka*, id. Goth. *keat*, vestis muliebris plicata; *Seren*.

KETHRES, s. pl.

Dominus Duncanus de Carric, A.D. 1225, grants certain privileges to the clergy of Carrick, and among these, "Corredium ad opus servientium suorum qui *Kethres* nuncupantur a clericis non exigit memoratia." *Rec. Glasg. Regist. Vet.*, i. 48.

Geal. *catthir* signifies warriors, *ceatharb*, a troop; whence *ceatharnack*, a soldier. V. *CATHERANER*.

KETON, s.

"The king ordered 6,000 footmen to meet him armed with a *keton*, a sallet and gloves of mayle." *Cox's Ireland*, i. p. 100.

This must certainly be viewed as an abbreviation of Fr. *houqueton*, O. Fr. *augueton*, a soldier's cassock. V. *ACTON*.

KETRAIL, KYTRAL, s. A term used to express the greatest contempt and abhorrence.

Sibb. renders it *heretick*. But it is used in a more general sense, in consequence of the abhorrence inspired, during the dark ages, by the term *heretic*. For this is its more determinate meaning; Teut. *ketter*, Germ. *ketter*, hereticus. Ihe mentions this as only the secondary sense of Su.-G. *kaetlare*, giving as the first, *qui contra naturam peccat*. I am inclined, however, to think that the other is indeed the primary signification; and that the term is merely a corr. of *Cathari*, the designation contemptuously conferred on the Albigenses. As it has still been customary with the Church of Rome to charge all whom she was pleased to dub *heretics*, with the most abominable impurities; we perceive a satisfactory reason for the double sense of this term. *Ketrail* seems a dimin. from *ketter*, q. a little heretic. V. the letter L, and *KYTRAL*.

[**KETTACH**, *s.* The Fishing Frog, called also the *sea-dewel*, a fish, (*Lophius piscatorius*, *Linnae*), Banffs.]

[**KETTIE-NEETIE**, *s.* The Dipper, (*Cinclus aquaticus*, *Fleming*), a bird, Banffs.]

KETRIN, *s. pl.* Highland cattle-stealers. **V. CATERANES.**

To **KEUCHLE** (*gutt.*), *v. n.* To cough, *Upp. Clydes.*

KEUCHLE, *s.* A cough, the act of coughing, *ibid.*

Formed as if a diminutive from *Tent. keuch-en*, Belg. *keuch-en*, *tennire*.

KEUL, *s.* A lot, *Roxb.*

"*Cassida*, now commonly pronounced *keuls*, *lots*." *Gl. Sibb.* **V. CAVEL.**

To **KEUL**, **KEULL** *with*. To have intercourse with, *Selkirks.*

"I alrighit at *keulling* with the hirr in that thraward panghty moode." *Hogg's Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

As *keul* signifies a lot, corrupted from *cavil* or *havil*, the term seems to refer to the mode of settling a matter of dispute by lot. *Tent. keuel-en*, *sortiri*.

KEULIN, *s.* Perhaps the same with *Callan*, *Aberd.*

But f' the mids o's windy tattie,
A chiel came wi' a fough,
Burd him on's arse wi' a bauld brattle,
Till a' the *keulins* lough
At him that day.

Shinner's Christa. Basing, First Ed., st. 15.

It may denote young people in general; *Su.-G. keul*, *proles*.

[**KEUSS**, *s.* A pile, a heap, a mass; "a *keuss* of sillacks," a number of sillacks put into some receptacle, and allowed to remain till they have acquired a *game* or spoil flavour, *Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.*

Isl. kee, a heap, a pile, as of stones, blubber, &c.; from *kees*, to heap earth or stones upon, to earth, as was done to witches, miscreants, and the bodies of outlaws. In olden times, prob. sillacks were prepared by burying in the ground.]

To **KEVE**, *v. a.* **V. CAVE.**

To **KEVE**, *v. a.* To toss. To *keve* the cart, to overthrow it, *A. Bor.* **V. CAVE.**

KEVINS, *s. pl.* The refuse separated from grain, *S.*

KEVEE. On the *keves*, possessing that flow of spirits that borders on derangement, having a bee in one's bonnet, *Stirlings.*

Fr. être sur le qui vive, to be on the alert.

KEVEL. **V. KAVEL.**

To **KEVEL**, *v. n.* To scold, to wrangle, *S. A.*

The tailor's colour comes an' goes,
While loud the wabster *kevels*;
The tulye seem to fure rose.—

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 153.

Alm. kevel-a, *Isl. kef-a*, *Su.-G. kef-wa*, *kebbi-a*, *rixari*; *Su.-G. kef*, *strife*.

KEVEL, *s.* A lot. **V. CAVEL.**

To **KEVEL**, *v. a.* To wield in an awkward manner, *Ettr. For.*

KEVER, *s.* A gentle breeze, so as to cause a slight motion of the water; a term used on the coast in the eastern part of Ayrshire.

Perhaps a derivative from *Kevs*, *Cave*, to toss; *q.* what moves or tosses the boat.

KEVIE, *s.* A hen-coop. **V. CAVIE.**

KEW, *s.* Expl. "an overset," *Ayrs.*; probably denoting too much fatigue.

Su.-G. kef-a, *supprimere*.

KEWIS, *s. pl.* Line of conduct.

Sum gevis gud men for their gud kewis,
Sum gevis to trumpouris and to schrewis.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 50, st. 11.

Lord Hailes renders this "ready address, fit season for address;" deriving it from *Fr. cue*, which is used behind the scenes for the concluding word of a speech. I would rather understand it of the conclusion of a business; as *Fr. cue* bears the same sense. *Gud kewis*, may thus denote proper conduct in general.

It is used in a ludicrous sense, *Evergreen*, i. 119:—

And he keeps ay best his *kewis*,
Speaks in his neighbours *kek*.

KEWL, *s.* One who rides a horse, that is not under proper command, with a halter, when he brings the halter under the horse's jaws and makes it pass through his mouth, is said to *put a kewl* on, *Roxb.*

C. B. cheyl, a turn; or corr. from *K. coil*.

KEY, *s.* The seed of the ash. **V. ASH-KEYS.**

KEYL, *s.* A bag, or sack.

"*Ans keyl* full of eldin," i.e., of fuel. *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1535, v. xv. 592.

This is most probably the same word with *Isl. keyl*, *culus*, *saocus*, *G. Andr.*; *uter*, *mantica*, *Halderson*; expl. by *Dan. laeder-sack* and *tasse*, both denoting a leathern sack or bag; *Kyl*, *saocus*, *pers*; *Verel. Ind. Kuilla*, *Tatian*, id. *V. Ihre*, vo. *Kil*, sense 4. To these we must add *A.-S. cylla*, *uter*, *cadus*, *lagena*; "a bottle, a barrall, a flagon;" and *cille*, *saocopa*, "a leathern bag;" *Somner*.

KEYLE, *s.* Ruddle; *S. keel*.

"The lordis assignis to Thomas Symcoun—to prufe that the gudis that he distreneyit for the larde of Fernyis dettis—war one the lard of Fernyis avne landis, & had his *keyle* & his mark." *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1490, p. 57. **V. KEEL.**

[**KEYLIN**, *s.* **V. KEELING**, **KELING**.]

[**KEYN**, *adj.* Keen, bold, *Barbour*, viii. 280, *Skeat's Ed.*]

To **KEYRTH**, *v. a.* To scratch.

Well couth I *keyrth* his cruik bak, and *keme*
his cowit *nodil*.

Dunbar, Meiland Poems, p. 54.

Keyrth is used edit. 1503, instead of *claw* in that published by Mr. Pinkerton.

Su.-G. *brutt-a*, Belg. *brute-en*, id. *Kreyt-en*, irritare, seems allied.

KEYSART, s. A hack, or frame of wood, in which cheeses are hung up for being dried, Fife.

Tout. *kees-herde*, fascella, fascina casearia; from *keese*, *kees*, a cheese, and *herde*, a frame of wood. This is evidently the same with *Kaisart*, although differently used in the different counties; as *Kaisart* in Angus denotes the cheese-vat.

To **KEYTCH, v. a.** To toss, to drive backwards and forwards, S.

The' orthodox, they'll error make it,
If party opposite has spake it.
Thus are we *keytch'd* between the twa,
Like to turn doists one and a'.

Ramsay's Poems, li. 497.

It seems the same with *CACHER*, q. v.

KEYTOH, KYTOH, s. A toss, S.

"I have had better kail in my cogus, and ne'er gae them a *keytch*," Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 39.—Kelly expl. this as the reply "of a haughty maid to them who tell her of an unworthy suitor." It "alludes to an act among the Scottish reapers, who, if their broth be too hot, can throw them up into the air, as they turn pancakes, without losing one drop of them." P. 184.

To **KIAUVE, v. a.** "To work, to knead," Moray.

Then you do buy a leaf o' wax,
And *kiaus* it weel, and mould it fair.
Jamieson's Popular Ball, li. 283.

This seems a corr. of *TAAVE*, q. v.

KIBBLE, KYBILL, adj. Strong, firm; when applied to an animal, including the idea of activity or agility, S. B.

Kybill is used by Wyntown.

All provit gret proues wyth hym then,
Quhare men mycht se, than sudanly
Kybill ga yow lichtly,
Dusch for dusch, and dynt for dynt;
Mycht na man mysse, quhare he wald mynt.
Oren. li. 27. 406.

In another MS. it is—

Gabill ya yow lichtly.

Mr. Macpherson seems to view the term as inexplicable. But as the passage is most probably corr., perhaps it should be—

Kybill men ga on lichtly.

By this time Lindy is right well shot out:—
Fu' o' good nature, sharp and snell witha',
And *kibble* grown at shaking of a fa'.

Ross's Holmors, p. 16.

[KIBBLE-KABBLE, s. A violent dispute, altercation, Banffs.]

To **KIBBLE-KABBLE, v. a.** 1. To dispute, wrangle, altercation, *ibid.*

2. To be constantly finding fault in a fretful manner, *ibid.*]

[KIBBLE-KABBLIN, part. pr. Used also as a *s.* and as an *adj.* As an *adj.* it implies continually finding fault, fretful, *ibid.*

Kibble-gabble implies confused talk; *Kibble-kibble*, confused, angry disputing, or fretful fault-finding.]

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KIBBLING, s. A cudgel, Gall. "*Kibbling*, a rude stick or rung;" Gall. Encycl.

Gael. *cuail* denotes a staff or pole. But this seems varied from what is perhaps the origin of *Kibble*. It is probably a dimin. from *Cuvel*, *Kavil*, &c., a pole, a long staff; Isl. *kjfi*, baculus, cylindrus; palanga.

[KICH, KACH, s. Dirt, filth, ordure, Clydes., Banffs.]

[To **KICH, KACH, v. a.** To defecate; generally spoken of children, *ibid.*]

[KICHEN, KICHIN, adj. Disgusting, disagreeable; having a somewhat disagreeable temper; in the latter sense the term is generally applied to children, Banffs.]

KICHE, s. Apparently q. *kichie*, the name given to a *kitchen*, S. B.

"Hes skaythit the *kiche* of the inland of the fornaid land in the distroying, byrning, & away taking of the caberia, treia, & thaik [thatch] of the said *kiche*." Aberd. Reg. V. 16, p. 134, 135.

KICK, s. 1. A novelty; or something discovering vanity or singularity, S. A *new kick* is often used in this sense.

[2. A trick, a practical joke, Banffs., Clydes.

3. In the plural, *airs*, *ibid.*]

[To **KICK, v. a.** 1. To show off, to walk with a vain, haughty air, Banffs.

2. To play tricks, to tease, Clydes.

3. The *part. pr.* is used in the first sense as a *s.*, Banffs.; and in the second as an *adj.*, Clydes.]

KICKY, adj. 1. Showy, gaudy, S., perhaps implying the idea of that vanity which one shews in valuing one's self on account of dress.

Auld Meg hersel began the play,
Clad in a bran-new hudden gray,
And in't, I wat, she look'd fu' gay,
And spruce and *kicky*.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 212.

2. High-minded, aiming at what is above one's station, S.

[3. Pert, tricky, clever, Clydes.]

Lancash. "*keck* to go pertly," seems allied to *Kicky* in sense 2. But I have remarked an Isl. term which seems to give a more natural etymon than that formerly mentioned. This is *keik-r*, erectus animo et corpore, Halderson; analogous to Dan. *kick*, daring, hardy, pert. G. Andr. mentions *keik-est*, retorsum elatus sector.

This may perhaps be allied to Isl. *kieck-r*, audax, animosus; Su.-G. *keack*, Germ. *keck*, id.; unless abbreviated from E. *kickshaw*, derived from Fr. *quelque chose*. V. the *adj.*

KICK-UP, s. A tumult, an uproar, Roxb., Aberd.; from the vulgar phrase, to *kick up a dust*.

D

To **KID**, *v. n.* 1. To toy; as, *to kid among the lasses*, Fife; Su.-G. *kast-jas*, lascivire. V. CATR.

[2. To render pregnant, Banffs.]

KIDDET, *part. adj.* In a state of pregnancy, with child, Ayrs.

This might seem allied to *Kid*, as denoting a spurious child. V. **KILTING**. But the term there used seems rather to contain an allusion to one who has stolen, and wishes to conceal, a young goat in her lap. This is most probably a word of great antiquity; and may be allied to Moss.-G. *quithus*, Su.-G. *qued*, Alem. *quidi*, Isl. *quid-ur*, uterus; whence Isl. *quidog*, pregnant, *quid-a*, ventrum implere. It seems, indeed, to have a common origin with *Kyle*, the belly. It has, however, strong marks of affinity to the Welsh. For C. B. *cyd* signifies coire, copulare; and *cyd*, coitus, copula, conjunctio.

KIDDY, *adj.* Wanton, Ang. V. CAIGIE.

O. E. *kyde*. "Kye or ioly. Jocundus. Vernosus. Hilarius." Prompt. Parv.

KID, **KAID**, **KED**, *s.* The louse of sheep.

Some seeking lice in the crown of it seeks;

Some chops the *kids* into their cheeks.

Poems, Watson's Coll., iii. 21.

Their swarms of vermine, and sheep *kaids*,

Delights to lodge, beneath the plaids.

Cleland's Poems, p. 24.

"Ticks or *kaids*, the hippobosca ovina." Agr. Surv. Perth, p. 291.

Called also *Sheep-taids* in Clydesdale.

KIDE, *s.*

Now am I caught out of *hide* to cares so cold:

Into care am I caught, and couched in clay.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal., i. 12.

It seems doubtful, whether it signifies acquaintance, kindred, or country. A.-S. *kyth*, *kythhe*, notitia; consanguinei; patria. It is still said, S. that one is far away *fræ* aw *his kith* and *kin*. V. **KITH**.

KIDGIE, *adj.* Lovingly attached, Ayrs.; the same with *Caigie*, *Caidgy*, q. v.

[To **KIE**, *v. a.* To detect, to catch in the act, Shetl.]

KIED, *part. pa.* Detected, discovered, *ibid.*

It seems a corr. of *kythed*, q. made known.

[**KIEGER**, *s.* Stiffness in the neck, caused by keeping it long in one position, Shetl.]

[To **KIEVE**, *v. n.* To strive in emulation.]

To **KIFFLE**, *v. n.* To cough; when caused by a tickling sensation in the throat, Roxb.

KIFFLE, *s.* A troublesome or tickling cough, Roxb.

KIFFLIN'-COUGH, *s.* A slight cough, caused as above, *ibid.*

This seems merely a variation of *Kighle*, used to denote a short tickling cough. Teut. *kich*, spirandi difficultas, *kich-en*, difficulter spirare, leviter atque inanimiter tussire.

KIGH, **KIGHER**, **KIGHLE**, *s.* A short, tickling cough; a *kigh* of a cough is sometimes used also, S.

To **KIGH**, **KIGHER**, **KIGHLE**, *v. n.* To have a short, tickling cough, S.

Germ. *keich-en*, tussire, Belg. *kich-en*, anhelare, difficultate spirare.

KIGHENHEARTED, **KICKENHEARTED**, *adj.* Fainthearted, chickenhearted, S.

This, especially from the appearance which the word has assumed in E., might at first seem to be formed from *chicken*. But it is certainly from Isl. Sw. *kika-a*, subsideo, spiritum amittere; Verol. Ind.

To **KIGHER**, **KICKER**, *v. n.* To titter, to laugh in a restrained way, S. The usual phrase is, *kigherin and lauchin*, as opposed to *gaefin and lauchin*. V. GAUF.

Germ. *kicker-n*, id. Teut. *keker-en*, however, is rendered cachinnari, immoderate ridere; Kilian.

KIGHER, **KICKER**, *s.* A restrained laugh, a titter, S.

KIL, a term entering into the formation of many names of places in S.

"The word *kil* is the same with the Gaelic word *cill*, (the consonant *c*, in the Gaelic, being sounded hard, like *k* in English,) signifying a church-yard. Some make this word to signify a burying-place; but the Gaelic word for this is *cladh*. The word *cill* is, perhaps, the original of the English word *cell*, which signifies the cave, or little habitation of a religious person." P. Kilmadock, Perth. Statist. Acc., xx. 40.

Gael. *cill* is not only rendered, the grave, but a chapel, a cell; Shaw.

To **KILCH** (hard), *v. n.* 1. To throw up behind, applied to a horse, especially when tickled on the croup, Roxb.

2. To *kilch* up. A person, seating himself on one end of a board or form, when, by his weight, he suddenly raises up the other, is said to make it *kilch* up, *ibid.*

Most probably from the *v.* to *Kilt*.

KILCH, *s.* "A side blow; a catch; a stroke got unawares;" Gall. Encycl.

Transposed perhaps from Teut. *kies-en*, which signifies both adhaerere, (the idea suggested by *catch*, whence Belg. *kiesen*, bur), and affligere.

KILCHES, *s. pl.* The name given to the wide-mouthed trousers or pantaloons worn by male children, Stirling., Upp. Clydes.

As this dress immediately succeeds the *kilt*, it might seem that the name had been formed from the latter term, as if softened from *kilt-hose*. Fr. *chaussee*, however, denoting breeches, may be the origin of the last syllable. But I can scarcely view it as composed from two languages. *Haut de chaussee* is a Fr. phrase for breeches; and *calsons* for short and close breeches of linen.

KILE, **KYLE**, *s.* A chance; [pl. *kilis*, the game of ninepins, called also *rollie-polie*, (pron. *rowlie-powlie*), in Ayrs.]

Que' she, unto the aheal step ye o'er by,
And warn yourself till I milk out my ky.—
Content were they, at sic a lucky kile,
And thought they hadna gotten a beguile.

Ross's Helmsore, p. 77.

Hence the proverbial phrase, *Kyle about*, an equal chance, or one good deed for another, *S. B.*

Cuma, Cella, now and give me *kyle* about,
I helped you, when nane else wad, I doubt.

Ibid., p. 84.

This might seem to be from *kell*, q. a lucky throw at nine pins; but rather a corr. of *Cavil*, q. v. sometimes *pron. kail*. *Cala*, turn, Derby. is certainly from this source. "It is his *cale* to go," *Gl. Grose*.

["Item, that samyn nycht (11th May, 1496) in Drummyn, to the king to play at the *kilia*, xxviiij s." *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, Vol. i., p. 275, Dickson.

The *kilia* was a favourite game in the West of Scotland during fairs, and was one of the amusements of *Fairster's Ken*.—*pron. Fastness or Famesen*.]

KILL, s. 1. A kiln, S.

Then he bear handling to the *kil*,
But asho start all up in a low.

Wife of Auchtermuchty, Bann. Poems, p. 218.

The E. word *kila* retains the A.-S. form of *cyline*, which seems an abbrev. of *cyline*, id. *Kill*, however, had also been used in O. E.; as Somner renders the A.-S. word, "a *kil* or *kilne*." But I do not observe a single cognate term in A.-S.; and am therefore inclined to give considerable weight to what is said by *Ihre* concerning the Su.-G. synon. *Koelna*, also under *Kol*. He remarks that Su.-G. *kyll-a*, signifies to kindle a fire, *ignem accendere*, also written *quill-a*; and in West-Gothland *kyle* denotes dry wood, *ligna arida*, *quae ignem citius arripiunt*. He views Lat. *colina*, or *culina*, as originally the same with Su.-G. *koelna*, a kiln; observing, that this term did not properly denote a kitchen, or place for cooking, but according to *Nonius*, p. 1248, a place, *ubi largior ignis colitur*.

O. B. *cylyn* signifies a kiln, or furnace. This *Owen* traces to *cyl*, used in the same sense. But he gives as its primary meaning; "What surrounds, incloses, or hems in."

Under the word *Kol*, *Ihre* mentions a phrase used by the ancient Icelanders, which I would have quoted in illustrating the S. phrase, *A could coal to blow*, had I observed it sooner. This is *Brenna at holdum kolum*, *incendio penitus delere*, ut nil superat praeter carbonem; *Ol. Tryggv.*, S. It seems literally to signify "to burn to a could coal." V. CAULD COAL, under CAULD, adj.

2. *The kill's on fire*. A phrase used to denote any great tumult or combustion, S.

3. *To fire the kill, or kiln*. To raise a combustion, to kindle a flame.

"They parted after the Bishop had desired the Earl [Argyle] to take care of an old and noble family, and told him, that his opposing the clause, excepting the King's Sons and Brothers, had *fired the Kila*." *Woodrow's Hist.*, ii. 206.

"He was afterwards told by a Bishop, that that had downright *fired the Kila*." *Sprat, Ibid.*, p. 216.

The phrase contains an allusion to the suddenness with which a kiln, filled with dry grain, is kindled.

"The *kila's on fire*, the *kill's on fire*,
The *kila's on fire*, she's a' in a lowa."

"He was pleased to inform me,—that the Hiellands were clean broken out every man o' them." *Rob Roy*, iii. 271.

The same idea is also thus expressed, *The kila* was in a *blow*, S.: i.e., every thing was in a state of combustion.

"See then the *kila* was in a *blow* again, and they brought us a' three on wi' them to mak us an example as they ca't." *Tales of my Landlord*, iii. 12.

4. To set the kill on fire.

—"Confound him," said *Montrose*,—"he has contrived to set the *kill on fire* as fast as I put it out." *Leg. Montr. Tales*, 3d Ser. iv., 262.

To Set the Kill a-low, is used in the same sense, S.

"The Captain's a queer hand, and to speak to him about that or any thing else that crosses the maggot, wad be to set the *kila a-low*." *Heart Mid Loth.*, iv. 179, 180.

[KILL-BEDDIN, s. The straw spread on a kiln floor on which the grain was laid; hence the phrase, 'as dry as *kill-beddin*.' Banffs.]

KILL-FUDDIE, s. The aperture by which the fuel is put into the kiln, Mearns.

This is different from the *Killogie*, as the *kill-fuddie*, is in the interior part of the *killogie*, immediately forming the mouth of the kiln.

Fuddie may be allied to *Tent. voed-en, vued-en, alere*, *nutria*, q. the place by which the kiln is fed or supplied. *Isl. sud-r*, however, signifies calor, heat; and *Gael. fod, foid*, a turf, a peat.

KILL-HUGGIE, KILN-HOGIE, s. *Shetl.*, the same with S. *Killogie*.

KILL-LOGIE, KILN-LOGIE, s. The fire-place in a kiln; also, the space before the fire-place, S. *Belg. bog*, a hole.

"This night he was laid in the *kila-logie*, having *Leonard Lealie*—upon the one arm, and a strong limmar, called *M'Griman* on the other." *Spalding's Troubles*, i. 38.

KILLMAN, s. The man who has the charge of the *kill*, S.

"*Killman*, the man who attends to the kiln in a mill" *Gall. Encycl.*

KILL-MEAT, s. A perquisite or small proportion of the *skilling* or *sheelings* of a mill, which falls to the share of the under-miller, Roxb.

KILL-SPENDIN, s. An old term for the fire of a kiln, Ang., from the great expenditure of fuel.

KILL-SUMMERS. V. SUMMERS.

To KILL, v. a. To kiln dry, S.

"That the clause, *tholing fire and water*, by the received opinion of Lawyers, was only to be understood of corns which were imported ungrinded, and *killed* and milled within the boundis of the thirlage." *Fountainhall*, i. 25.

KILL OF A STACK, s. The opening to that vacuity which is left in a stack of corn or hay, for the admission of air, in order to prevent its being heated, Roxb.

Probably from its resemblance to the opening in a kiln for drying grain. *Tent. kwyf*, however, signifies *fovea, fodina, specus*; viewed as allied to Greek *σείδ-εσ*,

hollow. Germ. *höh*, foramen in terra. Belg. *kuyl* is expl. by Sewal "a hole, cave, den, pit;" Su.-G. *kula*, antrum, opuscula. These terms must, I think, be viewed as originally the same with Ir. and Gael. *cill*, *ceill*, *ceall*, a cell or hermit's cave; Lat. *cella*; and C. B. *cil*, a recess, a corner.

KILL-COW, s. A matter of consequence, a serious affair; as, "Ye needna mind, I'm sure it's nae sic great *kill-cow*;" Teviotd.

In reference, most probably, to a blow that is sufficient to knock down or *kill* a cow.

KILLICK, s. 1. "The fluke of an anchor;" Gall. Encycl. This must denote the fluke.

2. "The mouth of a pick-axe;" *ibid.*

Allied perhaps to Isl. *klíck-r*, curvamen, aduncitas; q. *klíck*, s.

KILLIE, s. 1. An instrument of amusement for children. A plank or beam is placed on a wall, so that one end projects a good way farther than the other. A child then places himself upon the long end, while two or three press down the short end, so as to cause him to mount, Roxb. [In Perth., pron. *keetie*.]

2. An act of amusement in this way, *ibid.*

To **KILLIE, v. a.** To raise one aloft in the manner above described, *ibid.*

KILLICUP, s. A somersault, Roxb.; from *killie*, explained above, and *cup*, a fall.

"That gang tried to keep vilent leaschaud o' your ain foids, an' your ain ha', till ye gas them a *killicup*." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 286.

There is an Isl. term, which resembles this in its formation and sense; *Kyllifot-r*, ad fundum prostratus.

KILLIEMAHOU, s. An uproar, a confusion, Ettr. For.

KILLING, s. Cod. V. KEELLING.

KILLMOULIS, s. The name given in Roxb. to a hobgoblin represented as having no mouth. He is celebrated in some old traditional rhymes.

Auld Kilmooulie, wanting the mow,
Come to me ye now, &c.

C. B. *gugh*, a goblin. The latter part of the designation seems to be *moouless*, i. e., without a mouth.

KILLOGIE, s. V. LOGIE.

To **KILLOGUE, v. a.** To hold secret and close conference together, as apparently laying a plot; *synon.* with *Cognost*, Clydes.

This seems merely a corr. of the obsolete E. v. to *Collogue*, still used in the sense given above. Johnson seems to view this v. as formed from Lat. *collega*. But the origin rather seems to be *collig-are*, to be confederate. *Killogue* may, however, be corr. from the low E. v. to *collogue*, to wheedle, to decoy with fair words; deduced from Lat. *colloquor*.

[**KILPACK, s.** A small basket made of dockens or twigs, Shetl.]

KILLRAVAGE, s. Expl. "a mob of disorderly persons;" Gall. Encycl. V. GILRAVAGE.

KILLYLEEPY, s. The common Sandpiper, *Tringa hypoleucos*, Linn. Loth.

KILLYVIE, s. A state of great alertness or excitement, West of S.

"Since they were on the *killyvie* to see the King, a pound or two, more or less, a hundred years hence, would never be missed." Bl. Mag., Sept. 1822, p. 315.

Fr. *qui vive*? De quel parte êtes-vous? Dict. Trev. Perhaps q. *Qui là vive*, who lives there?

KILLY-WIMPLE, s. A gewgaw, a fictitious ornament; as, *She has o'er many killy-wimples in her singing*; she sings with too many quavers and affected decorations; Loth.

KILMARNOCK WHITTLE. A cantphrase used for a person of either sex who is already engaged or betrothed, Roxb.

To **KILSH, v. a.** To push. Dumfr. Hence,

KILSH, s. A push, *ibid.*

Perhaps of Welsh origin; C. B. *cilguth* signifies a push, *cilguth-iaw*, to drive back, to repulse.

KILT, KILT, s. A loose dress, extending from the belly to the knee, in the form of a petticoat; worn in the Highlands by men, and in the Lowlands by very young boys, S. The Highlanders call this piece of dress the *filibeg*.

The following account is given of the dress of a Highland gentleman in the Isle of Skye.

"He wore a pair of brogues,—Tartan hose which came up only near to his knees, and left them bare;—a purple camblet *kilt*,—a black waistcoat,—a short green cloth coat bound with gold cord,—a yellowish bushy wig,—a large blue bonnet with a gold thread button." Boswell's Journ., p. 183.

Aft have I widd thro' glens with chorking feet,
When neither plaid nor *kelt* cou'd fend the west.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 393.

As the Goth. term denotes that part of the gown which is above the girdle, it deserves remark, that, among the Highlanders, the *kilt* seems to have been originally formed by folding and girding up the lower part of the mantle or plaid.

It has also been written *Quelt*.

"Those among them who travel on foot, and have not attendants to carry them over the waters—vary it [the Trousse] into the *Quelt*, which is a manner I am about to describe.

—"A small part of the plaid—is set in folds and girt round the waist to make of it a short petticoat, that reaches half way down the thigh, and the rest is brought over the shoulders, and then fastened before, below the neck, often with a fork, and sometimes with a bodkin, or sharpened piece of stick." Letters from a Gentleman in the N. of S., ii. 184-5.

Pennant seems to speak as if *kelt* were a Gael. term, V. *Filibeg*. But Gael. *caelt* is used only in a general

source for apparel. The term is undoubtedly Goth. *Su.-G. kilt, kolt*, is rendered *sinus*, denoting that part of the gown above the girdle which used to be very wide, and was employed for containing or carrying any thing: *Isl. kulla, kullta*, sinus vestis anterior; *G. Andr.*, p. 141. *Kiolla* occurs indeed in the sense of *gratum*. *I kolla barn, shall carry in his bosom*; *Isa.*, xl. 11. *V. Verel. Ind.* From the term, as used in the sense of *sinus* or lap, is formed *Su.-G. kolt, praetexta, vestis infantum*; *barn-kolt*, a child's coat. *Barn som gear i kolt*, a child in coats, i.e., as expressed in S. "He still wears a *kilt*," or, "he has not got breeches." The term, however, in *Su.-G.* and *Isl.*, as denoting lap and bosom, seems to have had only a slight transition from its primitive signification; which, I apprehend, occurs in *Moss-G. kiltet*, venter, uterus. *Gauts in kiltet*, conceives in utero; *Luc.*, i. 31. This, as some have supposed, is the root of *A.-S. cild*, *E. child*.

To KILT, or KILT UP, *v. a.* 1. To tuck up, to truss. A woman is said to *kilt her coats*, when she tucks them up, S.

For Venus after the gys and maner there,
Ane actine bow upon hir schoulder bare,—
With wind waffling her hairis lowit of trace,
Her skirt *kiltit* till hir bare knee.

Deug. Virgil, 22, 2.

Kilt up your clais above your waist,
And spaid yow hame again in haist.

Lyndsey, Pink S. P. R., ii. 56.

Now she has *kilted* her robes of green,
A piece below her knee;
And a' the five-lang winter night
The dead corp followed ahe.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 208.

Dan. kilt-rer, to gird, *kilt-r op, opkilt-r*, *Su.-G. upkilt-a*, to truss, to tuck up, tunicam succingere; *Isra.* The girdle which fastens up the clothes is called *kilt-r-band*. Hence, as would seem, the *E.* phrase, to be in *kilt-r*, to be ready or prepared. On this word *Sermon* mentions *O. Sw. upkilla kona*, colligatis vestibus mulier, quo paratior officiis obeundis fiat; adding, *Et hinc verisimile est hoc, Ang. kelter*, usurpatori copiose de eo, qui est in promptu. He renders *upkilla*, vestes supra ventrem colligare. The affinity of the *v.* to *Moss-G. kiltet*, venter, is obvious. *V.* the *a*.

2. To elevate or lift up anything quickly, *Ang.*

It is applied ludicrously to tucking up by a halter.

—Their bare preaching now
Makes the thrush-bush keep the cow,
Better than Scots or English kings
Could do by *kilting* them with strings.

Cleland's Poems, p. 30.

She has na play'd w' me sic pranks,
As raise me up just w' a bla'
Byne w' a vengeance lat me fa',
As many ane she's *kilted* up.
Byne set them fairly on their doup.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 69.

3. To *kilt awa' w'*, also to *kilt out o'*. To carry off quickly, *South of S.*; apparently an oblique use of the *v.* as signifying to truss, as it is said to *pack off with* a thing.

"He's a clever fellow, indeed! maun *kilt awa' w'* as bonnie lass in the morning, and another at night, less wadna serve him! but if he doesna *kilt* himself out o' the country, I'll *kilt* him w' a tow." Tales of my Landlord, 1st Ser., i. 341.

In the last phrase the *v.* is evidently used in sense 2. Hence, as would seem,

KILT, *s.* 1. The slope of a stone, especially in the erection of a staircase; a term in masonry, *Loth. Dan. kille*, a taking in.

2. Applied, in a figurative sense, to an unnatural or ungraceful elevation of the voice in music, *Loth.*

KILTID, *part. adj.* Dressed in a kilt, as distinguished from one who wears breeches, S.

"The shepherd—received from the hands of some *kilted* menial, his goat and his cake." *Blackw. Mag.*, July 1820, p. 375.

KILTIE, *s.* One who is dressed in a kilt; [also, one wearing a very short dress], *Clydes.*

KILTING, *s.* The lap, or part of a woman's petticoat that is tucked up, S.

"She has got a kid in her *kilting*;" *S. Prov.*

"That is, she has got a bastard about her.—Women, when they go to work, truss up their petticoats with a belt, and this they call their *kilting*." *Kelly*, p. 300.

To KILT, *v. a.* 1. To overturn, to upset, *Roxb.*

2. With prep. *o'er*, to turn over rather by sleight than by strength; as, "See gin ye can *kilt* that stane *o'er*." *South of S.*

It is synon. with *Cant. Cant o'er*; apparently implying that the help of an angle is taken in the operation, if it can be had.

[3. To do a thing neatly, skilfully, *Ayrs.*]

KILT, *s.* 1. An overturn, the act of overturning, *ib.*

As the *v.* to *Kilt* signifies "to lift up any thing quickly," this seems merely an oblique use of it nearly in the same sense; as suggesting the idea of an object being suddenly lifted up in the act of overturning.

2. The proper mode of management, *Gall.*; [the best and neatest method of working; as, "Ye hae na got into the *kilt* o't, yet," *Ayrs.*]

"*Kilt*, proper method, right way.—We say of such a one that is not properly up to his trade, that he has not the *kilt* of it, and of those who well understand what they are doing, that they have the *kilt* o't." *Gall. Encycl.*

Mactaggart seems disposed to view this as a secondary sense of *kilt*, loose garment; as used in regard to those who were, or were not, of the same clan. It would have been preferable, surely, to have referred to the cognate *v.*, signifying to tuck up, to truss; as intimating that one was either qualified to do a thing neatly, or the reverse. But it rather seems allied to *Kilt*, as signifying to turn a thing quickly over, by first setting it on its end or on a corner.

KILT-RACK, *s.* That which lifts up the rack of a mill, *Ang. V. Kilt, v.*

KILTER, s. Apparently, cheer, entertainment.

Right easy to ease was set my stumps,
Well hay'd with bountith hose and twa-col'd pumpe;
Syns on my four-hours' luncheon chew'd my cood,
His kilter put me in a merry mood.

Marcel, Ramsay's Poems, II. 339.

Properly, preparation; evidently the same with E.
helter, V. KILZ, v.

"A. Bor. *helter*, frame, order, condition." G. I. Grose.

KILTIE, s. Expl. "a spawned salmon;"
Gall. Encycl. This must signify, one that
has been spawning. V. KILT, id.

KIM, adj. 1. Keen, spirited, Aberd., Mearns.

And ne'er shall we a better story hear,
Than that *kim* banter with the brigs of Ayr.
W. Beattie's Tales, p. 47.

2. Spruce, Aberd.

Isl. *kim-a*, deridere; *kimina*, derisor, *kimbi*, subse-
nator, *kimbing*, jocus inactivus, Halderson. *Eg kyme*,
jocus, facetus fundo, *kyme*, facetus jocus, *kimina*, fa-
cetna, *kymolog-r*, jocularis, G. Andr. The latter ren-
ders the cognate terms in a more favourable sense than
the former. It is probable, that our adj. had been
originally applied to mere jocularity. It is not used
in the sense of bantering or derision.

KIMMEN, KYMMOND, s. 1. A milk-pail.
S. O.

2. A large shallow tub used in brew-houses;
Upp. Clydes.

"Ane quheill, ane gryte *kymmond*;" Aberd. Reg., A.
1538, v. 16.

3. A small tub, Angus.

Geel. *cuman*, "a skimmer, a sort of dish, a pail;"
Shaw, C. B. *cuman*, "a large wooden vessel, a tub; a
kive, or brewing tub;" Owen.

A. Bor. *Kimmin* may perhaps be viewed as a dimin.
from these. Both it and *Kimmel* denote "a powder-
ing-tub. North." Grose.

KIMMER, s. 1. A gossip. V. CUMMER.

2. Used as denoting a married woman, Gall.
"Kimmer, a gude-wife;" Gall. Encycl.

To **KIMMER, v. n.** 1. To gossip, or to meet
for gossiping, South of S.

At times when auld wives *kimmer* thrang,
And tongues at random glibly gang,
O'er has I seen these bide the bang

Of a' was there;—

Address to Tobacco, A. Scott's Poems, p. 31.

2. To bring forth a child, Lanarka.; a ludic-
rious term.

This might seem to be corr. from Belg. *kinder-en*,
"to be in child-bearing." Sewal. But perhaps it is
rather from O. Fr. *commer-er*, "to gossip it, to play
the gossip," Cotgr.; as originally denoting the assis-
tance given to a woman in childbed; as *Cummer*, or
Kimmer, not only denotes a gossip in general, but in
Shetl. a midwife.

KIMMERIN, s. An entertainment at the birth
of a child, Gall.

"Kimmerin, the feasts at birth. These the Kim-
mers, or gude-wives, have to themselves; no men are
allowed to partake along with them." Gall. Encycl.

[**KIMPLE, s.** A piece of any solid sub-
stance; generally applied to food, Banffs.]

[**KIMPLET, s.** A small piece; dimin. of
Kimple, *ibid.*]

[**KIMPLOCK, KIMPLACK, s.** A very large
piece; synonym. *knevelock, ibid.*]

KIN, s. Kind, S.

It is variously combined, as *alkin*, all kind of, some-
times redundantly, *alkin kynd*, S. B. *sik kin*, such kind,
na kin, no kind, *quhat kin* (S. corr. *whattin*, Rudd.),
what kind of, *ony kin*, any kind, &c.

The companie all haillelle, leist and best,
Thrang to the well to drink, quhilk ran south west,
Throw out ane maid quhair *alkin* flouris grew.

Palace of Honour, II. 41.

Their was na hope of merde till deuyls,
Their was na micht my friend be na *kin* wyis.
Ibid., I. 71.

The races o'er, they hale the dools
Wi' drink o' a' *kin* kind;
Great feck gae hirplin hame like fools,
The cripple lead the blind.

Fergusson's Poems, II. 54.

Thaa, bwt *ony kyme* remede
Thir myia pwt this Lord to dede.
Wynetown, VI. 14. 118.

Folow in-til successyown
In *ony kyme* lyne down cummand.

Ibid., VIII. 4. 23.

It has been elsewhere observed that diminutives are
formed by the addition of *k*. V. the letter *K*. But it
seems to have been rather overlooked, that not merely
k and *ke* are used as marks of diminution, but *ken*, or
kin. Thus we have E. *mannikin*, "a little man, a
dwarf;" which Johna. erroneously derives from *man*,
and *lein*, little; "*lambkin*, a little lamb; *pipkin*, a
small earthen boiler; *kilderkin*, a small barrel;" which
he still more strangely deduces from Belg. *kindekin*,
"a baby," instead of deriving it from the word of the
same form signifying a small vessel.

The Teut., indeed, points out the true origin of this
termination; for it frequently occurs in this language;
as in *kinneken*, parvum mentum, a little chin, from
kinne, mentum; *kiesten*, a little chest, from *kiste*, cista;
hutteken, tugurium, from *hutte*, tugurium, &c., &c.
Belg. *kindeken*, a little child, from *kind*, *kinde*, a child.
I am satisfied, that this diminutive has had its origin
from *kind*, or the cognate terms in other dialects, de-
noting a child. Thus E. *mannikin* is merely a *child*-
man, i.e., a dwarf; *kindeken*, a *child-child*, or a little
child; a *lambkin*, a lamb in its earliest stage. This
word, as denoting a child, must be viewed as originally
the same with that which signifies *genus* or *kind*, as
well as with *kin*, kindred. Thus, A.-S. *cyn* or *cynn*
signifies not only semen, progenies, but cognatio, and
also genus. Su.-G. *koen*, anciently *kyn*, signifies
generatio, cognatio, and genus; Isl. *kyn*, genus, gens,
familia, *kynd*, soboles; Alem. *chind*, *kind*, *chunn*,
chunne, *kunni*, filius, infans, puer; semen, genus,
familia. Germ. *kind*, proles, foetus animalis; *kunn*,
genus, generatio, cognatio; Moes-G. *kua*, genus,
generatio.

Nor is it surprising, that the same term should origi-
nally denote children or relations, and kind. For
what is *kind*, as predicated of any animal, but the
closeness of its relation to others that possess the same
distinguishing qualities, or to those that are of one
blood, originally sprung from one stock? Even as ex-
tended to vegetables, it denotes that affinity which
proceeds from the same seed. Thus it is said; "The
earth brought forth grass, herb yielding seed after his
kind, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after his *kind*,"

whose seed is in itself." Gen. i. 12. See *cortha forchtat grounde wirts* [wort] and *seed berende be hirs elme, and tree—gehelle seed haebende after his hies*; A.-S. *Veru*.

From the affinity which can be distinctly traced in some languages or dialects, we may venture to conclude that all the terms of this form, denoting both relation by blood, and by kind, have originated from verbs expressive of generation or birth. A.-S. *cyn* is undoubtedly from *cen-an*, parere, parturire; also *generare*; Germ. *kind* and *kuna* are both from *kenn-en*, parere, gignere. Gr. *γενος*, progenies, familia, also genus, as opposed to species, is from *γενναι*, genero, pro-gigno, or *γενναι*, *γενναι*, nascor, gignor. As the same A.-S. *v*, which signifies to beget, also signifies to know; besides the verbal resemblance between *γενναι* and *γνωειν*, *γνωειν*, to know, it deserves observation, that one of its oblique senses is *coto cum aliquo*, a sense of the term *know* retained in E. I need scarcely add, that Lat. *genus*, as it has all the three senses of kindred, offspring, and kind, is evidently formed from the obsolete *v. gen-o*, whence *genui*, id., I beget, and *gigno*, retaining the signification of the ancient verb.

A.-S. *ciene*, Ial. *kin*, Goth. *kun*, id. A.-S. *callcyn*, omnigenus. Sa.-G. *allbyne* is used precisely in the same sense, being rendered, *omnis generis*; Ihal. *vo. Kom*.

KINBOT, KYNBUTE, s. The reparation to be made for the sudden slaughter of a relative, by the payment of a sum to the survivors.

This was one of the privileges demanded by Macduff, in return for his noble exertions in behalf of Malcolm Canmore: "Quod ipse, et omnes in posterum de sua cognatione, pro subitanea et improvisa occisione, gauderent privilegio legis *M'Duff*, ubi generosus occidens solvendo argenti quatuor marcas ad *Kinbot*, et vernaculus duodecim marcas, remissionem plenariam exinde reportaret." Fordun Scotchchron., lib. v. c. 9.

Lord Hailes has observed, that Fordun, by using the expression, "that they should have the benefit of *McDuff's Law*," plainly refers to an usage which existed in his own times: and that Buchanan, lib. vii., p. 118, says that this law, usque ad aetatem patrum nostrorum, quamdiu scilicet ex ea familia superfuit quicumque, duravit. Lord Hailes indeed conjectures, that this could only have been a temporary privilege, continuing to the tenth generation; Annals, l. 4. But this conjecture is not supported by proof. If Macduff asked this privilege as the reward of his services, it is more probable that he would ask it without hesitation, in perpetuum rei memoriam, than that he should restrict it to a certain number of generations. On the other hand, if Malcolm saw no absurdity in granting such a privilege for ten generations, he would perceive as little in making it coeval with the existence of Macduff's posterity. If he granted it at all, it would certainly be in the terms in which it was demanded.

Besides the compensation in money or goods, required by the kindred of one who had been slain, (V. *Cno*), a sort of public penance was, at least occasionally, demanded of those who had been concerned in the slaughter. We have an interesting account of this ceremony in one of our old Acts. It respects the slaughter of John the Bruce of Arth, by William of Menbeth, of the Cars, Knycht, his brothers Archibald and Alexander, and kindred.

"It is appointed, agreed, &c., anent the ded [death] & slaughter of vmquhile John the Brois, faider to the said Robert, & for amenda, *kynbute*, & frendschip to be & stand betuix the saidis partis in tymetocum, in maner as folowis. In the first, the said Archibald Menbeth & as many personis as ar now one lif, & present in this toun [Edinburgh], that were committaris of the said slaughter, sall apoun Twisday the

xx day of the said monethe now instant cum to the merkat corm of Edinburgh in their lynning [linen] claitis, with ber [bare] swordis in their handis, & ask the said Robert & his frendis forguance of the deth of the said John, as the maner is vit tharof, & to remitt to thaim the rancour of their hartis; & sall for the saule of the said John seik or ger seik the four hed [principal] pilgrimage of Scotland, & there say mess for the saule; and forther, the said Robert the Brois sall within xx dais nixt tocum enter ane preest to signe [sing] in the kirk of Arth for the space of twa yeris, the said Robert payand the tanhalf of his fee, & the said Archibald of Menbeth the tother half; the quhilk is twa yeris beand past, the said Rob. sall ger ane preest signe in the samyn kirk for the said saule." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 153.

This is also written *kynbute*.

"That Walter Blare sall—pay to Robert of Cargill—xxv mercis, for the quhilk he is bundin to the said Walter be ane obligacioun schewin—before the lordis for a *kynbute*:—also for xx merkis that the said Robert pait to a preist that sange for the man that was slayne." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 9.

The word is evidently from A.-S. *cin*, kindred, and *bot*, compensation.

KINCHIN, s. A child in cant language.

This is one of the very few terms of this description that can be traced. It is undoubtedly a corruption of Belg. *kindeken*, a little child, a diminutive from *kind*, a child.

KINCHIN-MORT, s. A young girl educated in thieving; a cant term. V. Grose's Class. Dict.

"The times are sair altered since I was a *kinchin mort*." Guy Mannering, ii. 97.

Kinchin-mort is also expl. "beggars' children carried at their mothers' backs in sheets;" Grose. From *kinchin*, a child, and *mort*, a woman, i.e., a female child.

* **KIND, s.** Nature; not *their kind*, not belonging to them, or, not proper or natural for them. V. *KYND*.

"They took one of the town's colours of Aberdeen, and gave it to the town of Aberbrothock's soldiers, because they had none of their own, and whilk was not *their kind* to carry." Spalding, i. 163.

This singular mode of expression is an A.-S. idiom. For *cyn*, propago, also indoles, has a similar application, as signifying, congruus, condignus: *Swyle cyn sy*; sicut congruum sit; Leg. Inae 42. *Swu cyn waes*; uti condignum fuit; Boet., 35. 4. *Gecynd* is synon., being used as an adj. in the sense of naturalis, natus.

KINDLIE, adj. Natural, kindred, of or belonging to kind. V. *KYND*, *KYNDLY*.

KINDLIE, s. A man is said to have a *kindlie* to a farm, or possession, which his ancestors have held, and which he has himself long tenanted, S.O.

Sixty or seventy years ago, if one took a farm over the head of another who was said to have a *kindlie* to it, it was reckoned as unjust as if he had been the real proprietor.

KINDLY POSSESSION, KYNDLY ROWME. The land held in lease by a *Kindly Tenant*. V. *KYNDLIE TENNENTS*.

—"His kin and friends of Clanchattan—began to call to mind how James earl of Murray, their master,

had casten them out of their *kindly* possessions, whilk past memory of man their predecessors and they had kept for small duty, but for their faithful service, and planted in their places, for payment of a greater duty, a number of strangers and feeble persons, unahable to serve the earl their master, as they could have done, by which means these gentlemen were brought through necessity to great misery," &c. Spalding's Troubles, i. 2.

—"His honours with advice of the thre estates in this present parliament has statute and ordanit, that na *kyndlie*, lanchfull, possessour, tennent or occupyar of any of the saidis kirk landis be removit fra their *kyndlie* houses, staiding or possessions be the allegit *sewaris* or *takaris* of the samin in lang takkis," &c. Acts Mary, 1563, c. 12, Ed. 1566.

KINDLY TENNANTS, KYNDLIE TENANTS. A name given to those tenants whose ancestors have long resided on the same land, S.

"Some people think that the early leases granted by the kirk-men to the *kindly* tenants, (i.e., such as possessed their rooms for an undetermined space of time, provided they still paid the rents), is the reason that the kirk-lands throughout the kingdom were generally the best grounds." Keith's Hist., p. 521, N.

KINDNESS, KYNDNES, s. Apparently the right on which a man claimed to retain a farm in consequence of long possession; the same with *Kindlie*.

—"To vesie and consider the infetment & confirmation to be past to the said erll of the saidis landis, and or thai pass the samin to sie that the saidis kyndlie tennantis be satisfieit for their *kyndnes*; and quhill the samin be done, dischargis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1578, Ed. 1514, p. 112.

KIND GALLOWS. A name given to the fatal tree at Crieff.

"*Kindgallows*. The gallows at Crieff was so called, but why we know not.—It stood till within the last twenty years, and was jocularly said to be greeted by the Highlanders as the place 'where her nainsell's father and mother died, and where she hoped to die herself.'" Gl. Antiquary, iii. 365.

I can conceive no reason for this singular designation, unless we should suppose that the good people of that district, from a certain degree of consciousness, wished as far as possible to bespeak the favour of this rough friend, in the same manner as they were wont to protect themselves against injury from fairies and witches by calling them *good neighbours*.

* **KINDNESS, s.** The name given to a disease which prevailed in Scotland, A. 1580.

"Upon the 25th of June, being Saturday, betwixt three o'clock afternoon and Sunday's night thereafter, there blew such a vehement tempest of wind, that it was thought to be the cause that a great many of the inhabitants of Edinburgh contracted a strange sickness, which was called *Kindness*: it fell out in the court as well as sundry parts of the country, so that some people who were corpulent and aged deceased very suddenly. It continued with every one that took it, three days at least." Moyes' Mem., p. 43.

The only conjecture I can form as to this name, which appears so ludicrous as given to a disease, is, that it may have been the vulgar corruption of the technical term for a tumid inflammation in the throat, *quinancy*, (now *quincy*), or perhaps rather of Fr. *quinence*, id.

[* **KING, s.** The Lady-bird, an insect, Banffs.]

KING or CANTLAND. A game of children in which one of a company being chosen *King o' Cantland*, and two goals appointed at a considerable distance from each other, all the rest endeavoured to run from the one goal to the other; and those whom the king can seize in their course, so as to lay his hand upon their heads, (which operation is called *winning* them), become his subjects, and assist him in catching the remainder, Dumfr. This play, in Roxb., is called *King's Covenanter*.

This game is in Galloway denominated *King and Queen of Cantelon*. "Two of the swiftest of the boys are placed between two *doons*. All the other boys stand in one of these *doons*, when the two fleet youths come forward, and address them with this rhyme—

King and Queen o' Cantelon
How many mile to Babylon?
'Six or seven, or a lang eight,
Try to win there by candle-light.'

"When out they run in hopes to get to Babylon, or the other *doon*; but many of them get not near that place before they are caught by the runners." Gall. Encycl.

A conjecture is thrown out, that this game contains an allusion to "the time of the Crusades." This is founded on the mention of Babylon. *Cantelon* is fancifully supposed to be changed from *Caledon*.

As Teut. *kant* signifies margin, ora, could this play be meant to represent the contentions about the *Debatable Lands on the border*? Or, as it is the same game which is otherwise called *King's Covenanter*, shall we view it as a designation invented by the Tories, to ridicule the cant which they ascribed to the adherents of the Covenant?

[**KING-COLL-AWA, s.** The Lady bird; as in the rhyme common in Mearns.—

King, King-Coll-Awa,
Tak up yer wings an' flee awa.]

[**KING-COME-A-LAY, s.** A game played by boys; two sets of boys, or sides, strive which can secure most prisoners for the king, Shetl.]

KING-CUP, s. The common species of Meadow ranunculus, Loth.

"She thought she wad be often thinking on the bonny spots of turf, ane fu' of gowans and *king-cups*, among the Craigs at St. Leonards." Heart M. Loth., iv. 102.

KINGERVIE, s. A name given to a species of Wrasse.

"Turdi alia species; it is called by our fishers, the Sea-tod or *Kingervie*." Sibb. Fife, p. 123.

KINGLE-KANGLE, s. Loud, confused, and ill-natured talk, Fife; a reduplicative term formed from *Cangle*, q. v.

KING'S CLAVER, *s.* Melilot, an herb; *Melilotus officinalis*, Linn.; synon. *Whittle-grass*, Roxb.

Called *clever*, or *clover*, as being a species of Trefoil.

KING'S COVENANTER. A game of children, Roxb., Loth.

One takes possession of the middle of a street or lane, and endeavours to catch those who cross over within a given distance; and the captive replaces the captor, as in *Willie-Wastle*. "*King's Covenanters*, come if ye dare venture," is the cry made.

This game has had its origin, it would seem, during the troubles under Charles I.

KING'S CUSHION. A seat formed by two persons, each of whom grasps the wrist of his left hand with the right, while he lays hold of the right-wrist of his companion with his left hand, and *vice versa*, Loth.

This is properly a sort of play among children, who while carrying one in this manner, repeat the following rhyme—

Land me a pin to stick i' my thumb,
To carry the lady to London town.

It is, however, often used as a substitute for a chair in conveying adult persons from one place to another, especially when infirm. In other counties, as in Fife, it is called *Queen's Cushion*, and *Queen Chair*; in Loth. also *Cat's carriage*.

"He [Porteous] was now mounted on the hands of two of the rioters, clasped together so as to form what is called in Scotland the *King's Cushion*." Heart M. Loth., i. 168.

KING'S ELLWAND. The constellation properly called Orion's Girdle, Roxb., Clydes.

"Yonder the *King's ellwand* already begun to bore the hill; ay, there's ane o' the good knobs out o' sight already." *Perils of Man*, i. 261.

KING'S HOOD, KING HOOD; *s.* 1. The second of the four stomachs in ruminating animals; the *Reticulum*, honey-comb or bonnet, *S.*, from its supposed resemblance to some puckered head-dress formerly worn by persons of rank. [In Banffs., called *King's Hat*.]

2. It is used to denote the great gut, Gall.

—Right o'er the steep he leans,
When his well-pleas'd *king-hood* voiding needs.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 2.

This is a Teut. designation. *Koningshoof*, ventrali bubali pars posterior; Kilian. This literally signifies, "the king's head."

The cimentum in Teut. is called *Auyre*; which has the same signification, a coil.

KING'S KEYS. *V.* KEYS.

[**KING'S LAND**. Land which formerly belonged to the crown. In Orkney and Shetland, the King's Land is now possessed by Lord Zetland.]

KING'S-WEATHER, *s.* A name given to the exhalations seen rising from the earth during a warm day. *V.* SUMMER-COUTS.

VOL. III.

To **KINK**, *v. n.* 1. To labour for breath in a severe fit of coughing; especially applied to a child in the chin-cough, who, during the fit of coughing, seems almost entirely deprived of respiration, *S. A.*, Bor.

Teut. *kink-en*, difficultur spirare; leviter atque inaniter tussire; singultire; Kilian.

2. "To laugh immoderately, *Gl. Sibb.*, *S.* This properly conveys the idea of such a convulsive motion as threatens suffocation. *V.* KINKHOST.

3. To puke; an oblique sense of the term, as in the chin-cough, what is called the *kink* often produces vomiting; Dumfr.

Now, Gibby coost as look behin',
Wi' eyes wi' fainness blinkin',
To spee the weather by the sin,
But couldna stan' for *kinkin*
Rainbows, that day.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 18.

KINK, *s.* 1. A violent fit of coughing, attended with suspension of breathing, *S.*

Let others combine,
'Gainst the plum and the line,
We value their frowns not a *kink*.

Morrison's Poems, p. 215.

This seems synon. with the *S.* phrase used in a similar sense, not a *kink*, or cough.

2. A regular fit of the chin-cough, *S.*

3. A convulsive fit of laughter, *S. A.* Bor. *V.* the *v.*

"I gae a skient wi' my ee to Donald Roy Macpherson, and he was fa'n into a *kink* o' laughing." *Brownie of Bodabock*, ii. 24.

A.-S. *cincung*, *cachinnatio*.

4. A faint, a swoon, *Ettr. For.*

—"With his eyes fixed on the light, he rolled over, and fainted.—'My masters, it is nae for naething that the honest man's gane away in a *kink*; for, when I held up the bonnet, I saw a dead man riding on a horse close at his side.'" *Perils of Man*, i. 310, 311.

To *Gas in as Kink*, to go at once like one who goes off in a convulsive laugh, *Ettr. For.*

"Belt on bow, buckler, and brand, and stand for life, limb, gear, and maidhood, or a's gane in as *kink*." *Perils of Man*, iii. 203.

KINKHOST, *s.* 1. The whooping-cough, *S.* Lincolns.

—Overgane all with Anglerberries as thou grows aild,
The *Kinkhost*, the Charbucke, and worms in the cheilks.
Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 13.

V. CLEIKS.

The inhabitants of Galloway have a cure which seems peculiar to that district.

"*Kinkhost*, the chin-cough. To cure this, the mothers put their children through the *Asperses* of mills, when they fancy it leaves them." Gall. *Encycl.*

The change of this word into *chin-cough*, *K.* is quite absurd, as it obscures both the sense and the origin. It is evidently the same with Belg. *kink-Aoest*.

The term contains a description of the disease; being comp. of Teut. *kink-en*, difficultur spirare, and *Aoest*, tussis; as the patient labours for breath in the fits of

E

coughing. Kilian, with less judgment than he usually displays, derives the term from *kieck-keren*, a certain weathered shell; it being said that it tends to mitigate the disease, if the patient drink out of a shell of this kind. The Sc.-G. term is *kiklosta*, from *kila-a*, used precisely as the v. *kink*; *quam quis prae nimio vel risu vel etiam tussi anhelitus pedit*; Ihre.

[2. Metaph., an utter disgust, Banffs.

3. A severe loss, *ibid.*]

KINK, s. 1. A bend in the bole of a tree, Ayr.

2. In a general sense, a bending of any kind, a twist, a knot, *ibid.*

This must be originally the same with *Kinsch*, *Kinch*, as denoting the twist or doubling given to a rope; Belg. *kink*, a bend.

[To **KINK, v. a.** To warp or twist; applied to wood, and to ropes when they become twisted, entangled, or knotted: part. pa. *kinkit*, Clydes., Fife.]

KINKIT, part. pa. When ropes, which have been firmly twisted, are let loose, in consequence of the spring given in untwisting, knots are formed on different parts of them: they are then said to be *kinkit*; Fife.

KINKEN, s. A small barrel, a keg, a kilderkin, S. B.

"He comes down Deeside,—sets watches, goes to two ships lying in the harbour, plunders about 20 barrels or *kinkens* of powder." Spalding's Troubles, ii. 225.

This measure, I am informed, is in Aberdeen equivalent to a peck.

The unquestionable origin is Tent. *kinkelen*, *kinken*, *vasculum*, octava pars cadi. Kilian refers to E. *kyldekin*. Thus the term originally denoted the eighth part of a hoghead.

E. *kilderkin* is used in the same sense. Johns. derives it from Belg. *kinkelin*, a baby, a little child. Our word has much more resemblance. But the idea is fanciful.

[**KINKENS, s.** An evasive answer given to a child when over inquisitive: *never a ken ken I*, is another form, Mearns. V. QUINQUINS, and KINKYNE.]

[**KINKHOST, s.** V. under **KINK, v.**]

KINKYNE, s. Kind, S. V. **KIN.**

The reduplication seems used for emphasis. Thus *as his kin* seems properly to signify, "every kynd possible," or "imaginable;" *was kin kyme*, no kind whatsoever; q. every,—or no,—sort of kind.

KINNEN, s. A rabbit, S. V. **CUNING.**

KINRENT, KYN, s. Kindred.

On our *kyrent*, day: God, quhen will thou row!

Wallace, ii. 125, MS.

Quddir ottill ye, or quhat *kinrent*.

Doug. Virgil, 244, 12.

A.-S. *cyranus*, *cyryns*, *id.*

[**KINRIK, KYNRIK, s.** Kingdom, Barbour, v. 168.]

KINSCH, s. [Kine, cattle, stock of cattle.]

The man may ablene tyne a stot,

That cannot count his *kinsch*.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 79.

Instead of *ablene* Ramsay has *clithly*, Prov., p. 67.

This was a proverbial phrase, probably containing an allusion to some ancient custom.

In an edit. of *The Cherry and the Slae*, modernised, &c., by S. D. Aberd., 1792, *kinsch* is expl. "cow-cattle." But whether the word is, or has been, used in this sense, I know not.

KINSCH, s. 1. The twist or doubling given to a cord or rope, by means of a short stick passed through it, in order to draw it tighter; a term used in packing goods, S.

2. "A cross rope capped about one stretched along, and tightening it;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

3. Used metaph. to denote "an advantage unexpectedly obtained;" *Ibid.*

This is evidently the same with E. *kenk*, a sea-term. "*Kenks* are doublings in a cable or rope, when it does not run smooth when it is handed in or out; also when any rope makes turns," &c. Phillips. Sw. *kink*, *id.*

We may add that there are several Isl. words which seem allied; *keg-r*, *curvatura*, *king-r*, *id.*, *king-ia*, *in-curvare*. *Ad kippa kinge*, *curvum ad se raptare aliquem*. This, although differing in sense, is nearly allied in sound to our phrase, to *kep kinches*.

The origin is probably Isl. *kinta*, *artuum nodus*, seu *extrema sphaera articuli*; G. Andr., p. 145; as a *kinsch* bears considerable resemblance to a knuckle or joint. It may indeed be radically the same with Belg. *kink*, a bend, a turning. *Daar is een kenk in den kabel*. There is an obstacle in the way; literally, a twist in the cable. I am at a loss to say whether it be allied to *Knitch*, q. v.

To **KINSCH, v. a.** V. the s. 1. To tighten a rope by twisting it with a rack-pin, S. V. **KINK.**

2. To cast a single knot on the end of a rope, of a piece of cloth, or of a web; a term commonly used by weavers. *To cast a kinsch*, *id.*, S.

To **KEP KINCHES**. A metaph. phrase, signifying to meet any particular exigence; to manage any thing dextrously, when the conduct of one person ought to correspond to that of another, or when the act is exactly fitted to the peculiar circumstances; as, *I canna kep kinches wi' him*, Stirlings.

The phrase seems borrowed from a work in which two persons are engaged that the one may assist the other; as, in packing a bale of goods, or perhaps in twisting ropes.

KINSCH-PIN, s. A pin or stick used in twisting the ropes which bind anything together to make them firmer, S.; *Rack-pin*, synon.

KINSH, *s.* A lever, such as is used in quarrying stones, or in raising them, Clydes., Roxb.; *synon.* *Pinch*, *Punch*.

This term has probably had a C. B. origin. As *E. leu* is from Fr. *lev-er*, Lat. *lev-are*, to lift up, to raise; perhaps *kinsh* may be allied to *cun-a*, to arise, transitively used as signifying to raise. Or it might be traced to *cynwys*, *compressus*, *cynwys-o*, *compingere*; although I am disposed to prefer *cyn*, *cuneus*, a lever being used nearly as a wedge. This in Ir. and Gael. assumes the form of *gin*, *ginn*.

[KINTRA, KINTRY, s. Country, native land, Clydes. *Calif-kintra*, the place of one's nativity.]

KINTYE, s. The roof-tree, Fife; a term used by those who are of Highland descent.

Gael. *canan*, the head, and *tighe*, genitive, of the house.

KIOW-OWS, s. pl. 1. Silly tattlers, trifling discourse, such as to indicate a weak understanding, S. B. It nearly corresponds to Lat. *nugas*.

2. Things of a trivial nature, which become the subject of such discourse, S. B.

Hence a person who occupies his mind with such frivolous matters or conversation, is called a *kiow-owin bodie*.

Corr. perhaps from E. *gogawes*; which Skinner derives from A.-S. *gogaf*, *nugas*, or *hæwgas*, simulacra, sculptura.

[To KIOW-OW, v. n. To trifle either in discourse or in conduct, *ibid.*]

KIP, s. Haste, hurry, Ettr. For.

This may be allied to Ial. *kipp-a*, rapture; or Dan. *kipp-er*, to pant, to leap.

KIP, KIPP, s. 1. A sharp-pointed hill, Tweedd.

"The *Kippes*, above this, are remarkably steep and pointed hills." Armstrong. V. Notes to Pennecuik's Descr. Tweedd., p. 228.

"I hae sax score o' Scots queys that are outlyers. If I let the king's ell wand ower the hill, I'll hae them to seek frae the *kips* o' Kale." Perils of Man, i. 261.

"When I saw the bit crookit moon come stealing o'er the *kippes* of Bower-hope-Law, an' thraw her dead yellow light on the hills o' Meggat, I fand the very nature and the heart within me changed." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 38.

2. A hook, a jutting point, Ettr. For. Those parts of a mountain which resemble round knobs, jutting out by the side of the cattle-path, are called *kippes*, Ayrs.

"Ane hill *kipp*"; Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15, p. 32.

Ial. *kipp-r*, signifies interstitium loci; but in sense our term seems more allied to *kipp-r*, tumor, extubercantia, q. a tumor on a hill. C. B. *cefn*, a hill.

KIPPIE, s. A small hill, South of S.

To KIP, v. n. To be turned up at the points; spoken of the horns of cattle, Clydes.

To KIP up, v. a. To turn up; as the side of a hat or bonnet. A *kipped up nose*, a nose cocked up, Roxb., Mearns.

KIP, s. A term denoting anything that is beaked. V. **KIPPER**.

KIP-NEBBIT, adj. *Synon.* with *Kip-nosed*, Ettr. For.

KIP-NOSED, adj. Having the nose turned up at the point, S.; having what is called in vulgar E. a *pug nose*.

KIPPIN, KIPPIT, adj. A *kippie cow*, a cow with horns turning upwards, *ibid.*

Ial. *kipp-a upp*, in fasciculos colligere.

KIP, s. A cant term for a brothel, Clydes.

It may, however, be corr. from Belg. *kuf*, *id.*

To KIP, v. a. To take the property of another by fraud or violence, Loth.

"*Kyppings* or *hentings*. Raptus." Prompt. Parv. C. B. *cip-law*, to snatch, to take off suddenly; *cip*, a sudden snatch.

Sa.-G. *kipp-a*, C. B. *cipp-is*, to take anything violently.

To KIP, v. n. To play the truant; a term used by scholars, Loth. This seems merely an oblique sense of the last *v.*

KIPPAGE, s. 1. The company sailing on board a ship, whether passengers or mariners.

"That the provest, baillies, &c., vesie and consider diligentlie how mekill fleesche may serve euerie schip and thair *kippage* for that present veyage, and according to the nowmer of the *kippage* & companie appoint to euerie schip as many barrellis or puntionis [punchcons] as for that present veyage sall sufficiently serve thame to the first port thay ar frauchtit to." Acts Ja. VI., 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 104. *Equippage*, Acts printed, A. 1579.

Kippage and *Keippage* occur in Aberd. Reg.; but no hint is given as to the connexion.

This is not from the E. word, which is not used in a similar sense, but from Fr. *equipage d'un navire*, "most properly, her mariners, and souldiers;" Cotgr. i.e., those on board a vessel.

The use of this term in our records, especially as expl. by the Black Letter Acts, shows how *kippage* had come to be applied in the sense which it still bears. This has undoubtedly been by an oblique use of the word in its more general sense; as denoting the bustle or disorder caused in a house by the arrival of some person of distinction with a great *equipage* of retinue.

2. Disorder, confusion. One is said to be in a *saul kippage*, when reduced to a disagreeable dilemma, Loth.

"We serve the family wi' bread, and he settles wi' haz ilka week—only he was in an unco *kippage*, when we sent him a book instead of the nick-sticks." Anti-quary, i. 321. "Turmoil," Gl.

3. It often denotes the expression or symptoms of a paroxysm of rage.

"The Colonel's in an unco *Kippage*," said Mrs. Flockhart to Evan as he descended; "I wish he may be woe'd,—the very veins on his brow are swelled like whip-cord." *Waverley*, iii. 77.

It may also bear this sense in the following passage.

"Only dinna pit yourself into a *Kippage*, and expose yourself before the weans, or before the Marquis, when ye gang down bye.—The best and warst is just that the tower is standing hail and fear, as safe and as empty as when ye left it." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 266. "*Kippage*—passion," GL.

To be in an unco *Kippage*, to be highly offended or displeased, South of S.

KIPPER, s. 1. This word originally denoted salmon in the state of spawning; the term being used as synon. with *reid fische*. It retains this sense, S. A. being applied to foul fish.

I find that the term *kipper*, as used by fishers, properly denotes the male fish, South of S., Annandale. This fact is unfavourable to the idea of the term being derived from Teut. *kipp-en*, to spawn; as from the act of spawning the female is denominated a *Shedder*. Another etymon is assigned for the first of those terms. *Kip* is used in the South of S. to denote any thing that is beaked or turned up; and I am assured, by those who have paid attention to the subject, that every full-grown male salmon has a beak.

Kipper may therefore literally signify, "a beaked fish." *Kip* has a similar sense in S. V. *KIP-NOSED*. *Isl. kipp-s* is to contract. But it rather seems allied to Germ. *kipp*, summitas, extremitas, prominentia, *enfamouque rei*, Wachter.

"Of slaughter of reddie fish, or *Kipper*." Tit. Acts Ja. IV., 1503, c. 72, Skene, Murray. In the chapter itself, *reddie fish* is the only phrase used.

Skinner thinks that the word denotes young salmon or fry; deriving it from Belg. *kipp-en*, to hatch. But although this is most probably the origin, the term is more nearly related, in the sense we have given, than in that assigned by Skinner. Teut. *kipp-en*, excludere ova; Kilian. *Kipp-er* is thus q. a spawner. V. *REID FISH*.

As salmon, in the foul state are unfit for use, while fresh; they are usually cured and hung up. Hence the word, properly denoting a spawning fish, has been transferred to one that is salted and dried. Indeed, throughout Scotland, the greatest part of those formerly *kipped*, by the vulgar at least, were foul fish.

This sense is confirmed by the use of the word *kipper* in the O. E. Law.

"That no person—take and kyl any Salmones or Trowtes, not beyng in season, being *kipper* Salmones, or *kipper* Trowtes, shedder Salmones, or shedder Trowtes." Acts Hen. VII., c. 21. Rastell's Statutes, Fol. 182, a.

The season in which it is forbidden to kill salmon, is called *Kipper-time*.

"That no salmon be taken between Gravesend and Hamly upon Thames in *Kipper-time*, viz., between the *Invention of the Cross* (3 May) and the *Epiphany*." Stat. Parl. 50, Edw. III., Cowel.

[The deriv. of *kipper* now generally accepted is, as given above, Dutch, *kippen*, to hatch or spawn; and the use of the term is fully explained by the statement why salmon were kippered by the poorer classes in olden times. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict. under *kipper*.] However, the male fish is called *kipper*, and the female, *rean* or *raaner*, on the Border.

Kipper is still used in the same sense by E. writers. "The salmon—after spawning—become very poor and thin, and then are called *Kipper*." Penn. Zool. III. 242.

2. Salmon salted, hung and dried, S.

This is now the general sense of the term. Hence,

To *KIPPER fish*. To cure them by means of salt and pepper, and by hanging them up, in a split form, in the sun, or near a fire, S.

"The *kippering* of salmon is successfully practised in several parts of this parish.—It is an error to suppose, as some have ignorantly done, that *kippered* salmon means corrupted salmon." P. Killlearn, Stirl. Statist. Acc., xvi. 122, 123.

Although now salmon, in a proper state, are often *kippered* for domestic use or sale; the writer seems not to have known what was the former practice.

KIPPER-NOSE, s. A beaked or hooked nose, Ettr. For.

"This scene went on—the friar standing before the flame, and Tam and Gibbie, with their long *kipper noses*, peeping over his shoulder." *Perils of Man*, ii. 50.

This application is understood to be borrowed from what is properly called the *kipper* or male salmon, often especially during the spawning season, having his nose beaked down like a bird's bill.

[**KIPPER, s.** 1. A large bowl, a cog, Banffs.

2. A large quantity of food, such as brose, porridge, &c., *ibid.*]

[To *KIPPER, v. a.* To empty a cap or cog; to eat heartily. Generally followed by prep. *into* or *inti*, *ibid.*]

KIPPING LYNE. A kind of fishing line.

"Item, one long fishing lyne, mounted for dryves, and three *kipping lynes*." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 104.

Perhaps from Teut. *kipp*, decipula, as denoting a girn for catching fish. *Dryves* may signify that the line was meant for floating; Teut. *dryv-en*, fluctuare, supernatare.

KIPPLE, s. A rafter, Roxb. V. COUPLE.

To *KIPPLE to, v. a.* To fasten together, to couple, S. O.

Yer bonny verses, wi' yer will,
Hae hit my taste exactly;
Whar rhime to rhime, wi' kanny skill,
Ye *kipple to* compactly.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 75.

KIPPLE-FIT, s. The foot or lower part of a rafter, S. O.

The cloken hen, when frae the *kipple-fit*
She breaks her tether, to the midden rin
Wi' a her buds about her, fyking fain
To scrape for mauks.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 5.

V. COUPLE.

KIPPLE-HOE, s. A straight piece of wood laid across the top of the *couple* or rafter, the top being covered with *feal* so as to form the angle, Roxb. V. How, Hou, s.

[**KIPPOCK, s.** A small number of piltacks banded together, Shetl. *Isl. kippa*, a small bundle.]

KIR, adj. 1. Cheerful. *To look kir*, to have a smile of satisfaction on the countenance, *Ayrs.*

Isl. Maer, carus, dear.

"*Kirr*, blythe, cheerful, &c.; a person so inclined is said to be a *kir* body," *Gall. Encycl.*

Olaf III. king of Norway, A. 1067, was surnamed *Kyrre*, or the Peaceable. *V. Pink. Enquiry*, ii. 330.

Germ. *kir*, tractable, mild, *kirr-en*, *kirr macher*, to assuage, to mitigate; *Isl. kyrr*, tranquil, placid, *kyrr-a*, peace, *kyrr-az*, misdeeds.

2. Fond, amorous, wanton, *Gall., Ayrs., Dumfr.*

—*Syne*, at his heels, in troops
The rest rin brattila after, *kir* and crouse,
Like coots an' fillies starting free a post.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 25.

There is no evidence that the term, in other northern languages, has been used in a bad sense.

3. Consequential, *Dumfr.*; as, "He looks as *kir* as a rabbit."

The journeyman were a' see gaucy,
Th' apprentices see *kir* and gaucy.—
Th' applauding heart o' meeny a launce
Was stown awa'.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 22.

O.B. cir-leu, signifies to cherish.

KIRK, KIRKE, s. 1. The true catholic church, including all on earth who hold the fundamental doctrines of christianity.

"It is one thing maist requisite, that the true *Kirk* be discerned fra the filthie synagogues, be cleare and perfite notes, least we being deceived, receive and imbrace, to our awin condemnation, the ans for the uther." *Scots Confess. Faith*, § 18.

"The *Kirk* of God is sametymes largelie takin, for all them that profess the evangill of Jesus Christ, and as it is a company and fellowshipp not onely of the godly, but also of hypocrites professing always outwardly ane true religion." *Second Bk of Disc.*, c. i.

2. The church invisible, consisting of all who are true believers, to whatever society they belong; or whether they be in heaven or yet on earth.

—"So do we maist constantly beleave, that from the beginning there has bene, and now is, and to the end of the world shall be, ane *Kirk*, that is to say, ane company and multitude of men chosen of God, who rightly worship and imbrace him be trew faith in Christ Jesus,—quhilk *Kirk* is catholike, that is, universal, because it contains the elect of all ages, of all realmes, nations and tongues:—out of the quhilk *Kirk* there is nouthir kyfe, nor eternall felicitie.—This *Kirk* is invisible, known onlie to God, quha alane knawis whome he has chosen; and comprehends als weill—the elect that be departed, commonlie called the *Kirk Triumphant*, and they that yit live and fecht against sinne and Sathan, as call live hereafter." *Scots Conf. of Faith*, c. 16.

"The *Kirk* is takin in three different senses.—Uther tymes it is takin for the godlie and elect onlie." *Second B. of Disc.*, c. i, § 1.

3. A body of christians adhering to one doctrine, government, and worship.

"The notes therefore of the true *Kirk* of God, we beleave, confesse, and avow to be, first, the trew

preaching of the worde of God.—Secundly, the right administration of the sacraments of Christ Jesus.—Last, ecclesiastical discipline uprightlie ministered, as Goddis worde prescribeth.—Wheresoever then thir former notes are seena, and of ony time continue,—there, without all doubt, is the trew *Kirk* of Christ." *Scots Conf. of Faith*, c. 18.

4. The Church of Scotland, as distinguished from other reformed churches, or from that of Rome.

"We believe with our heartis,—that this only is the trew christian faith and religion.—quhilk is now—received, believed and defendit by monie and sundrie notabil kirkis and realmes, but chiefly be the *Kirks* of Scotland.—And finallie, we detest all his vain allegories, ritis, signes, and traditions brought in [i.e., into] the kirk, without or againis the word of God, and doctrine of this trew reformed *Kirk*." *General Conf. of Faith*, A. 1580; *Dunlop's Coll.*, Conf. ii. 104, 106.

"Therefore it is, that in our *Kirk* our ministers tak publick & particular examination of the knowlege and conversation of sik as are to be admitted to the Table of the Lord Jesus." *Scots Conf. of Faith*, c. 23.

"The 6 Act Parl. 1, &c., declares the ministers of the blessed evangell, &c., and the people that professed Christ as he was then offered in the evangell,—to be the true and holie *Kirk* of Christ Jesus within this realme." *National Cov.*, A. 1638.

"Therefore it is that we see the doctrine of the *Popistical Kirk* in participatioun of their sacraments." *Scots Conf.*, c. 22.

The latter is also denominated the *Pope's Kirke*.

"Act 46, &c. doe condemne all baptism conforme to the *Pope's Kirke*, and the idolatrie of the Masse." *Nat. Cov.*, ut sup., *Coll. of Conf.*, ii. 126.

5. A particular congregation, assembling in one place for the worship of God, as distinguished from the whole body of the church, S.

"The minister may appoint unto him a day when the whole *Kirk* convenes together, that in presence of all he may testify his repentance," &c. *First B. Disc.*, c. 9, § 4.

"Every several *Kirk* must provide for the poore within itself." *Ibid.*, c. 5, § 6.

"III. Assembly, March 1473. Sess. 6, ordains all and sundrie superintendants and commissioners to plant *Kirks*," &c. *Acts, Coll. of Conf.*, ii. 750.

"There—is the trew *Kirk* of Christ.—Not that universall, of quhilk we have before spoken, bot particular, sik as was at Corinthus, Galatia, Ephesus, and other places, in quhilk the ministrie was planted be Paul, and were of himself named the *Kirks* of God; and sik *Kirks*, we the inhabitants of the realme of Scotland—professis our selfis to have in our citteis, townes, and places, reformed, for the doctrine taucht in our *Kirkis*, contained in the written worde of God," &c. *Scots Conf.*, c. 18.

Hence, in the Notes, the version of the New Testament then in use, is quoted in the different places,—1 Cor. i. 2, and 2 Cor. i. 2. "Unto the congregacyon of God whych is at Corinthus."—Gal. i. 2. "Unto the congregacyons of Galacia." *Acts* xx. 17. "And from Myleton he sent messengers to Ephesus, and called the elders of the congregacyon."

6. The term *Kirk* is frequently applied to ecclesiastical judicatories of different denominations.

(1.) It sometimes denotes those who hold ecclesiastical office in any particular congregation, collectively

viewed, in contradistinction from the congregation itself, and from all who are only private Christians. This use of the term is coeval with our reformation.

"The *Kirk* of God—is takin sumtymes for them that exercise spiritual function amongis the congregation of them that profess the truth. The *Kirks* in this last sense has a certain power grantit be God, according to the quhilk it uses a proper jurisdiction and government, exercisit to the comfort of the hole kirk." Sec. Buik of Disc., c. 1.

"The first kynde and sort of Assemblies, although they be within particular congregations, yet they exercise the power, authoritie and jurisdiction of the *Kirk* with mutuall consent, and therefore beir sumtyme the name of *the Kirk*." Sec. Buik of Disc., c. 7.

"The quhilk day the *Kirk* [i.e., the Session] ordanis the officer to warne bothe the *Auld Kirk*, and also the *New*, to be present the next Saterdag." Buik of the *Kirk*, [or Session] of Cannogait, April 21, 1568.

A. 1613, June 18 and 19, the Auld Session of Cannogait is required to meet with the New on the 20th; and when they actually meet, the Minute begins thus: "20 June 1613. The quhilk day the Session resavit the answers of the *Auld Kirk*," &c.

The phraseology, *Auld* and *New Kirk*, signifies the Old and New Session; as the language refers to the custom which then prevailed of electing the session annually.

In the record of the Session of Edinburgh also, the phrase, *Auld Kirk*, is used to distinguish the Session as it was constituted during the preceding year, with particular reference to the elders and deacons who had vacated their seats to make way for others: and, on questions viewed as momentous, they were, at least occasionally, called in as assessors.

"The Ministeris, eldaris and deaconis of the *Particular Kirk*,—ane greit number of the brether of the *Auld Kirk*,—after long reasoning had thairin, the said *Kirk* and *brethering* concludes and decernis," &c. Buik Gen. Kirk.

The reason of this practice is obvious. It being declared that "eldaris, anis lawfully callit to the office,—may not leve it again," the change of persons was chiefly meant that one part of them might "relieve another for a reasonable space." Sec. Buik of Disc., c. 6, § 2.

(2.) These Sessions were originally denominated *Particular Kirks*.

"Assemblies ar of four sortis. For either ar they of particular *Kirks* and congregations ane or ma, or of a province, or of ane hail nation, or of all and divers nations professing one Jesus Christ." Sec. Buik Disc., c. 7, § 2.

From the passage quoted from the Sec. Buik of Discipline, a little above, it would appear that the designation, *particular kirks*, came to be applied to Sessions, because they were the courts which immediately possessed ecclesiastical authority "within particular congregations."

It should be observed, however, that the phrase, *Particular Kirk*, was not so strictly understood as *Session* or *Kirk-Session* in our time; as the latter almost universally denotes the office-bearers in one particular congregation. Our reformers did not make any absolute distinction between the *particular kirk* in reference to a single congregation, and that which had the oversight of several congregations adjacent to each other; or in other words, between a *particular eldership* and what we now call a *Presbytery*. For they say:

"When we speik of the elders of the particular congregation, we mein not that every particular parish *Kirk* can; or may have their awin particular *Elderships*, specially to landwart, bot we think thrie or four, mae or fewar particular *Kirks* may have one common *Eldership* to them all, to judge their ecclesiasticall

causes.—The power of thir particular *Elderships*, is to use diligent labours in the boundis committit to thair charge, that the *Kirks* be kepit in gude order," &c. See Buik of Disc., c. 7, § 10, 11.

As the Session of Edinburgh is often called *the Kirk*, so also the *Particular Kirk*, as contradistinguished from the General Assembly, denominated *the General* or *Universal Kirk*.

"Johnne McCall, &c., gaiff in their supplicaciounes befor the Minister, eldaris & deaconis;—and tharefor was content to ressaue the iniunctiones of *the Kirk*, of the quhilk the tenor followis." Buik Gen. Kirk.

"Crystiane Oliphant widow being ordanit be the examinouris of the quarteris for the tyme to comper this day befor *the particular kirk* to answer to sic thingis as suld be inquyrit of her, quha comperit," &c. Ibid.

The said day the hail brethering (i.e., of the General Assembly), being convenit in the said tolbuith, *the particular kirk* being also callit and compeirand, &c. Ibid.

Compeirit Masteris Johnne Spottiswod superintend (ant of) Laudiane, and David Lyndisay minister in Leyth, and John Brand minister of Halyrudhous, as commissioneris send from the *Generall Kirk* of this realme, and offerit them reddie to adioyne with the Ministeris, eldaris and deaconis of Edinbu[rgh] for taking off tryall and cognosoun of sclander," &c. Ibid.

The Session of Edinburgh is also sometimes called *the Particular Assemblie*.

"Anent the mater of Robert Gurlayis repentance,—the modificaciounes thairof being remittit be the *General Kirk* to the *Particular Assemblie* of the Ministeris, eldaris and deaconis, thay all in ane voce," &c. Ibid.

There was a deviation from this phraseology in the practice of Edinburgh, whether from a claim of superiority as being the metropolis, or from the great number of members, does not appear. As the ministers and elders of the different parishes have still formed one collective body, now called the *General Session*, the name, *Particular Kirk*, seems gradually to have given place to that of the *General Kirk*; and their record was hence called *the Buik of the General Kirk*. The designation, however, which they take to themselves, in this record, is either that of *the Kirk*, or *the Kirk of Edinburgh*. This alternates with "the Ministeris, eldaris and deaconis."

(3.) The term very often occurs, as by way of eminence denoting the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

"Assembly, Aprile 1581, Sess. 9. Anent the Confession laithie set furth be the Kings Majesties proclamations, and subscribit be his Heines; *the Kirk*, in ane voyce, acknowledges the said Confession to be ane trew, christian, and faithfull Confession," &c. Coll. Conf., ii. 101.

"For thir causes,—*the Kirk* presently assemblit, hes statute and ordainit, that all sic offenders sall be called hereafter, be the superintendents,—to comper befor them in their synodal conventions." Act Ass., 1570-1. Coll. Conf., ii. 754.

This term is used as equivalent to *Assembly*, which is sometimes conjoined with it as explanatory.

"*The Kirk and Assembly* present hes enjoynit and concludit, that all ministers and pastors within their bounds—execut the tenor of his Majesties proclamations." Acta Ass., Oct. 1581, Sess. 6.

"The General Assembly early received the name of the *Universal Kirk of Scotland*. Hence their records are denominated *the Buik of the Universal Kirk of Scotland*. At times they take the designation of *the hail Kirk*; although I hesitate, whether this is not rather to be viewed as in some instances regarding their unanimity in the decision, than the universal authority of the assembly.

There is one passage, however, as to the meaning of which there can be no doubt.

"The national Assembly, quhillk is general to us, is a lawfull convention of the hail Kirks of the realm or nation, where it is usit and gatherit for the common affairs of the Kirk; and may be callit the generall eldership of the *hail Kirk* within the realme." Sec. Buik of Disc., c. 7, § 21.

"Anent the mairing of the queen with the Earl Bothwell be Adam callit B. of Orkney, the *hail Kirk* findis, that he transgressit the act of the Kirk in mairing the divorcit adulterer. And therefore depryves him fra all function of the ministrie conforme to the tenor of the act maid thairupon, ay & quhill the Kirk be satisfieit of the solander committit be him." Buik of Univ. Kirk, Dec. 30, 1567.

7. The Church viewed as established by law, or as legally connected with the State, S.

"Declarie, that there is na vther face of *Kirk*, nor vther face of religioun, then is presentlie, be the fauour of God, establishit within this realme, and that thair be na vther iurisdiction ecclesiasticall acknowledged within this realme vther then that quhillk is and salbe within the samyne *Kirk*." Acts Ja. VI., 1579, Ed. 1814, III. 138.

"The renewing of the National Covenants and oath of this *Kirk and Kingdom*, in February 1638, was most necessary." Assembly, Glasg. Secs., 28.

"There resteth nothing for crouning of his Majesties incomparable goodness towards us, but that all the members of this *Kirk and Kingdom* be joynd in one and the same Confession and Covenant with God, with the Kings Majestie, and amongst ourselves." Act Am., Edin., 1638. Coll. Conf., ii. 116.

8. A house appropriated for public worship, S.

"The scales war apointed to be maid in Sanct Gyles *Kirk*, so that preiching was neglected." Knox's Hist., P. 187.

"We detest and refuse—his canonization of men,—worshipping of imagerie, reliques, and crocis; dedicating of *kirkis*, altares, dayes." Gen. Conf. of Faith, A. 1580.

"The principall and maist commodious *Kirkis* to stand, and be repairit sufficiently;—and the uther *Kirkis*, quhillk ar not fund necessar, may be sufferit to decay." Sec. Buik of Disc., c. 12, § 2.

9. The term had been used, in connection with another, at the time of our Reformation, to denote what is usually called a conventicle, or private meeting of a religious society.

"Of the principalls of thame that wer knowne to be men of gude conversation and honest fame in the priory *Kirk*, wer chosen elders and deacons to reuil with the minister in the *publike Kirk*." Ordour of the Election of Elders, &c. Knox's Hist., p. 267.

A.-S. *cyrc*, *cyric*, ecclesia, templum, Su.-G. *kyrka*, Germ. *kirche*, id. The more general opinion is, that this has been formed from Gr. *κρυπτα*-ov. A variety of different etymons are mentioned by Ihre; some of them whimsical enough. But none of them goes beyond that of Sibb., that *cyrc*, templum, is "from being shut up as in a prison; Goth. *karkar*, Lat. *carcer*;"—an etymon, indeed, not a little suited to the feelings of many in this age.

To KIRK, v. a. To carry a person to church; as to *kirk a bride*, &c., S.

A bride is said to be *kirkit*, the first time she goes to church after she has been married; on which occasion she is usually attended by some of the marriage-company. She still retains the name of bride, among the vulgar, till she has been at church. The same language is used with respect to a woman who has been in child-bed. It is certainly highly proper, that she, who has been preserved in the hour of her sorrow, should, as soon as she can do it without danger, go to the house of God to give thanks for her deliverance. But, in the North of S. at least, this is a matter of absolute superstition: and hence the custom, as is generally the effect of superstition, has dwindled down into a mere unmeaning form. She, who has been in childbed, it is believed, cannot with propriety, before she be *kirkit*, enter into the house of her nearest neighbour or most intimate friend. Her unhallowed foot would expose the tenement to some mischance. Some carry this so far, that they would not taste any food that she had dressed. Hence it is evident, that she is supposed to receive some sort of purification from the church. But it is not reckoned necessary, that she should be present at any part of divine service. If she set her foot within the walls, it is enough. She may then enter into any other house, with full assurance that the inhabitants can receive no injury; and without scruple return to her ordinary work in her own.

A family is also said to be *kirkit*, the first time they go to church after there has been a funeral in it. Till then, it is deemed inauspicious for any of them to work at their ordinary employment.

Harry the Minstrel mentions a *kyrkyn fest*, Wallace, xi. 352, MS.

Inglisamen thoct he tuk mar boundandly
Than he was wout at ony tym befor:
Thai haif him tane, put him in presone sor,
Quhat *gastis* he had to tell, thai mak request.
He said, it was bot till a *kyrkyn fest*.

When a bride goes to church the first time after marriage, as she is then said to be *kirkit*, among the lower classes there is generally a feast prepared for the company that attends her, which they partake of after their return. There is sometimes also an entertainment given to friends, when a woman has been at church for the first time after child-bearing. It is uncertain, to which of these Blind Harry alludes; most probably to the latter.

This seems to have been called *Kirkale*, O. E. For *Kirkale*, as used by Hardyng, is certainly an *erratum*.

—At his *kirkkale* and purification, &c.

Chron. Fol. 129, b.

V. the passage, vo. JIZZEN-BED.

This is the same with Su.-G. *kyrkegangsoel*, hilaria ob benedictionem Sacerdotis acceptam a puerpera, Ihre; q. the *ale*, i.e., feast or entertainment given after *ganging* to the *kirk*.

[KIRK AN' MARKET. Publicly, everywhere, at all times. S.]

KIRK and MILL. "Ye may *mak a kirk and a mill o't*," a phrase very commonly used, to express the indifference of the speaker as to the future use that may be made of the property of which he speaks, S.

"*Mak a Kirk and a Mill of it*; that is, make your best of it." S. Prov.; Kelly, p. 252.

But now at least, it is not used in the same sense. It often expresses indifference bordering on contempt. "Do with it what you will; it is of no consequence to me."

"The property is my own conquering, Mr. Keelivian, and surely I may *mak a kirk and a mill o't* an I like." The Entail, i. 147.

It is more fully expressed in some of the northern counties; "*Maik a kirk and a mill o't, and twa gait places.*"

I can form no satisfactory conjecture as to the origin of this phrase. It would seem, indeed, to have originated with one who thought many things more necessary than either *kirks* or *mills*, who had perhaps felt the burden of both erections. One difficulty occurs, however. The whole phrase does not seem applicable to the same individual. For while the building of a kirk was often severe on the proprietor, the oppression of the mill fell on the tenant.

KIRK THE GUSSIE. A sort of play. The *gussie* is a large ball which one party endeavours to beat with clubs into a hole, while another party strives to drive it away. When the ball is lodged in the hole, the *gussie* is said to be *kirkit*, Ang.

As *gussie* signifies a cow, S., the game may have had a Fr. origin. For Cotgr. informs us that Fr. *truye*, which properly signifies a cow, also denotes a kind of game.

[**KIRKASUCKEN**, *adj.* Applied to the buried dead, as distinguished from those who have a watery grave, Shetl.

Den. *kirk*, a church, *seats*, to sink, descend; Teut. *apen*, *cluhan*; which recalls the old custom of burying the dead within the church.]

KIRK-BELL, *s.* The bell which is rung to summon to church, the church-going bell, S.

KIRK-DORR, **KIRK-DUIR**, *s.* The door of a church, S.

"The said Kirk concludis and decernis the saidis persons—all present thameselfis vpon Sunday nixt to cum, at the east *kirk-doir*—in saccloth,—hair bedit, thair to stand quhill the prayer and spalme (*sic*) be endit, and thairfter be brocht in to the publick place of repentance to hair the sermound, and eftir the sermound be endit—brocht agane to the same *kirk-doir* be twa of the eldrie of the Kirk, quhair thair sall stand and requir the hail brothering, that sal happin to cum in and pas furth, to pray for thame, that thair mycht be remittit off thair vakis offence and disobedience, and to declear to thame thair said offence." Baik Gen. Kirk. A. 1574.

"To do a thing at the *kirk-dore*," to do a thing openly and unblushingly, Lanark.

[**KIRK-GREEDY**, *adj.* Having the habit of regularly attending church; but generally used with the negative, as, "he's no very *kirk-greedy*." Clydes., Banffs., Perth.]

KIRKIN, **KIRKING**, *s.* The first appearance of a newly married couple at church, S.

"On Sunday comes the *kirking*. The bride and bridegroom, attended by their office-bearers, as also the lads and lasses of the village, walk to the kirk, seat themselves in a body, and, after service, the parishioners rank up in the kirk-yard to see them pass." Edin. Mag., Nov., 1818, p. 414.

KIRKING, *adj.* Of, or belonging to the church; used subst.

Cursester of *Kirkings* was clepit the Claka. Howlat, 1. 17.

A-S. *cyrican-caldor*, a church-warden; *cyrican* *calde*, moriage. V. Somner.

KIRK-LADLE, *s.* An instrument somewhat resembling a *ladle*, carried round by the elders in churches to collect voluntary offerings for the poor, or for other pious purposes, S.

"*Kirk-Laddles*, the laddles or implements elders use in rustic kirks,—to gather—for the poor." Gall. Enayol.

KIRKLAND, *s.* Land belonging to the church, S.

—"With all manasia, gleiba, *kirklands*," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V., 128.

KIRK-MAISTER, *s.* 1. A deacon in the church, one who has the charge of ecclesiastical temporalities. *Kyrk-master*, church-warden, A. Bor.

"There was no *Kirk-master* or deacons, appointed in the Parochia to receive the taxation appointed." Acts Ja. VI., 1572, c. 54.

They seem to have received this name of authority, as being chosen "to tax their nichtbouris,—for the bigging, mending and reparation of Parochie kirks." Ibid.

2. It was also used to denote a deacon of any incorporated trade.

"Compeired—in the tolbuith of the said burgh, the *Kirk Master*, and brether of the Surgeons and Barbaris within the same," &c.—"Your dayly servitors the *Kirk Master* and brether of the surgeons," &c. A. 1505—Blue Blanket, p. 52, 53.

"Deacon, or chief master of the incorporation," N. It is evident that this is a secondary and improper use of the term.

Teut. *kirk-maester*, aedituus templi custos et templi curam gerens, oeconomus templi, Kilian; a church-warden; Sewel.

KIRK-MAN, *s.* 1. One who has an ecclesiastical function, or an office in the church, S.

"It is agreed, &c., that if ony Bischopis, Abotis, or ony uther *Kirkmen*, sall plaint or alledge thame to have receaved ony injuries,—the plaint sall be sein and considered be the estaits in the said conventioun and parliament," &c. Artiklis agreed on by the B. of Vallance, &c. A. 1560, Knox's Hist., p. 233.

"Thereby the Five Articles of Perth, and the government of the Kirk by Bishops, being declared to be abjured and removed, and the civil places and powers of *Kirkmen* declared to be unlawful; we subscribe according to the determination of the said free and lawfull General Assembly holden at Glasgow." Act Assembly, A. 1638, Coll. Conf., ii. 115.

2. A member of the Church of Scotland, as contradistinguished from one who is united to some other religious society, S.

"Moreover, it sall not be lefull to put the offices of Thesaurie, Controllerie, into the hands of ony *Kirkman*, or uthers quhillis are not abell to exerces the saids offices." Knox's Hist., p. 231, 232.

KIRK-MOUSE, *s.* A mouse that is so unfortunate as to be the tenant of a church; a

term which occurs in a Prov. commonly used to convey the idea of the greatest poverty, "I'm as puir's a *kirk-mouse*," S.

KIRK-RENT, s. The rent arising from church-lands.

"As for the *kirk-rent* in general, we desyre that order be admittit and mentainit amangis us, that may stand with the sinceritie of God's word," &c. Sec. Bulk of Disc., c. xii., § 12.

KIRKSETT, KYRKSET, s. A term occurring in various forms in our ancient MSS. Apparently it implies exemption for one year from church tithes, &c.

At first view one might be disposed to consider this as a modification, or a corruption, of *HYRESSET*, q. v. But from any idea that I have been able to form on the subject, I am much inclined to think that *Hyresett* is itself the corruption, from the error of some copyist who had mistaken *K* for *H*; and also, that as Skene had most probably seen it in no other form, he had been thus led to misapprehend its signification. 1. In ten different examples, with which I have been furnished by the kindness of my learned friend, Thomas Thomson, Esq., Deputy Clerk Register, it is found only twice with the initial *H*; and both these occur in one MS., that of Monynet;—*Hyresett*, and *Hyreset*. In others, it appears in the varied forms of *Kirksett*, *Kyrsett*, *Kyreset*, *Carset*, *Kerect*, *Kereth*, *Kirkset*, *Kyreset*. 2. In an old MS. of the Leg. Burg. in Lat., the work which Skene himself published, and which he afterwards translated, where he writes *Hireset*, it is *Kirksett*.

Quicunque factus fuerit novus burgensis de terra vasta, et nullam terram habuerit hospitalem, in primo anno potest habere *Kirksett*. Drummond MS.

3. There seems reason to suspect that Skene has mistaken the meaning of the term.—"He may have respite, or continuation for payment of his burrow mailles for one year, quhilk is called *Kyresett*." In explaining *Hyresett*, I have understood Skene as applying this word to "the payment of burrow mailles for one year." It is possible, however, that his meaning is, that the respite is called *Kyresett*. It would appear, indeed, that this, whatever it signify, denotes the possession of a privilege. In one MS. it is thus expressed; Potest habere *respectationem* que dicitur *kyreset*. MS. Jac. V., c. 13. In another; De novo burgenses *kirkset* habentes. In primo anno potest habere *kyreset* vel *carset*. Id est terram suam inhospitatam. MS. Cromarty, c. 29.

In the first of these, it is evidently mentioned as equivalent to *respite*, i.e., respite. The sense of the second is more obscure. In a third MS. it is again exhibited as a privilege or exemption.—"Of *kirk set* and waist land not biggit. Gif ony man be maid new burgess of waist lande, and haf *kirk set*, and has na land biggit, in the first yer he may haf that *kirk set*, and efter that yer he sall big that lande," &c. Auchinl. MS. Adv. Lib., W. 4. ult. fo. v. 134.

It cannot well be doubted, that it is the same with the term *Churchesett*, *Chirset*, or *Curcaset*, in the O. E. law, modified from A.-S. *cyric-scet*, "ecclesiæ census, vectigal ecclesiasticum; church-scet; a certain tribute or payment made to the church." Somner. This Ingulphus writes *Kirkset*, others *Ciricet*. It is agreed on all hands, that this denoted a revenue due to the church, i.e., the tithes, as Lambard explains it. Some view it as compounded of *cyric* and *scet*, semen, q. the seed or first-fruits to be offered to the church; others, with greater probability, of *cyric* and *scet*, vectigal, in modern E. Scot.

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What, then, is the sense of the term, as used in our old laws? The only idea I can form is, that the person who possessed waste or uninhabited property, might for the first year be permitted *habere kirkset*, to retain the usual tithes, or be exempted from that contribution to the church which would have been claimed, had the land been in a better state; with this proviso, that he should build upon it and cultivate it the next year. V. Spelman, Lambard, Dec. Script., Cowel, Du Cange, Roquesfort, vo. *Kyric-scet*, &c.

KIRK-SKAILING, s. The dispersion of those who have been engaged in public worship at church, S.

"When the service is over at any particular place of worship—for which moment the Scotch have in their language an appropriate and picturesque term, the *kirk-skailing*—the rush is, of course, still more huge and impetuous." Peter's Letters, iii. 265.

KIRK-STYLE, s. 1. The gate of the inclosure around a church, S.

"Ther was no money gathered att the tabella, both [bot?] at the *kirk style* and at the doore, and at the k. doore onlie afternone." Lamont's Diary, p. 47.

2. The steps in the wall of a church-yard by which persons pass over, S.

"*Kirk-stiles*, the stepping-stones people walk over church-yard dykes on." Gall. Encycl.

KIRK-SUPPER, s. The entertainment after a newly married pair have been *kirked*, Gal-
loway.

"The applause at a country wedding, at a Kirk dancing, at a *Kirk-supper* after a bridal, satisfied the bard's vanity." Introd. to Rem. of Nithad. Song, xviii.

KIRK-TOWN, s. A village or hamlet in which the parish church is erected, S. synon. with *Clachan*.

"Often, during the days in which he leisurely wandered through the pastoral country, would he dismount on reaching a remote *Kirk-town*, and gaze with soft complacency on the house of God, and the last dwelling of man." Clan Albin, ii. 247.

KIRK-WERK, s. The reparation of churches.

"At na drink siluer be tane be the maister nor his doaris vnder pain aboue writtin, & a tone [tun] fraucht to the *kirk werk* of the tounne." Parl. Ja. III., A. 1467, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 87.

Teut. *kerck-werck*, opus solidum et firmum: quale solet esse templorum; Kilian.

KIRK-YARD, s. The church-yard, S.

"They took up the town of Turiff, and placed their muskets very advantageously about the dykes of the *kirk-yard*." Spalding, i. 107.

"She was to be frozen to death—and lie there till the thaw might come; and then her father would find her body, and carry it away to be buried in the *kirk-yard*." Lights and Shadows, p. 117.

It is used by Ben Jonson, in his *Sad Shepherd*, as a word common in the north of E.

—Our dame Hecat
Made it her galing-night, over the *kirk-yard*.
V. BUNEWAND.

F

To KIRN, v. a. 1. To churn milk, S.

For you see mair the thrifty gudewife sees
Her lassie kirk, or kisse the dainty cheese.
Fergusson's Poems, p. 74.

2. To toss hither and thither, to throw any thing into a disorderly state, to mix in a disgusting manner, to handle over much, S.

A.-S. *corn-an*, agitare butyrum, Teut. *kern-an*, Su.-G. *kern-a*.

These verbs seem derived from others which have a more primitive form; A.-S. *cyr-an*, Germ. *kehr-en*, vertere, Ital. *kehr-a*, vi pellerò. What is churning, but driving with force?

[To KIRN, v. a. To work at or with any thing in an awkward or disgusting way: part. pr. *kirnin*, *kirnan*, used also as a s. and as an adj.; as an adj. it implies awkward, unskilful; Banffs.]**KIRN, s. 1. A churn, S. *kern*, A. Bor.**

Miss Hamilton, in her useful work meant for the instruction of the peasantry, introduces, on this subject, a singular superstition, which is directly at war with cleanliness.

"But do you not clean the churn before ye put in the cream?—'Na, na,' returned Mrs MacClarty, 'that wad no' be canny, ye ken. Naeboddy herabouts would clean their kirk for any consideration. I never heard o' sic a thing i' my life.—I ne'er kend gude come o' new gait a' my days. There was Tibby Bell at the head o' the Glen, she fell to cleaning her kirk ae day, and the very first kirning after, her butter was burstet, and gude for naething.—Twa or three hairs are better than the blink o' an ill ee.'" *Cottagers of Glenburnie*, p. 201, 202.

"With to learn the cat to the kirk." S. Prov.

"An ill custom is soon learn'd, but not so soon forgotten." Kelly, p. 93.

Teut. *kerna*, id. Su.-G. *kerna*.

2. Metaph. applied to a mire, a disgusting mixture, S. "The ground's a mere kirk."**[3. The act of handling over much, over-nursing, Banffs.]****4. The act of doing any kind of work in an awkward, lazy, or disgusting manner, *ibid*.]****KIRN-MILK, s. Buttermilk, S. Yorks.**

"—That maid grit chair of cuyrie sort of mylk baytht of ky mylk & yone mylk, suet mylk & sour mylk,—grane chain, *kirn mylk*." *Compl. S.*, p. 68.

Teut. *kern-melch*, id. V. KIRN, v.

KIRN-RUNG, KIRNAN-RUNG, s. The instrument employed for stirring the milk in a churn, S. O.

—Gin ye please our John and me,

Ye've got the kirknan rung

To likk, this day.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 59.

KIRN-STAFF, s. The same with the preceding word, *Kirnan-Rung*.

"*Kirn-staf*, that long staff with a circular frame on the head of it, used anciently when upstanding kirkns were fashionable." *Gall. Encycl.*

KIRN-SWEE, s. An instrument for facilitating the churning of milk. It is composed of an

axis moving between two joists—into which axis are mortised two sticks at right angles, the one a great deal longer than the other. The churn-staff is attached to the shorter one, and the longer one is held in the hand, and pushed backwards and forwards, which greatly lightens the labour of churning; it being much more easy to move a vertical body from side to side than upwards and downwards, S.

"A gentlewoman in the vicinity of Edinburgh, who has been much accustomed to the management of a dairy, states, that she has always been used to churn the whole milk in a plunge churn, with a *swée*, a lever applied to the end of the churn-staff." *Agr. Surv. Mid-Loth.*, p. 148.

KIRNEN, s. Familiarity, Gl. Shirr., S. B., q. mixing together.

"I believe she was a leel maiden, an' I canna say bat I had a kirkns wi' her, an' a kine o' a harlin favour for her." *Journal from London*, p. 7.

KIRN, s. 1. The feast of harvest-home, S., synon. *maiden-feast*.

As bleak-fac'd Hallowmas returns,
They get the jovial, ranting kirkns,
When rural life, o' ev'ry station,
Unite in common recreation. *Burns*, III. 6: 7.

2. The name sometimes given to the last handful of grain cut down on the harvest-field, S.

"The Cameronian—reserved several handfuls of the fairest and straightest corn for the Harvest kirk." *Blackw. Mag.*, Jan. 1821, p. 400.

The person who carries off this, is said to win the kirk, Ang. It is formed into a little figure, dressed like a child's doll, called the *Maiden*; also the *kirk-baby*, Loth., and the *Hare* or *Hair* in Ayrsh.

In the North of E. *kern-baby* denotes "an image dressed up with corn, carried before the reapers to their meal-supper, or harvest home." *Grose's Prov. Gl.*

It may be supposed, that this use of the term refers to the kirk or churn being used on this occasion. For a churn-full of cream forms a principal part of the entertainment.

Alt-oaker, twa riddle-fu', in ranks

Pit'd up they gard appear;

An', reamin owr, the kirk down clanks,

An' sets their chafts asteer,

Fa' fast that night.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, l. 154.

It is in favour of this as the origin, that as *Kern-baby* is used, A. Bor., to denote the *maiden*, churn is synon. For *churn-getting* is expl. "a nightly feast after the corn is out [f. cut.] North." *Gl. Grose*.

But neither the custom of introducing the churn, nor the orthography, are decisive proofs; because both might originate from an idea that the churn was the thing referred to.

It may respect the *quern* or hand-miln, as anciently used at this time in preparing the first portion of the new grain. But the origin is quite uncertain. V. MAIDEN and RAPEORNE.

Brand views *Kern Baby* as "plainly a corruption of *Corn Baby* or *Image*, as is the *Kern* or *Churn Supper* or *Corn Supper*." He derives the name *Mell-supper* from "Fr. *mél-er*, to mingle or mix together, the master and servant being promiscuously at one table, all being on an equal footing. *Popular Antiq.*, p. 307.

Towards the end of December, the Romans celebrated the *Ludi Juvenales*; and the harvest being gathered

in, the inhabitants of the country observed the feast of the goddess *Vacuna*, so named, as has been conjectured, because she presided over those who were released from labour, *vacantibus et otiosis praesent*. V. Rosin. Antiq. Rom., p. 174. Some have supposed that this is the origin of our *Harvest-home*.

I am informed by a learned friend, that he has seen figures of the kind described above, in the houses of the peasantry in the vicinity of Petersburg; whence he is inclined to think that the same custom must be prevalent in Russia.

Durandus has observed, that "there was a custom among the heathens, much like this, at the gathering in of their harvest, when servants were indulged with liberty and being on an equality with their masters for a certain time." Rational. ap. Brand, ut sup., p. 303. Hospinian supposes that the heathen copied this custom from the Jews. It has been conjectured that it has been transmitted to us by the former. The Saxons, among their holidays, set apart a week at harvest. It has been already observed, that among the Romans, *Vacuna*, also called *Vacina*, was the name of the goddess to whom the rustics sacrificed at the conclusion of harvest. Ibid., p. 304-306.

TO CRY THE KIRN. After the *kirn* is won, or the last handful of grain cut down, to go to the nearest eminence, and give three cheers, to let the neighbours know that harvest is finished, Tevotd., Loth. After this the ceremony of *throwing the hooks* takes place. V. HOOK.

TO WIN THE KIRN. To gain the honour of cutting down the last handful of corn on the harvest-field, S.

"I shall either gain a kiss from some fair lip for winning the *kirn*, or some shall have hot brows for it." Blackw. Mag., ut sup.

KIRN-CUT, s. "The name sometimes given to the last handful of grain cut down on the harvest field;" South of S.

"From the name pin depended the *kirn cut* of corn, curiously braided and adorned with ribbons." Remains of Nithdale Song, p. 280. V. MAIDEN.

"If thou wilt be my partner, I have seen as great a marvel happen as the *kirn-cut* of corn coming to as skillless hands as thine and mine." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 400.

KIRN-DOLLIE, s. A sort of female figure made of the last handful of corn that is reaped in the harvest-field, Roxb.; the same with *Maiden*, and *Kirn-baby*. V. KIRN, sense 2.

Dollie is a dimin. from E. *Doll*, a little girl's puppet. This is perhaps allied to Ial. *doell*, nymphs, if not to *dole*, *doli*, cervus.

KIRNEL, KYRNEILL, s. "One of the low interstices of wall on the battlements," Pink.

A cruk that maid at their dinis,
Off tree, that was styth and squar,
That fra it in ene *kyrnell* war,
And the liddre thairra straitly
Strekkit, it suld stand sekryly.

Barbour, x. 365, MS.

Kyrnells, R. Brunne, Chaucer.

L. B. *kernellae*, *guarnelli*, *crenells*; Rom. Ross. V. Warton's Hist., i. 68. Fr. *creneaux*, the battlements of a wall; *crenell*, embattled.

KIRNIE, s. "A little pert, impudent boy, who would wish to be considered a man;" Gall. Encycl.

C. B. *coryn*, a dwarf or pigmy, from *cor*, id. Lhuyd writes it *korryn*.

[KIRR, interj. Hush, Shetl.]

[To KIRR, v. a. To hush, to silence; chiefly used by shepherds, ibid.]

No. *kyrr*, Isl. *kirra*, to hush.]

KIRRYWERY, CARRIWARY, s. A sort of burlesque serenade; the noise of mock-music, made with pots, kettles, frying-pans, shouting, screaming, &c., at or near the doors and windows of old people who marry a second time, especially of old women and widows who marry young men, W. Loth., Fife.

Fr. *charivaris* is used exactly in the same sense. "A publique defamation, or traducing of; a foute noise made, blacke *Santes* rung, to the shame and disgrace of another; hence, an infamous (or infaming) ballade sung, by an armed troope, under the window of an old dotard married, the day before, unto a yong wanton, in mockerie of them both.—The carting of an infamous person, graced with the harmonie of tinging kettles, and frying-pan musicke;" Cotgr.

L. B. *charivari-um*, ludus turpis tinnitibus et clamoribus variis, quibus illudunt iis, qui ad secundas convolant nuptias. Du Cange, in vo. The council of Tours, A. 1445, prohibited this absurd amusement under pain of excommunication. A particular account is given of the irregularities denoted by this term, in the statutes of the Synod of Avignon, A. 1337. When the bride reached the house of the bridegroom, the rioters violently seized part of the household-goods, which they would not give up unless redeemed by money, which they expended in the most dissolute manner; making such odious sports as, say the good fathers, cannot be expressed in decent language. Id. vo. *Chalvaricum*, *Chalvaritum*. The term is also written *Cholevalet*.

We learn, from the Dict. Trev., that this uproar was made on occasion of great inequality of ages between the persons who were married, or when they had married a second or a third time. The origin of the term is totally uncertain. It has given rise to a good deal of controversy among the learned.

TO KIRSEN, KRISSEN, v. a. To baptise, S., Westmorel.; *kers'n*, Lancash.; corr. from E. *christen*; a term used improperly, in whatever language, as proceeding on the false idea, that the children of church-members are not to be accounted *Christians* before baptism; although their right to baptism arises from their being born within pale of the church. Hence,

KIRSIN, s. Baptism, S.

KIRSP, s. Fine linen, or cobweb lawn.

"Item, iiii pecies of *kirsp*." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 25.

—“*Ans stik of kirup, conteneand xrij ehn Flemis, —
two stikkin of kirup,*” &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1404,
p. 199.

[KIRRSSEN, adj.] Applied to a very lean animal; also to food when not wholesome, Shetl. Belg. *kerst, kersten*, Christian.]

KIRST, KIRSTY, s. Viewed as an abbrev. of the female name *Christian*; Chr. Kirk. **[KIRSTY, when the name of a man or boy.]**

[KIRVIE, s.] A certain quantity of straw or grass; literally, three sheaves tied together, Shetl. No. *kierve*, Dan. pro. *kierve*, id.

Other measures for straw, &c., are *windlin, hallow, tress*, &c.]

To KIRYAUW, v. n. To caterwaul, Fife.

We might suppose that the first syllable was allied to Teut. *kerr-on, kerr-on*, strepere, concurre, Kilian; q. to make a noise in concert; did it not seem most probable that the last part of the word has been formed from the sound.

KISH, s. The name given by the iron-smelters, at Carron and Clyde Iron Works, to a shining powdery matter, which separates from pig-iron that has been long kept in a melted state.

Kish, in its nature, is similar to Plumbago or Black Lead, or, as it is more commonly called, Carburet of iron.

KISLE-STANE, KYSL-STANE, KEISYL-STANE, s. “A flint stone. Teut. *kesel-sten, silax*,” Gl. Sibb. V. **KEEZLIE.**

KISLOP, s. 1. The fourth stomach of a calf, containing the substance which has the power of coagulating milk, Ettr. For.; *Reid*, synon. The same virtue is here ascribed to the stomach of a lamb.

2. The bag which contains rennet, *ibid.*

To KISS the cap. To “put the cap or mug to the mouth, a phrase for drinking,” S., Gl. Shirrefs. [When used with the negative it means, “to get no refreshment,” Banffs., Perth., Clydes.]

“I wadna *kiss* your cap,” I would not taste your drink, S. “I wadna *kiss* cups w’ him,” I would have no fellowship with him in drinking, S.

KISSING-STRINGS, s. pl. Strings tied under the chin, S.

The first time I to town or market gang.—
A pair of *kissing-strings*, and gloves, fire-new,
As good as I can wyle, shall be your due.
Roos’s Helenore, p. 24.

KIST, KYST, s. 1. A chest, S., Yorks.

With dreidful hart thus speryt wicht Wallace,
At Schyr Banald, for the chartir off pees.
Wene, he said, thir wordis ar nocht lee,
It is lewyrt at Corbe in the *kyst*
Quhar thou it laid, tharoff na othyr wist.
Wallace, vii. 161, MS.

But a wool-plemish’d mailin has Geordie,
And routh o’ guid i’ his *kist*.
Rev. J. Nicoll’s Poems, ii. 159.

2. A coffin, S., sometimes a *dead kist*.

“The six gentlemen received his head with woeful hearts, which with the corps, was shortly put in a *kist*.” Spalding’s Troubles, ii. 220.

3. A kind of *crucio*, or perhaps what is otherwise called an *ark*, for catching fish.

“Togidder with privilege—of thrie *kistes* within the said water wrack as vae is, with all the *kistes*, profeittis and commoditeis thairrof.” Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 629.

To KIST, KYST, v. a. To inclose in a coffin, S.

KISTIN’, KISTING, s. The act of putting a corpse into a coffin, with the entertainment given on this melancholy occasion, S.

KIST-NOOK, KIST-NEUCK, s. The corner of a chest; [sometimes the inside, the safest or most secret part of, a chest, S.]

Her blankets air’d a’ fell and dry,
And in the *kist-nook* fauld it by, &c.
A. Scott’s Poems, p. 88.

A.-S. *cest*, Germ. *kist*, Su.-G. *kist-a*, Lat. *cliet-a*, a chest, in general. A.-S. *cyste*, a coffin, Luth. vii. 14. Belg. *doodkist*; Isl. *leikist*, literally, a *dead-kist*, from *leik*, a dead body, and *kist*, a chest. Goth. *kaz*, a vessel for containing water, for measuring corn, &c. Pers. *casti*, Goth. *kista*, Celt. *kest*, capsule.

“John Logie’s head was first *kisted*, and both together were conveyed to the Gray Friar kirk-yard, and buried.” Spalding’s Troubles, ii. 220. Hence,

[KIST-WEED, s.] The plant Woodruff, (*Asperula odorata*, Lin.) Banffs.]

KISTIT, adj. Dried up, withered, without substance, not having its proper distinguishing quality, Clydes.; *Foissonless*, synon.

Teut. *keest* must have had a similar signification, as Kilian renders *keest-hoen*, gallina sterilis, infocunda. *Quist* also signifies tritus, from *quist-en*, terere, atterere.

KISTLESS, KYSTLESS, adj. Tasteless, Roxb. V. **KEESTLESS.**

• **KIT, KITT, s.** 1. A wooden vessel or pail in which dishes are washed, Roxb.; [a shallow vessel for milking in, with a closely-fitting lid, Shetl.]

This is different from the sense in which the word is used in E.

[2. A pack, the contents of a pack, Clydes.]

To KIT, v. a. To pack in a *kit*, S. Hence *kit ye*, pack off, get out of the way, S.

“Until the last season, the Thurso salmon were all boiled and *kitted* at Wick, after being carried 20 miles over land on horseback.” Stat. Acc., xx. 523.

KIT, s. A’ the *kit*, or the *hail kit*, the whole assortment, all taken together; applied both to persons and things, S.

’Twas whiskey made them a’ me crouse,
And gart them rin their foes to couse;
But now I wad na gi’e ae louse
For a’ the *kit*.

For unco, unco dail and down,
And was, they sit.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 170.

Allied perhaps to *Su.-G. kyt-a*, to exchange, to barter; as analogous to the phrase, *the hail coup*. *Isl. Burns* had, however, denotes a multitude of infants; *infantum multitudinem*, G. Andr. V. Couv.

[KIT, KITT, *s.* A vulgar abbrev. of Christopher and Christian, Loth., Clydes.]

KITCHEN, KITCHING, KICHING, *s.* 1. Any thing eaten with bread; corresponding to Lat. *opsonium*, S.

"The cottagers and poorer sort of the people have not always what is called *kitchen*, that is milk or beer, to their meals." P. Speymouth, Morays. Statist. Acc., xiv. 401. Here, however, the term is used in a very limited sense.

"Salt herrings too made great part of their *kitchen* (*opsonium*), a word that here signifies whatever gives a relish to bread or porridge." P. Inverness, M. Loth. Statist. Acc., xvi. 20.

In Loth. *hail* is opposed to *kitchen*. Thus one says, "I've gotten my *hail*, but I had nae *kitchen*."

2. "An allowance instead of milk, butter, small beer, and some other articles of less value."

"There are about one 100 ploughmen and carters, whose annual wages are from L. 4 to L. 5. in money, 20s. for *kitchen*, &c." Statist. Acc. Cramond, i. 218.

3. It was applied to solids as contradistinguished from liquids.

"Gif ony ship happens to be at Burdeaulx, or ony uther steid, the shipmen may bear furth of the ship sic *kitching* as use of the ship is, viz.—ane mess, or ane half mess of meat that is cauld, with als meikle broid as he may gudlie eat at anis; bot he sall not bear furth of the ship ony *drink*." Ship Lawis, Balfour's Pract., p. 616.

The term occurs in the same sense in the E. of Mar's Household Book for 1567.

"The *kiching* for the maistres nutrix, rokkarie, &c. *Kiching* to the violaris; Item, ij quarteris of mutton: ij pouteris, with petagis, and flesche, &c. *Kiching*; Item, in the flesche-day ane quarter of mouttoun," &c. Chalmers' Mary, i. 178.

There is no E. word which expresses the same idea. *Meat* is not nearly so extensive in its signification. For *kitchen* not only denotes butcher-meat, but any thing that is used as a substitute for it, as fish, eggs, cheese, milk, &c.

This term may perhaps be allied to *Isl. kist*, *Su.-G. kott*, Dan. *kod*, flesh. In *Isl.* it is sometimes written *kust*. *En kust tonnum*, flesh for the teeth; *Alfs S.*, p. 12. It occurs in the compound term *Rosakittat*, the eating of horse flesh. This custom prevailed among the Icelanders, in common with the other Gothic nations, before their conversion to Christianity. Hence it is said; *Ennum barnauturd, oc rosakittat skutu hallast en forns log*: "As for the exposing of infants, and eating of horse-flesh, they were ancient customs." Kristniaga, p. 100.

It seems doubtful, however, whether this be not merely the original sense of the E. word *kitchen*. There can be no doubt, that the apartment thus denominated, receives its name because the food used by the family is cooked there; as Teut. *kochen*, *kuchene*, culina, are from *kochen*, coquere. The same correspondence may be remarked in the cognate terms. Now, *kitchen* seems primarily to have denoted what was cooked, and thence

to have been transferred to the place where this work was performed. We have some vestiges of this in other languages. Thus Dan. *kitchen*, as it denotes a kitchen, also signifies food dressed; *kold kitchen*, cold meat, or as it might be rendered, S., *cauld kitchen*. Fr. *cuisine*, is also used in both senses; *Leur cuisine ordinaire*, their stated diet, or usual proportion of victuals.

We have an old Prov. in which this word occurs: "Hunger's gud *kitchen*." In Sw. there is one very similar: *Hungrig mag ar baesta koek*; A good stomach is the best sauce (or cookery); Wideg.

It is also said; "It is ill *kitchen* that keeps the bread away;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 45.

To KITCHEN, *v. a.* 1. To serve as *kitchen*, S.

For me I can be well content
To eat my bannock on the bent,
And *kitchen*'t wi' fresh air.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 84.

The poor man's wine,
His wee drap parritch, or his bread,
Thou *kitchens* fine.

Burns, iii. 14.

2. To save, to be sparing of; synon. with *Hain*, *Tape*; as "*Kitchen* weel," make your *kitchen* last, Ettr. For. The idea evidently is, use it like *kitchen* to food, that it may last as long as required.

KITCHEN, *s.* "A tea-urn or vase." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 171.

KITCHEN-FEE, *s.* The drippings of meat roasted before the fire, S.

"Mr. G. L. W. S. said the managers were satisfied that fat drippings and *kitchen-fee* were preferable to the proposed substitute." Caled. Merc., Nov. 24, 1823.

It seems to receive this name, because the kitchen-maids claim this as a perquisite, q. a reward for their service in dressing victuals; and sell it for their own emolument.

KITCHY. The vulgar form of *kitchen* as a *s.*, *adj.*, and *v.*, Ang., Banffs.

"Ye'll ken the road to the *kitchy*, uncle Kenny, though ye hinna seen it this monie a lang day." St. Kathleen, iii. 158.

KITH, *s.* 1. Acquaintance, circle of acquaintance. It is said, that one is not near either to *kith* or *kin*, when removed to a distance from both friends and relations.

A gleib o' lan', a claut o' gear,
Was left me by [my] auntie, Tam;
At *kith* or *kin* I need na spier,
An I saw aye and twenty, Tam.

Burns, iv. 315.

It occurs in this sense in O. E.

It is ruth to rede howe ryghtwyse men lyned,
Howe they defowled her fleche, forsoke hyr own will;
Farre fro *kyth* and from *kinne* ill clothed yeden,
Badly bedded, no book but Conscience;
Ne no ryche but the rode, to reloice hem therin.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 85, a.

This phrase is also used in Ireland.

"Ever since he had lived at the Lodge of his own, he—was grown quite a gentleman, and had none of his relations near him—no wonder he was no kinder to poor Sir Condy than to his own *kith* and *kin*." Edgeworth's Castle Rackrent, p. 111.

2. Shew, appearance, marks by which one is known. V. KYTHE.

The King camly in *kith*, coverit with erouns,
Callit knyghtis as kene.

Gosson and Gol., ii. 1.

It is used by R. Brunne, as denoting country, although this sense is overlooked by Hearne.

We be comen alle of kynde of Germeie,
That chased has the Bretons here of ther *kythe*.
Now are thei comen to clayme it, & mykelle force them
with.

Other *bismes* we defend it, or yelde vp our right.

Chron., p. 2.

Langland uses it in the same sense.

He should have be Lord of the land, in lenth & bredth,
And also king of that *kyth*, his *kynde* for to helpe.

P. Ploughman, f. 14, b.

A.-S. *cythe*, *cythike*, *notitia*; *cyth-an*, to shew; *Tent.* *kyt*, *notus*, *synon.* with *Tent.* *kond*, *Kilian*. A.-S. *cythike* is also rendered, *patria*, vel *consanguinei* in *patria viventes*; *Lye*.

KITT, s. Expl. as denoting a brothel, Ayrs.

"*Kitt*, a bawdy-house;" *Gl. Picken*.

Perhaps an oblique use of A.-S. *cyte*, *tuguriolum*; as *Fr. bordel*, whence *E. brothel*, is from *borde*, "a little house, lodging, or cottage of timber, standing alone in the fields;" *Cotgr.*

To KITT, v. a. To relieve a person of all his ready money at play. *Kitt*, part. pa., plucked in this manner, *Roxb.*

It is often thus used; "I'll either be *kitt*, or a gentleman;" i.e., I will either go away without a penny in my pocket, or carry off something handsome.

This may be from *Fr. quitta*, freed, released; *O. Fr. m-er*, *laisser*, abandonner; *Su.-G. gaa quitt*, *privari*, *honorum jacturam facere*; in imitation, *Ihre* thinks, of the French, who say, *être quitté de quelque chose*. *Isl. kvett-a* signifies, *violenter jactare et disjicere invitum*.

To KITTER, v. n. To fester; used concerning a sore; to inflame, to gather as a boil does, *Ettr. For.*

G. B. outgr signifies an excretion, an excretory office; *cyth-a*, to eject, to cast off. *Isl. kytr-a*, in *angulo lateris*, has perhaps as much appearance of affinity. In the same language *kyte* signifies, *ulcus*, *apostema*.

KITTIE, s. A name given to any kind of cow, *Gall.*

"*Kittie*, a common name, or rather an universal one, for all cows." *Gall. Encycl.*

This seems merely a corr. of *Cowdy*. V. *COWDA*, and *COWDACH*.

KITTIE, KITTOCK, s. 1. A loose woman, *S. B. cuttie*, *S. A.*

So many are *Kittie*, drest up with golden chenyces,
Within this land was never hard nor sene.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 45, st. 16.

Not at the last throw filthy speich and counsell,
That scho did heir of some curst *Kittie* unsell,
Fre scho gaff eir to sic vyle bawderie,
God, Bohame, and Honour scho foryet all thre.

Lament. L. Scott., A. iiii. a.

Such is the account given of the change of Queen Mary's conduct. The author, however, gives her a very favourable character, before she was misled by the fatal influence of wicked counsel.

I grant, I had ane Douchter was ane Queene,
Baith gude and fair, gentill and liberrall,
Dotit with vertewis, and wit naturall,
Prigant in spreit, in all things honourabill;
Lusty gude lyke, to all men favourabill,
Shamefull to will, baith honest, meik and law;
Thir vertewis all scho had, quhile scho stood aw
Of God Eterne, as of hir Governour,
And quhen scho did regard hir his honour.

Kittock is used nearly in the same sense. It occurs, in pl., as denoting persons engaged in dallying, whether male or female.

Ha, ha, quhat brocht thir *kittocks* hither.

Philol. Pink. S. P. R., iii. 6.

It occurs also in a very old Ballad, printed A. 1508.

My gadame was a gay wif, bot scho was ryght gend :—
Thai callit [her] kynd *Kittok*, quhasa hir weill kend.

Pink. Ibid., p. 141.

2. A female, although not necessarily implying lightness of carriage, yet always expressive of disrespect, and generally conjoined with some epithet of this import; as, *an idle kittie*, *a claverin kittie*, &c., *S.*

It had pretty early been used in this intermediate sort of sense.

Ther come our *Kitties*, weechen clene,
In new kirtillis of gray.

Chr. Kirk, st. 1.

It is surprising that Callander should derive it "either from *Kate*, *Katie*, the common diminutive of Catherine; or from their playfulness as *kittens*, or young cats." The etymon given by Sibb. is not much better; "*Sw. katig*, sly, cunning; *Goth. kaitie*, meretrices."

Lord Hailes renders *sa many ane Kittie*, "so many whores; adding, *Lowd Kitts* are strumpets; *Chaucer*, p. 598." *Bann. P. Note*, p. 257.

The origin may be A.-S. *cwith*, *Isl. kvit*, *Su.-G. quod*, *uterus*; one principal distinction of the sex.

It seems more probable, however, that it is radically allied to *Su.-G. kvett*, *wanton*. V. *CAIGE*, v. This latter etymon appears to derive confirmation from the apparent use of *Kittie* as an adj. V. *UNSELE*, s.

KITTIE-CAT, s. A bit of wood, or any thing used in its place, which is hit and driven about at *Shintie* and other games, *Roxb.* V. *HORNIE-HOLES*.

[KITTIE-SWEERIE, s. An instrument for winding yarn, *Shetl.*]

KITTIT, part. pa. Stripped of all that one possessed, bereaved of one's property, whether by misfortune or otherwise, *So. of S.* V. *KITT*, v.

KITTIWAKE, s. *Larus Rissa*, *Linn.* The same name is given to the *Larus Tridactylus*, which is the young of the *L. Rissa*.

"The Tarrock, (*Larus tridactylus*, *Lin. Syst.*) which seems to be our *kittiwake*, is by far the most common of the kind in this place." *Barry's Orkney*, p. 303.

Kittiwake, *Sibbald's Hist. Scot.*, p. 20.

"The young of these birds are a favourite dish in North Britain, being served up roasted, a little before dinner, in order to provoke the appetite; but from their rank taste and smell, seem much more likely to produce a contrary effect." *Fennant's Zool.*, p. 539, 540.

In E., I am informed, this bird is called the *Chitter-weck*. It also receives the name of *Kiskiefaik*, Orkn. Caithn. Can the term *wake* or *faik* be allied to *Faik*, the name of a bird? q. v. Penn. says that it is "so called from its cry." Tour in S., 1769, p. 59.

To KITTLE, v. a. 1. To litter.

The hare sall *kittle* on my hearth stane,
And there will never be a laird Learmont again.
Minstreley Border, ll. 335.

In a prophecy ascribed to Thomas the Rhymor, *kendle* occurs in the same sense—

—Hares *kendles* othe herston.

Maitland Poems, l. lxxviii.

This is the O. E. word "A coony *kyndylleth* every moneth in the yere." Palgrave. *Kyttel* was also used. "I *kyttel* as a catte dothe.—Gosyppe when your catte *kyttel*eth, I pray you let me have a *kytlyng*;" Palgrave.

2. To bring forth kittens, S.

Thus, in a ludicrous song, which seems to have been composed in derision of the Pretender,—it is said;—

The cat's *kittled* in Charlie's wig.

Su.-G. *Meala*, *kilela*, id. a dimin. from *katt*, a cat.

This s., however, seems to have been formerly used with greater latitude, as equivalent to the E. v. to *litter*.

To KITTLE, v. a. To be generated in the imagination or affections, Ayrs.

—"Down fall the honest auld town of St. Ronan's, where blythe decent folk had been heartsome enough for mony a day before any o' them were born, or any sic vapouring fancies *kittled* in their cracked brains." St. Ronan, l. 52.

"I would be nane surprised if something had *kittled* between Jamie and a Highland lassie, ane Nell Frizel." The Entail, ii. 292.

This may be traced to Teut. *kind*, offspring.

Isl. *had*, foetus recens, foetum infantia prima; G. Andr.

KITTLING, KITTLIN, s. 1. A kitten, S.; *kytlyng*, O. E. Palgrave. V. the v.

2. This word has formerly been used as a contemptuous designation for a child.

—"Calling of him theiff, geytt, howris geyt, preistis *kitlins*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

"*Kytlyngs*. Catellus. Catunculus." Prompt. Parv.

"Catulus,—*kytlyngs*." Ort. Vocab.

To KITTLE, KITILL, v. a. 1. To tickle, in a literal sense, S.

This word occurs in a curious passage in our old laws, from the Book of Soone.

"Gif it happen that ony man be passand in the King's gait or passage, drivand befor him twa sheip fastnit and knit togidder, be chance ane horse, havand ane sair bak, is lying in the said gait, and ane of the sheip passis be the ane side of the horse, and the uther sheip be the uther side, swa that the band quhairwith thay ar band twich or *kittle* his sair bak, and he thair-by movit dois arise, and caryis the said scheip with him hair and thair, untill at last he cumis and enteris in ane miln havand ane fire, without ane keiper, and skatteris the fire, quairby the miln, horse, sheip, and all, is brunt; Quairfur, Quha sall pay the skaith: Respondetur, The awner of the horse sall pay the sheip, because his horse could not have been lying in the King's hie-strait, or commonn passage; and the miller sall pay for the miln, and the horse, and for all

uther damage and skaith, because he left ane fire in the miln, without ane keiper." Balfour's Pract., p. 509, 510.

"He took great liberties with his Royal Highness,—poking and *kittling* him in the ribs with his fore-finger." The Steamboat, p. 250.

2. To excite a pleasant sensation in the mind.

Gladden and comfort than into sum parte
Begouth to *kittill* Enes thoctful hart.

Doug. Virgil, 153. 10.

3. To *kittle*, to *kittle up*, to enliven, to rouse, to excite in a vivid manner, [when spoken of a person; to sharpen, to brighten, when spoken of things, Clydes.]

Teut me now, auld boy,
I've gathered news will *kittle* your mind with joy.

Ramsay's Poems, ll. 87.

Thus Burns expressively describes the fancied effects of strong drink on the brain that begins to feel its power—

Learn me on Drink ! it gies us mair

Than either school or college :

It kindles wit, it waukens lair,

It pangs us fow of knowledge.

Be't whiskey gill, or penny wheep,

Or ony stronger potion ;

It never fails, on drinking deep,

To *kittle up* our notion.

Poems, l. 47.

4. To puzzle, to perplex, S., an oblique sense, founded on the uneasy sensation, or restlessness, caused by tickling.

5. Used ironically as denoting a fatal stab, S.

"Had I my race to rin again, lass, I wadnae draw my dirk in the dark, as I have done, at the whisper o' a Morison ; I wad *kittle* the purse-proud carles under the fifth rib wi' the bit could steel for mysel', lass." Blackw. Mag., July 1820, p. 336.

A.-S. *citel-an*, Belg. *kittel-en*, Teut. *kittel-n*, Isl. *kittla*, Su.-G. *kittel-a*, Fr. *chatouill-er*. E. *tickle*, as Seren. observes, is generally supposed to be a corr. from this original form of the word. Rudd. deduces all these from Lat. *titill-are*. Junius, with more probability observes, that A.-S. *kittelung*, approaches nearly to Lat. *catul-ire*, to desire the male; adding, that the most of animals, in this state, are violently excited. It seems to confirm this idea, that Fr. *chatouill-er*, is a deriv. from *chat*, a cat. Seren. also mentions Ital. *catino*, canis salax.

Perhaps the root is Isl. *kid-a*, molliter fricare.

To KITTLE UP, v. a. To rise, to increase in force. A term used in regard to the wind, when it rises. "It's beginnin' to *kittle*;" i.e., It is beginning to rise, Fife. [In Banffs. to *kittle* and to *kittle up* are applied to a horse when it becomes restive.]

[KITTLING, s. Tickling; but *Kittlin* is more common, Clydes., Banffs.]

KITTLE, KITTLY, adj. 1. Ticklish, easily tickled, S. Teut. *keteligh*, id.

2. Difficult, in a physical sense; as, when applied to a road which one is very apt to lose, or in which one is in danger of falling. This is said to be a *kittle gait*, or to have *kittle staps* in it, S.

"He'll maybe no ken the way, though it's no see difficult to hit, if he keep the horse-road, and mind the turn at the Copperloach, and dinna-miss ony o' the *kittle* steps at the Pass o' Walkway." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 256.

8. Difficult, nice; used in a moral sense, like *E. ticklish*.

"O many a time, my lord," he said,
I've stown a kins free a sleeping wench;
But for you I'll do as *kittle* a deed,
For I'll steal an auld hardane aff the bench."
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 114.

4. Not easily managed; as, a *kittle* horse, S.

"This year riding up to Carabie—upon a *kittle* hot ridden horse—he cast me over on the other bank, with the saddle betwixt my legs," &c. Mellville's MS., p. 183.
That *hotlight* is used in a similar sense. A horse that is apt to throw his rider, is called *hotlight* perrd.

5. Not easily pronounced or articulated. Thus it is usual to speak of *kittle* words or *kittle* names, S.

He was learned, and every tittle
For he read believed it true;
Forin' chapters cross an' *kittle*,
He cou'd read his Bible through.
Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 154.

6. Variable, applied to the weather, S.

"*Kittle* weather, ticklish, changeable or uncertain weather. South. Grose. This term is also used, A. Ber. "Uncertain, doubtful; as when a man knows not his own mind;" Kay.

7. Nice, intricate, in a moral sense; as, a *kittle* question, O. S.

"Being interrogate, whether it be lawful to rise in arms against the king, refuses to answer, these being *kittle* questions, and he a poor prisoner."—Wodrow's Hist., xi. 296.

It is sometimes applied to a temper that cannot be easily managed; also, to a skittish horse, S.

8. Keen, as denoting a nice sense of honour, S.

"I'll stand on mine honour as *kittle* as any man, but I hate unnecessary bloodshed." Rob Roy, iii. 24.

9. Squeamish, applied to the conscience, S.

"—Resolve you either to satisfy the church,—or else, if your conscience be so *kittle*, as it cannot permit you, make for another land betwixt and that day, where ye may use freely your own conscience." K. Ja. VI.'s Lett. to the Earl of Huntly, Spotswood, p. 432.

10. Vexatious, implying the idea of danger, S.

In *kittle* times, when foes are yarring,
We're no thought orgh.
Beattie's Address; V. Ross's Helenore, p. vi.
—Let us on what's past
Tween you and me, else fear a *kittle* cast.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 100.
Syns you must cross the blasted heath
Where fairies oft are seen,
A vile uncanny *kittle* gate
To gang on Halloween.
Train's Mountain Muse, p. 50, 51.

"And now, gadewife, I maun ride, to get to the Liddel, or it be dark, for your Waste has but a *kittle* character, ye ken yoursell." Guy Mannering, ii. 12.

11. Used in a peculiar sense by Burns; [difficult, not apt.]

—Put up your whittle,
I'm no design'd to try its mettle;
But if I did, I wad be *kittle*
To be mislead'd;
I wad na mind it, no that spittle
Out-owre my beard.

Burns, iii. 42.

12. Sharp; as applied to an angle, Aberd. It is not used, however, in the strict mathematical sense of *acute*; for an angle may be obtuse, and yet (as is expressed) *owre kittle*.

KITTLE-BREEKS, *s. pl.* A term applied as a nickname to a person of an irritable temper, Aberd.

KITTLE-STRIPS, *s. pl.* A rope with a noose at each end, into which the feet of a person are put, who is placed across a joist or beam. His feat is to balance himself so exactly, (and it is rather a *kittle* attempt), as to be able to lift something laid before him with his teeth, without being overturned, Roxb.

KITTILL TO SCHO BEHIND. Not to be depended on, unworthy of trust.

"—Lat nather ony knowlege come to my lord my brotheris earis, nor yit to Mr. W. R., my lordis auld pedagog; for my brother is *kittill to scho behind*, and dar nocht interpryse for fair, and the vther will dissuade us fra our purpose with reasones of religioun quhilk I can nevir abyde." Lett. Logan of Restalrig, Acts Ja. VI., 1606, p. 241.

KITTLIE, KITTLY, *adj.* 1. Itchy, S. B.

2. Easily tickled; susceptible, sensitive, S.

"Mrs. Gorbale—seemed to jealousy that I was bound on a matrimonial exploit; but I was not so *kittily* as she thought, and could thole her progs and jokes with the greatest pleasance and composure." The Steam-Boat, p. 155.

[3. Easily roused or provoked, Clydes.

4. Troublesome, difficult, dangerous, *ibid.*]

KITTLE-THE-COUT, KITTLIE-COUT. A game among young people, in which a handkerchief being hid, one is employed to seek it, S.

It is the same game that in some parts of the country is called *Kittle-kow*. All the players, save the person who hides, shut their eyes till the handkerchief, glove, or whatever is used, be hidden. When the task of hiding is finished, the hider cries, *Kittle-kow*, or *Kittle-cout*. Then every one attempts to find it. The only information that is given by the person who has hid it, is that he cries *Cold!* when the seeker is far off from the thing hidden, and *Hot!* when he is near it. When very near, it is often said *Ye're blazing!* q. burning-hot.

"The terms of *hot* and *cold*, used in the game of *Kittle-cout*, &c., as they are often heard in the playgrounds, must awaken the most pleasing recollections

in the minds of those who have formerly enjoyed these pastimes." *Blackw. Mag.*, Aug. 1821, p. 37.

Cout seems originally to have denoted the person employed to seek, denominated from the various proofs given of stupidity; in the same sense of *gout*, i.e., fool, is used in *Hunt-the-gout*. It is thus equivalent to *Fumble the cock*.

KITTLING, s. 1. A tickling, S.

"On the hill o' Hawthornside—I first saw the face o' an enemy. There was—a kind o' *kittling*, a sort o' prinkling in my blood like, that I fand wadna be cured but by the slap o' a sword or the point o' a spear." *Perils of Man*, ii. 234.

2. Something that tickles the fancy, Ayrs.

"'Luk up, luk up, can you be boocits too?' and she pointed to the starns in the firmament with a jocosity that was just a *kittling* to hear." *Steamboat*, p. 284.

[3. A stirring up, excitement; also, a scolding, a reprimand, a heckling, Clydes.]

KITS, s. pl. The name given to the public jakes of the Grammar-school, Aberd.

Fr. *quitt-or*, to void?

KITTY-WREN, s. The Wren, S. *Mottacilla troglodytes*, Lin.

KITYE. A phrase used in Ayrs., as signifying, "Get you out of the way." *Gl. Surv. Ayrs.*, p. 690. Also pron. *Kittie*. In Aberd. *Keit-ye*.

This is traced to Fr. *quitt-or*, to void, to withdraw from, to quit; imperat. *quittes*.

KIUNNIN, s. A Rabbit, (cuniculus), Shet. Du. *konijn*, Dan. and Sw. *kanin*, id.]

KIURKASUCKEN.. V. KIRKASUCKEN.]

KIVAN, s. "A covey, such as of partridges;" *Gall. Encycl. V. KIVIN.*

KIVE, s. Apparently, a mash-tun.

"The tub-hole is a hollow place in the ground, over which the *kies* (mashing-fat) stands." *Kelly's S. Prov.*, p. 300.

I have not met with this word any where else.

To KIVER, v. a. To cover, Lanarks.

This word occurs in the *Life of Virgilius*. "And as he was therein, Virgilius *kyverd* the hole agayne with the boards close."

KIVER, s. A covering of any kind, ibid.

KIVILAIVIE, s. A numerous collection, a crowd, properly of low persons, Lanarks.

This word has obviously been left by the Strathclyde Welsh of this district. C. B. *cyveiliaw*, to join company. *Cyveill* in like manner denotes a friend, an associate; *cyvill*, matched, or joined together; *cyvallen*, to match or connect with; *cyvalluaw*, to make co-equal; *cyvlew*, being uttered in concord: from *cyn*, a prefix in composition, equivalent to E. *con* and *cyn*, in compare and connect. The latter part of the word may be from *llaw*, to cause to flow, q. to cause to flow together; or allied to *llaww*, a multitude, a great quantity.

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KIVIN, s. A collection of people, a crowd promiscuously gathered together for amusement, a bevy, Teviotd. [The term is also applied to a flock of birds, as, a *kivin* o' pairtrika, a covey of partridges, Ayrs.]

This seems merely a corr. of *Covyns*, a convention. V. under *CONVYN*. It must be originally the same with O. E. *covin*, *covine*, "a deceitful agreement between two or more," &c. *Covyns*, as used by our writers, is evidently from O. Fr. *covin*, convention secreta, concert; *Lacombe*, Suppl., p. 118.

To KIZEN, KEISIN, v. n. To shrink, especially in consequence of being exposed to the sun or drought, Ayrs., Renfr.

The grave, great glutton, swallows a'
But ne'er will swallow me;
My *kising* corpse must dangling hang
Upon a gallows tree.

Travis's Poetical Rhapsodies, p. 95.

Trust me wha'm grown auld and *kising*.

Poems in Engl., Scotch, and Latin, p. 103.

"*Kisend*, dried up, North." *Grose. V. KEIR.*

[KJIMSIE, s. A fellow, Shetl.]

[KJODER, adj. Kind, fond, caressing, ibid.]

[To KJODER, v. a. To caress, to fondle, ibid.]

[KLAA, s. 1. A little vicious, ill-natured person, ibid.

2. An injury by sickness, ibid.]

[To KLACHT, v. a. To seize hold, Shetl. V. *CLAUCHT*.]

[KLACHT, s. A grip, a firm hold, S. V. *CLAUCHT*.]

KLACK, s. The name given to a fishing-ground that is near the shore, Shetl.; as opposed to *Haff*, which denotes that which is distant. Isl. *klakkr*, a rock.

[To KLAG, v. a. To lick up, as sponge or soft cloth licks up wet or dust, Shet.]

[KLAIK, s. Barnacle, duck-barnacle, (*Lepas anatifera*), a kind of shellfish found on wood which has been long in the sea, ibid.]

[KLAMOOS, KLAMÖZ, s. Outcry, loud noise, Ayrs., Shetl.]

[KLASH, v. and s. V. *CLASH*.]

[KLASHER, s. V. *CLASHER*.]

[To KLAT, v. n. To prattle, chatter, babble, Shetl. V. *CLATTER*.]

[KLAT, s. Prattling, babbling, ibid.]

[KLATSH, s. A slap, as with the palm of the hand, Shetl. V. *CLASH*.]

[KLEEBIE, s. A heated stone plunged into buttermilk, to separate the curd from the

whay. The curd is precipitated, and is called *kiramilk*; the whey when mixed with water is called *bland*, Shetl.]

[KLEEK, KLEIK, *s.* and *v.* V. CLEIK.]

[To KLEESTER, *v. a.* To daub or smear with mud or the like, Clydes., Shetl.]

[KLEEVINS, *s.* Tongs; also "femorum intercapedo," Shetl. V. CLEAVING.]

[KLEIPTT, *adj.* Miserly, stingy, *ibid.*]

KLEM, *adj.* 1. Unprincipled. V. CLEM.

[2. Imperfect, badly done, not of much worth; applied to work and things, Ayr.]

[KLETT, *s.* A lofty cliff, Shet. V. CLET, CLETT.]

[KLIEK, *s.* A hook, *ibid.* V. CLEIK, *s.*]

[To KLIEK, *v. a.* V. CLEIK, *v.*]

[KLEKIT, *part. adj.* Snatched away from the hand, Shetl. V. under CLEIK, *v.*]

KLINT, *s.* A rough stone, an outlying stone, Tweedd. V. CLINT.

Isl. *Mett-ur*, rupes mari imminens, Vercel.; rupes, scopulus, G. Andr.; Su.-G. *klint*, scopulus, vertex montis excelsioris; also *Mett*, which Thre views as the original form of the word, the Swedes having inserted the letter *n*.

KLIPPERT, *s.* A shorn sheep, S.

"I was fley'd that she had ta'en the wytemon-fa, an' inahit afore sipper; far she shudder'd like a *klippert* in a cauld day." Journ. from London, p. 7.
From *clipp*, to shear.

[KLIV-GÆNG, *s.* A great crowd in motion, Shetl.]

[KLIVSIE, *s.* A name applied to sheep, *ibid.*]

[KLIVVEN, *part. adj.* Cloven, *ibid.* Isl. *klavf*, a hoof.]

[KLLAUCH, *s.* 1. The act of besmearing or bemiring, Banffs.]

2. The act of working or acting in a filthy, disgusting manner, or of handling a liquid or semi-liquid substance so, *ibid.*

3. The act of handling anything, or of nursing overmuch, *ibid.*

4. The act of expectorating, *ibid.*

5. A person who is unskilful, and of dirty habits, *ibid.*]

[To KILLAUCH, *v. a.* and *n.* Used in all the senses of the *s.*, and generally spoken in disgust or contempt. Part. pr. *kllauchin*,

used also as a *s.* with the first four meanings of *kllauch*; also as an *adj.*, meaning unskilful and of dirty habit, *ibid.*]

[KLLAUCHIE, *adj.* Slimy, filthy, *ibid.*]

[KLLAUCK, *s.* 1. Idle, silly gossip, *ibid.*

2. An idle, silly gossip, *ibid.*

3. Used in all the senses of *kllauch*, but expressing less disgust, *ibid.*]

[To KLLAUCK, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To gossip, *ibid.*

2. Used in all the senses of *kllauch*, *v. ibid.*

3. Part. pr. *kllauckin*, used like part. pr. of *kllauch*, with the additional meanings of *gossip*, *act of gossiping*, *given to gossip*, *ibid.*]

[KLOOKIE, *adj.* Cunning, artful, cautious, Shetl. Isl. *kloklig*, Su.-G. *klok*, *id.*]

[KLUMBUNG, *s.* An ill-shapen mass, Shetl.]

[KLUMP, *v. n.* To make a noise in walking, as if with clogs, *ibid.*]

[KLUMPSIE, *v. a.* To silence, *ibid.*]

[KLUNSH, *s.* A lump, *ibid.* Germ. *klunsch*, Sw. *kluns*, *id.*]

[KLURT, *s.* A lump, a clod, *ibid.*]

[To KLURT, *v. a.* To daub, to defile, *ibid.*]

[KLUSH, *s.* A clumsy fellow; a full-built ship; anything clumsy, *ibid.*]

[KLUVIE, *s.* The claw of a hammer, *ibid.*]

[KLUVIE-HAMMER, *s.* A claw-hammer, *ibid.* Isl. *klafa*, to split.]

[KLYMIEWICK, *s.* A small candle, a taper, *ibid.*]

To KNAB, *v. a.* To beat, Selkirks.; the same with *Nab*.

— I care not for his sword;
I'll smash it all to pieces, thus! O how
I'll *knab* him.

Hogg's Dram. Tales, ii. 52.

KNAB, *s.* A severe stroke, Ettr. For.

"Sure am I that I never gae sic a straik sinysne, nor ane wi' sic good will. I dinna think that I clave his helmet, but I gave him rick—a *knab* on the temple, that he was stoundit, and fell as dead as a stane at my horse's feet." *Perils of Man*, ii. 241.

This seems to be the same with *Knep*, although the latter is generally used to denote a slight stroke. The word most nearly allied is Su.-G. *knacpp*. Duo denotat, ictum nempe et sonitum ictus; ut solent hæc duo esse in una voce conjungi. *Knacpp-a*, resonare et ferire; Belg. *knapp-en*; *Ihre*.

KNAB, *s.* 1. One who is wealthy in a middling line, who possesses a small independence; a term often applied to those otherwise called *little lairds*, S.

—If you chance for me to spear,
 "I'll sit you weel wi' doughty gear
 That either *knabbe*, or lairds may wear."
Forbes's Shop Bill, Journal, p. 11.

2. It is used as equivalent to leader or general. Hence the Translation of Ajax's speech, from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, is entitled, "*Ajax's speech to the Grecian Knabbe*." The term seems to correspond to *Duces* in Ovid.

Considerare duces, &c.
 I wan the vogue, I Rhæus fell'd,
 An' his *knabbe* in his tent.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 25.

Germ. *knab*, puer nobilis. Isl. *knapar*, vulgus nobilius. They are distinguished from husbandmen. *Sua knapa sum bower*; As well the lower order of nobility, as husbandmen; Bygn. Leg. Verel. Ind. This is evidently a secondary sense of Isl. Su.-G. *knape*, famulus sulcius honorator. From the rank of the persons whom they served, they had gradually claimed a sort of reflected nobility. This is the reason, perhaps, why the term came to signify nobles of an inferior degree, and at length, nobles in general.

Hoffman oot knape war han i stad.
Aulicus et Nobilis illico erat.

Chron. Rhythm. ap. Iure, vo. Stad.

- KNABBY, KNABBISH, adj.** 1. Possessing independence in a middling line, S. V. **KNAB.**

The herds o' mony a *knabbie* laird
 War trainin for the shambles;
 An' brow'd the hardly springin braid
 'Mang ruthless thorns an' brambles.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 178.

It is to be observed that *Knab*, as a *s.*, is used in a derivative way.

- [2. Genteel, neat, spoken of one who dresses rather above his station; pretentious, Ayrs. *knobby, knobbish*, are also used.]

KNABRIE, s. The lower class of gentry, properly such as *cock-lairds* who cultivate their own property, or who live on a narrow income, Ayrs.

"The swaping o' the court,—and the peestiefu' gait
 whilk the fouk spak thereawa, soon gart our *knabrie*
 tyne a' that auncient greebnoch whilk they had for
 their forbears." *Edin. Mag.*, Apr. 1821, p. 351.

KNABBLICK, adj. Expl. "sharp-pointed," Gl.; applied to small stones or pebbles that have several angles, and which either start from under the foot, when one treads on them, or bruise it, S. B.

—O'er a *knabbllick* stane,
 He rumbl'd down a rammage glyde.
Christmas Be'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 127.

V. **KNICKOCK.**

[**KNAB-KNOP, s.** The knoop of a hill, a protuberance, Shetl.

Halderson explains *nabbi* as a small hill, which is probably the origin of the first part. Dan. *knop*, Sw. *knopp*, a knob.]

[**KNABSIE, s.** A short, stout, athletic person; applied also to an animal, *ibid.* Dan. *knap*, a button.]

To KNACK, KNAK, v. a. 1. To taunt, to mock, to sneer.

Bot this kyng Edward all wyth gawdys,
Knakkyd Robert the Brwe wyth frawdle.
Wyndesore, viii. 10. 174.

Fast flokit about ane multitude of young Trolanis,
 Byaw to *knack* and pull the prisoners.
Doug. Virgil, 40, 45.

Hald on thy wayis in haist, Acanous said,
 Thy self to loif *knak* now scornefully
 With proude wordis al that standis the by.
Ibid., 300. 24.

"*Knackit, sneered*;" Gl. Westmorel.

[Evidently in this sense *knack* is used in the old rhyme common among boys and girls in Ayrshire, when puzzling each other to find which hand holds the article wanted:—

Kneevie, kneevie, nick *knack*,
 What han' will ye tak?
 Tak the richt or tak the wrang,
 I'll beguile ye if I can.]

- [2. To answer wittily, to make fun of; as, "Ye canna maister him, he'll *knack* ye at every word," Ayrs.

3. To talk in a lively, pleasant manner; to relate, narrate, Clydes., Banffs.]

"Isl. *maegg-in*, Germ. *schnak-en*;" Gl. Wynt. Germ. *schnak-en*, indeed, signifies, to utter jests; *schnak*, a droll; *schnakisch*, merry, pleasant, (festivus, Wachter;) Sw. *snack*, a fable; *snack-a*, to chat; *snackare*, a droll, &c.; and it must be admitted, that *s* is sometimes prefixed, and at other times omitted, in words of Goth. derivation. But I am not satisfied that this is the origin. The term may be allied to Teut. *knick-en*, nutare, nictre; as those who mock others, often nod and wink, in carrying on their sport. But perhaps the supposition made by Tyrwhitt, as to the *s*, is more natural, that—it "seems to have been formed from the *knacking* or *snapping* of the fingers, used by jugglers."

KNACK, KNAK, s. pron. *nack*. 1. A taunt, a gibe, a sharp repartee, S.

Ye causit me, this volume to endite,
 Quarethrow I haue wrocht my self sic spite,
 Perpetually be chydit with ilk *knak*,
 Full weil I knaw, and mokit behynd my bak.
Doug. Virgil, 431, 34.

2. A trick, a joke, a clever or witty saying, S.

—Van Charon stood and raught
 His wither'd loof out for his fraught.—
 The Miser, lang being us'd to save,
 Fand this and wadna passage crave;
 But shaw'd the ferryman a *knak*,
 Jump't in, swam o'er, and hain'd his plack.
Ramsay's Poems, li. 468.

[3. Skill, ability, craft, S.]

"We use the word *knack* for a witty expression or action;" Rudd. But it more generally includes the idea of something severe and satirical; in which sense it is also used by Chaucer.

"Ryghte so comforteth the villainous wordes and *knackes* of jaspers hem, that travaille in the service of the devil." *Parson's T.*, p. 203, a. V. the v.

KNACKETY, adj. Self-conceited, S., pron. *nackety*; either from *Knack*, or *Nacket*, q. v.

KNACKSY, *adj.* The same with *Knacky*, Perth.

—Brawlie can the calland gie—
A knacksy joaka, wi' mirth an' glee,
In prose or rhyme. *Duff's Poems*, p. 35.

KNACKUS, *s.* "A person who talks quick, snappish, and ever chattering;" Gall. *Encycl.* V. **KNACKY**.

KNACKY, *adj.* (pron. *nacky*.) 1. Sharp-witted, quick at repartee, *S.*

He was right *nacky* in his way,
And eident bath by night and day.
Ramsay's Poems, l. 222.

2. Pleasant, lively, amusing, *S.*

"A *knacky* man, witty and facetious;" Rudd.

3. Ingenious and entertaining; as, a *nacky* story.

To thy good genius, still alert,
That does inspire
Thee with ilk thing that's quick and smart;—
How many a bonny *nacky* tale,
Has to it o'er a pint of ale.
Ramsay's Poems, li. 335.

In Gl. Rams. expl. "active, clever in small affairs."

4. Skilful, cunning, crafty, *S.*

KNACKAT, **NACKET**. V. **NACKET**.

To **KNACK**, *v. a. and n.* 1. To make a harsh sound with the throat, somewhat resembling the clinking of a mill, *S. A.*

[2. To strike with a sharp blow, to beat; as, "He took the stick and *knackit* him weel," Clydes., Banffs.]

3. To snap, to crack, to break; as, "He *knackit* the stick o'er his knee," *ibid.*]

KNACK, *s.* 1. The sound described above, as made by the throat, *S. A.*

[2. Any sharp noise of striking, snapping, or breaking, Clydes., Banffs.]

3. A sharp blow, a snap, a crack, *ibid.*]

[**KNACKIN**, *part. pr.* Used also as a *s.*, with same meanings as *Knack*, but implying a continuation of the act or sounds mentioned, *ibid.*]

[**KNACKUM**, *s.* A rather severe, sharp blow, or the sound of it, *ibid.*]

[**KNAF**, **KNAIFF**, **KNAVE**, *s.* Lit. knave; a boy; pl. *knafs*, boys; *knaiif* child, a male child, Barbour, viii. 508, xiii. 693, Skeat's Ed.]

KNAG, *s.* [A knob, a projection; a pin.] a wooden hook fixed in the wall, on which clothes, &c., are hung. It is very often one of the upper growths of the Scottish pine, which is fastened to the joist of a hut, the branches serving as so many pegs.

The gudeman lap to his braid claymore,
That hang on the *knag* aside the spear.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., li. 172.

The term is used in E., but in a different sense; as denoting "a hard knot in wood." This is the signification of Teut. *knocht*, *knachte*, *knockte*. The origin, however, may be *Sa.-G. knoge*, condylin, whence *knoght*, knobbed, *Seren.*, *knaglig*, Wideg. Isl. *knaba*, nodi articularum. Ir. Gael. *cnag*, a knob, a peg.

KNAGGIE, *adj.* 1. Having protuberances; pointed like a rock, of an unequal surface; Gl. Shirr. Thus it is applied to a bare-boned animal.

—Thou's howe-backit, now, an' *knaggie*.
Burns, lii. 140.

"*Knaggy*, knotty;" Lancash. T. Bobbins.

2. Tart and ill-humoured in conversation; also *knaggit*, Fife, Clydes.; q. having many *knags* or sharp points.

But now upstart the Cavalier,
He could no longer speech forbear;
Their *knaggie* talking did up harme him,
Their sharp reflections did much warm him.
Cleland's Poems, p. 95.

KNAGLIE, *adj.* Used in the same sense with *Knaggie*, having many protuberances, *S.*

KNAG, *s.* The name of a bird found in Sutherland.

"In these forrests, and in all this province, ther is great store of—dowes, steares or stirlings, *knairight* or *knag*, which is a foull lyk vnto a paroket, or parret, which maks place for her nest with her beak, in the oak tree." Gordon's Geneal. Hist. Sutherl., p. 3.

The woodpecker is most probably meant, from *Sa.-G. gnag-a*, to gnaw, or Dan. *knack-er*, to crack; as it is in Sw. called *hack-spik*, from *hack-a*, secure, because it cuts the bark of trees with its bill.

KNAG, *s.* Apparently synon. with E. *Key* or *Kag*, a small barrel, *Aberd.*

—To stock our drouth's a *knag* o' berry brown,
Which Symmie coft last glomin' i' the town.
Farrar's Poems, p. 2.

"Ane *knag* of vinacar [vinegar] impute in the schip."
Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

KNAGGIE, *s.* 1. "A cag, a small cask," Shirr. Gl. *Aberd.*

2. A small wooden vessel with a handle, Ettr. For.

KNAGGIM, *s.* A disagreeable taste, *S.*, *kniggum*, id. Fife.

"It tasted sweet i' your mou, but fan anes it was down your wisen, it had an ugly *knaggim*." Journal from London, p. 3.

KNAIVATICK, *adj.*

Knaiifatics coft miaknawis himsell,
Quhen he gettis in a furrit gown.
Padder Coffie, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 171, st. 5.

Knavatick, *Everg.* ii. 220, denoting one of low origin, who has been in the station of a servant, from *knaiif*, knave. Shall we suppose that the last part of the word is formed from *Sa.-G. aett*, *atta*, family, race; q. of a low-born race? V. *ERON*.

To KNAP, KNAP, *v. a. and n.* [1. To strike smartly; as, "knap the nail on the head," Olydes.

2. To break short, to clip; as, "Hit it hard, an' knap it through," *ibid.*

3. To bite quickly, to eat greedily; as, "I was hungry, an' knappit up the cake afore he cam' hame," *ibid.*, Shetl.]

4. To clip words by a false pronunciation; or, to speak with a brogue. To knap suddrons, i.e., to speak like the Southrons, or those who live South from S., to speak after the English manner, S.

Discharge Laird Isaac and Hog-yards,—
And English Andrew, who has skill
To knap at every word so well.

Watson's Coll., i. 19, 20.

"Gif King James the Fyft was alyve, quha hering one of his subjectis knap suddrons, declarit him ane traitour; quhiddir valde he declare you triple traitoris, quha set only knappis suddrons in your negative confession, bot also has causit it be imprentit at London, in contempt of our native language?" *Hamilton's Questions to the Ministeria*, No. 13.

Like Highland lady's knapping speeches.—

Cecil's Mock Poem, i. 82.

Perhaps from Teut. *knapp-en*, to clip; as to a vulgar ear in S., one who speaks with the E. accent seems to abbreviate the words; or a metaph. use of E. *knap*, to bite, to break short.

KNAP, *s.* A sharp stroke; also, the sound made by it, S.

When the lady lets her pap,
The macean gets a knap.

Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 78.

Pap must signify wind from behind, as the Prov. is given more plainly by Kelly, p. 341.

[KNAP-FOR-NAUGHT, *s.* A name given to a cake or any morsel of food so small as to form only a mouthful, Orkn.]

KNAP, *s.* 1. A knob, a protuberance, S.

"It is a good tree that hath neither knap nor gaw;"

S. Prov. "There is nothing altogether perfect." Kelly, p. 218.

Teut. *knappe*, nodus.

2. A hillock, Aberd.

His knap and brae smiles sweet in simmer clead,
An' a' the birdies hit in taneft' meed.

Fergus's Poems, p. 2.

[3. A stout thick-set person, Banffs.]

4. Knap of the causay, the middle stones in a street, Aberd. To keep the knap of the causay, used in the same metaph. sense with keeping the crown of the causay, *ibid.*

Isl. *knapp-r*, *knopp-r*, globulus, caput.

[KNAPDODGIL, *s.* Anything stout and short, *knappdogit* is also used, Banffs.]

[KNAPDORLE, *s.* A large piece of any solid substance; *knappdorlak* is the augmentative, *ibid.*]

KNAP, *s.* Some sort of wooden vessel, S.

But stoups are needed, tubs, and pails, and knaps,
For all the old are glaid into staps.

Village Fair, Blackie Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 432.

Sa.-G. Isl. *knapp*, globulus.

KNAPE, *s.* 1. A servant; especially a groom.

The quhilk stedis schapin at all delite,
Excedit for the snaw in callour quhite.—
The busy knapis and verietis of his stabill
About thaim stude, ful yape and scrulabil.

Doug. Virgil, 408, 19.

2. Used as a contemptuous term, as we now use valet.

And quhen he has outtane him at his wil,
Thus did him chide: O catyne wittles knape,
Quhat went thou our handis tyl escape?

Doug. Virgil, 297, 30.

This term seems to be still retained by the boys of the High School of Edinburgh; as they call one "a queer sap," or "knap," who is a sort of quizz, or in low E., "an odd fish."

A.-S. *cnapa*, Teut. *knape*, *knab*, parvulus, puer, servus; whence Germ. *knapp*, servus vel socius officina. This is the origin of E. *knave*, which originally signified merely a servant. Can this have any affinity to Teut. *knep*, alacer, agilis, celer? Rudd. and others derive *knapeack* from *knape*, a servant, q. "a sack to put a Soldier's or Traveller's provisions in, which was probably carried by his servant or boy." But Kilian reads: Teut. *knapeack*, pera in quam cibum diurnum recondit viator, from *knapp-en*, to eat; whence *knapp-heck*, crustulam. V. KNAW.

KNAPPARE, *s.* A boor, a menial.

Quhat berne be thou in bed with hede full of beis?
Gratthit lyke sum knappare, and as thy grace gurdie,
Larkand lyke ane longours!

Doug. Virgil, 230, a. 25.

V. KNAPE.

[KNAPHOLTIS, KNAPPALDIS, *s. pl.* Oak battens or staves, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. I. p. 285, 278, Dickson. V. KNAPPEL.]

KNAPPARTS, *s. pl.* Wood, or heath pease, S. B. *Caperailie*, *Carmylie*, or *Killie*, S. A. *Orobis tuberosus*, Linn.

In the Highlands, the tubercles of the roots are greatly esteemed; in the Lowlands, children dig them, calling them liquorice, which they somewhat resemble in taste.

The best of liquorice other soils produce,
Is far inferior to the knapperts' juice.

Don, a Poem, p. 18.

"Knapperts is a root that tastes like liquorice, but is much sweeter." Note, Leyden's Scot. Descript. Poems, p. 119.

As these are much dug up, hence the proverbial phrase, "I'll gar your nix [nose] hole knapparts," I'll knock you down on your nose; Aberd.

Perhaps from Teut. *knapp-en*, mandere, and *worte*, adrix, q. a root for chewing, an edible root; or Sa.-G. *knapp*, scarce, scanty, and *cert*, herb, q. the root of scarcity. Sa.-G. *ert*, *cert*, however, signifies pease. Hence the name of this root; *wilderter*. It is also called *tran-erter*, q. the pease fed on by cranes. This is evidently a name of Goth. origin: and seems to indicate that the Goths knew its use not less than the Celts. V. CARANKILL.

KNAPPEL, s. The name given to the staves of oak brought from Memel, Dantzick, or any place in what is called *the East country*, S.

"That the whole coopers within this kingdom make the said salmond barrels of good and sufficient new *knappel*, for which they shall be answerable, without wormholes, and white-wood." Acts Cha. II., 1661, c. 22.

"The great hundreth *knapple*, conteneand xxliii. small hundrethis, is twa last. Item, ane hundreth waneset, conteneand sax score, is twa last." Balfour's *Fractioka, Outwards*, p. 88.

Knapple would seem to be applied to staves, and waneset to planks. [In Orkn. and Shetl., *knappel* is the name given to a thick, round stick. V. GL.]

This is said to be its name in Norway. It is allied perhaps to Isl. *knapp-r*, rigidus, strictus, q. hard wood,

KNAPPERS, s. pl. Expl. as denoting the mast of oak, &c.

"Glandes, *knappers*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 12. In a later Ed. *knappers*.

Perhaps from Teut. *knapp-en*, to crack, from the noise they make; or Sw. *knapp-a*, to gnaw, as children are fond of eating them.

[KNAPPIN, s.] Knocking, striking smartly and continuously; also, the sound made by these acts, S.]

KNAPPIN-HAMMER, s. A hammer with a long shaft, for breaking stones into small pieces, chiefly used to prepare materials for making or mending roads, Clydes., Loth.; from E. *knap*, to strike smartly.

KNAPPIN-HOLE, s. A term in the game of *Skintie*, used to denote the hole out of which two players try to drive the ball in opposite directions, Dumfr.

From *Knep*, v., as signifying to hit smartly.

KNAPPISH, adj. Tart, testy, snappish.

"Your spirit is as *knappish* and way-ward, that it will not admit the most solide comforts."—Z. Boyd's *Last Battell*, p. 108.

Perhaps from Teut. *knapp-en*, to bite.

[KNAPPLACH, KNAPPLACK, s.] 1. A large lump, knob, or protuberance, Banffs. V. **KNABLOCH.**

2. A stout, dumpy person or animal, *ibid.*]

[KNAPPLY, adj.] Stout, thick-set, dumpy, Clydes.]

KNAPSCHA, KNAPISHAY, KNAPSCHAW, KNAPSALL, s. A headpiece, a sort of helmet; pl. *knapsallie*.

It war full mett, gif it happinis be weir,
That all this pryd of silk war quyt laid down,
And thought in jak, *knapscha*, and abirgoun.

Bennetynes Poeme, p. 142, st. 2.

—Sic war went to ryde furth to the weir,
With jak and sword, good horse, *knapschall*, and speir.
L. Scotland's Lament, Fol. 5, b.

"The Earl of Gowrie followed him within the said chamber, with ane drawn sword in every one of his

hands and a *knapschaw* on his head." Gowrie's Conspiracy, Hist. Perth, p. 236. This is otherwise expressed;—"a Steele bonnet on his head;" p. 205.

"Quha has not ane Acton and basnet; he sall have ane gude harbirgeon, and ane gude irl jak for his bodie; and ane irl *knapschaw*." 1 Stat. Rob. I., c. 26.

This in the Lat. is, *unum capitium de ferro*; and it is distinguished from a basnet. It would hence seem that the *knapschaw* was a headpiece generally worn by persons of inferior rank, perhaps originally by the servants of the men-at-arms. Thus it may be from A.-S. *cnapa*, Isl. Su.-G. *knape*, a servant, a page, and Germ. *schal*, *skiul*, a covering, from *skiul-a*, tegere; or from *skal*, putamen, A.-S. *scella*, q. a shell.

This is perhaps what in E. is called the *cu'l*, which, according to Grose, is "a head-piece, without visor or bever, resembling a bowl or basen, such as was worn by our cavalry, within twenty or thirty years." Hist. Ant. Armour, ii. 243.

[To KNARK, v. a. and n.] To crack, to creak, to crunch with the teeth, Shetl. Dan. *knarke*, *knirke*, *id.*]

KNARLIE, adj. Knotty, Lanarks.

—The crasnan taps o' *knarlies* alks
Cam doupan' to the grun'.

Balled, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 328.

V. **KNORRY.**

To KNARP, v. a. To bite, Shetl.]

[KNARP, s.] A bite, a small piece, *ibid.*]

KNARRIE, s. A bruise, a hurt, Aberd.

Isl. *gnar-a*, affricare, to rub, Verel.; q. a hurt produced by friction.

To KNASH, v. a. 1. To gnaw, to tear.

Nirt come the Gorgoull, and the Graip,

Twa fairfull fouls indeid,

Quho wis oft to lick and laip

The blud of bodies deid:

Thame drugging and ruging,

With their maist cruell clukis;

Sick hashing, and *knashing*,

Cums not of cleimlie cukis.

Burke's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 24, 25.

2. To strike, Upp. Clydes.

Isl. *knat-a*, attero, arrodo, violenter traho; G. Andr.

[KNASH, s.] A blow, a stroke, *ibid.*]

KNASHIP, s. V. **KNAVESHIP.**

[KNAUPTS, s.] The Crowberry, (*Empetrum nigrum*, Linn.) a plant; also, the fruit, Banffs.; *krauperts* is another name.]

KNAVE-BAIRN, s. A male child, South of S. V. **KNOW, s.**

"Wha durst buy Ellangowan that was not of Bertram's blude? and wha could tell whether the bonny *knave-bairn* may not come back to claim his ain?" Gay *Mannerings*, ii. 15, 16. V. **JIMP, adv.**

KNAVESHIP, KNASHIP, s. A small due, in meal, established by usage, which is paid to the under-miller, S. V. under **KNOW, KNAIF, s.**

"Produce wytnes in judgement for prewing of the said statutis & vae .hat thai hed wroat to hef of the muldar of ilk boll, & quhat *knaship*." Aberd. Reg.

To KNAW, KNAWE, v. a. To know.

—Bowness maye fredwme threlle
And lykyn wadyr awe to dwelle;
Wought as bondage wadyr lawe,
Bot that lykyn grace sake *knowe*.

Wyntown, l. Prol. 78.

A.-S. *cneaw-an*, id.

To KNAW APONE, v. a. To use judicial cognizance of, to judge.

"The causis that the lordis of the Sessions call *knowapone*. In the first all spoliacione, &c., the lordis of the Sessions haifande na powere to *know apone* thame eftir that the said yere be outranyt." Parl. Ja. II., A. 1456, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 47. *Sit apone*, Ed. 1866, where first used above.

KNOWLEDGE, s. 1. Knowledge, S. B., Upp. Lanarks.

2. Trial, examination, scrutiny. To *bide knowledge*, to bear investigation, applied to persons in regard to conduct or integrity in management.

—"He call choies lale men and discret; and sik as he will answer for, the quhillis call *bide knowledge* befor the king gif thai haif done thair deuoir at the end of the taxacione." Parl. Ja. I., A. 1424, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 4.

To KNOWLEDGE, v. a. To acknowledge, Aberd. Reg.

—"The said princess—has considerit and *knowlegis* that quhat thing the said personis did in that matter touching hir, thai dide it of gude sale and motife, and of great truth and leaute," &c. Parl. Ja. II., A. 1459, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 54, c. 3.

KNAW, KNAWE, KNAIF, KNAVE, s. 1. A male child.

And thai wale some gat of thair bed
A *knaw* child, throw our Lordis grace,
That eftre hys gud oldfadyr was
Callyt Robert; and syne was king.

Barbour, xiii. 608, MS.

—We are lyk na barne til hawe,
Nothir madya child, na *knawe*.

Wyntown, vi. 12. 182.

2. A boy, a male under age.

—The constabill and all the laif
That war thairin, both man and *knaiif*,
He tak, and gait thaim dispending.

Barbour, viii. 508.

In MS. *knaw*.

"A man, who has ane cyne [oven] of his awin,—call not hald na servandis nor four, viz., ane maister, twa servandis, and ane *knawe*." Leg. Burg. Balfour's Practicks, p. 69. "Ane boy;" Skene, Barr. Lawes, c. 66.

3. A male servant; Wyntown.

Knawe is still used in this sense in the S. Prov.; "Early master, lang *knawe*;" Ferguson, p. 11, or "soon knave," as given by Kelly, who thus expl. the meaning; "When a youth is too soon his own master, he will squander his patrimony, and so must turn servant;" p. 96.

4. "A man in the lower ranks of life;" Gl. Wyntown.

Sone has been ay exillit out of sight,
Ben every *knaw* was cled in silkis weid.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 162, st. 1.

Germ. *knab*, *dicatur*,—de parvulis parentum,—de omnibus masculis junioribus;—de servis; Wacht. V. *KNAB* and *KNAPF*.

KNAWSHIP, KNAVESHIP, of a mill. The dues given, by those who have grain ground, for paying the servants employed about a mill, vulgarly *kneship*, S.

"Ane free man or ane freeholder, call gif for *mul-ture* at the millis, the sextene veshell, or the tuentie or threttie, according to his infestment. And mair-ouer of tuentie bolles, ane friot (as *knaweship*.) Stat. K. Will., c. 9, § 2.

"The *multure* is a quantity of grain, sometimes in kind,—and sometimes manufactured,—due to the proprietor of the mill, or his tackaman, the *multurer*, for manufacturing the corns. The *sequels* are the small parcels of corn or meal given as a fee to the servants, over and above what is paid to the *multurer*; and they pass by the name of *knaweship* (from *knave*, which in the old Saxon language signified a servant) and of *bancock*, and *lock*, or *gowpen*." Ersk. Instt., B. ii., T. 9, § 19.

Test. *knawp-schawp*, servitus, servitium, ministrum; Kilian. V. *KNAW*, c.

KNECHT, KNYCHT, s. 1. A common soldier, a mercenary.

Quhat Mirmydons, or Gregoun, Dolopes,
Or *knaycht* wagour to cruell Utilzes,
Sic matris to robbers, or yit till here,
Micht thaym contene fra weping many ane tere!

Doug. Virgil, 38, 42.

In the same sense, "it is always used in a MS. version of the New Testament, in the Advocates Library.—*Travail thou as a good 'knayt' of Christ Jesu*, 2 Tim. 2, 3. *Archip oure euen knayt*, Philom. 2." Rudd. This version is supposed to be Wiclif's.

2. A captain, a commander.

Als swith as the Batulianis did as
The yet opin, thay ruschit to the entre;
Quekens the forment, and Equicollie
Ane lusty *knaycht* in arms richt semely.

Doug. Virgil, 302, 35.

The word as expressed in Franc. *knecht*, A.-S. *cnecht*, *cniht*, primarily signified a boy, a male child, and was secondarily used for a servant. Wachter and Ihre view it as from the same stock with *Knape*. Perhaps the common origin is A.-S. *cneo*, generatio, which *cnecht* nearly resembles.

KNEDNEUCH (cā gutt.), s. A peculiar taste or smell; chiefly applied to old meat or musty bread, Fife; synonym. *Knaggim*, S.

Gael. *cnaoidh-eam*, to consume?

To KNEE, v. a. 1. To press down any thing with the knees, Ang.

2. To make an angle in what was formerly straight. To *knée irne*, to bend iron into an angular form, Ang.; [hence also, *knée hedis*, bent timbers, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. L, p. 246, Dickson.]3. The wind is said to *knée corn*, when it breaks so that the corn blows down, and strikes root, by the stalk, Ang.

Isl. *knig-a*, *argere*, *adigere*; synonym. with Sw. *knig-a*, S. *dwang*; *knig-ta*, *flectere*, Su.-G. *knig-a*, *genua flectere*. This is the original idea, from Isl. Su.-G. *knæ* the knee.

The *Su.-G.* a *knee* is used in the same sense with the *E.* adj. *kneed*, which is applied to corn, when it becomes articulated, or has joints. *Seges apud nos diestur gae i knae, ubi geniculata fit, et primo nodo firmatur calamus; Ihre, vo. Knae.*

To **KNEE**, *v. n.* To bend in the middle, as a nail in being driven into the wall, *Aberd.*

KNEE, *s.* The instrument in *E.* called *crank*, "the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down," *S.*

KNEE-BAIRN, *s.* A child that sits on the knee, as not being yet able to walk, *S.*

KNEE-ILL, **KNEE-ILLS**, *s.* A disease of cattle, affecting their joints, and especially their knees, so that they rest on them, not being able to stand, *S.*, from *knee*, and *ill*, a disease.

[**KNEESHAL**, *s.* The patula or whirlbone of the knee, *Shetl.* *Dan. knaschal*, the kneepan.]

KNEEF, **KNEIF**, *adj.* 1. Active, alert, lively, *S.*

And O! the gathering that was on the green!
Of little fowles clad in green and blue,
*Kneef*er and trigger never tred the dew.

Ross's Helms, p. 62.

An' ene he did beguile
An' twi'd us o' our *kneef*est men
By death and by exile.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 7.

And Jhone did wax ale *kneif*, I gage,
Als grose in May mocht be.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., l. 237.

The term is very often applied to persons as recovering their animation after severe illness.

2. Intimate, *synon.* with *Cosh*. *O'er kneef* suggests the idea of criminal intercourse, *Fife.*

Halderson expl. Isl. knae-f-r, fortis, acer, and *naef-r*, astutus, acer. *Gnaef-r*, procerus, is radically the same.

Isl. knae-f-r, *Dan. knæf*, robustus; *Su.-C. knapp*, citus, veloc. It might be supposed that *Lat. gnarus*, quick, active, whence *Fr. naïf*, naïve, has had a common origin with the words already mentioned.

KNEIFLY, **KNIEFLY**, *adv.* With vivacity, *S.*

But she'll craw *kniefly* in his crap,
When wow! he canna sit her
Frie hame that day.

Ferguson's Poems, li. 50.

—My pouch is plackless:
Which gars them compliment some chiel,
Wha *kniefly* kythes in saugger biel.

Turris's Poems, p. 24.

"Briskly;" *Gl.*

KNEEF, *adj.* Difficult, arduous, *Aberd.*

Su.-G. knapp, difficult, narrow, strait; *knapp tid*, angustum et metaphorice difficile tempus; *Ihre*. This learned writer adds, that it is used with respect to any thing which hardly suffices. The Icelanders, who frequently change *k* into *h*, use *knæp-r*, in the same sense. *Aella bændur eigi eua knæpt til Jólaveitilo*; *Hæa adeo parce patres familiarum convivio instruunt*; *Helms Kr. Tom. L., p. 557.* *G. Andr.* renders *knæp-r*, rigida, stricta.

[**KNEEPLACH**, **KNEEVLACH**, **KNEEVLACK**, *s.* 1. A large piece, lump, or lot, *Banffs.*

2. A knot, knob, protuberance, *ibid.* *V. KNIBLOCH.*]

KNEESHIP. *V. KNAWSHIP.*

KNEEVICK, *adj.* Gripping, avaricious, *Fife*; allied perhaps to *Isl. knyf-a*, to grasp with the fist, or from the same fountain with *Gnib*, *q.v.*

[**KNEEVLE**, *s.* and *v.* *V. KNEVELL.*]

[**KNEEVLE**, *s.* Same as *kneepiach*, but implying a less size, *Banffs.*]

[**KNE-HEDIS**, *s. pl.* *V. under knee, v.*]

KNELL-KNEED, *adj.* The same with *Nule-kneed*, *q.v.*, *Ettr. For.*

[**KNEP**, *v. a.* To clench, to lock fast, *Shetl.* *Dan. knap*, close, tight.]

[**KNEPPIT**, *part. adj.* Closed, clenched; as, "a *knappit naev*," a clenched fist, *ibid.* *V. Gl.*

This phrase is not uncommon in *Ayr.* where it is pron. *nappit*, *naev*: but *nappit* is used only in connection with *naev*.]

To **KNET**, *v. a.* To knit timbers; as, "to *knæ* cupples," *S. B.*

"Paid to ane wrycht for *knæting* of the tymmer thairut."—"Kne the tymmer." *Aberd. Reg.*

To **KNEVELL**, *v. a.* To beat with the fists, to beat smartly; giving the idea of a succession of severe strokes, *S.*

—"Twa landloupers jumpit out of a peat-hag on me or I was aware, and got me down, and *knævelled* me sair aneuch, or I could gar my whip walk about their lugs." *Guy Mannering, ii. 39.* *V. NEVELL*, under *NEIVE*.

[**KNEVELL**, *s.* 1. A blow with the fist, a smart blow; also, the noise made by it, the mark left by it, *Ayr.*: pron. *knævle* in *Banffs.*

2. A knob, a protuberance; but generally applied to the result of a blow, *ibid.*]

[**KNEVELLIN**, **KNEVELLAN**, *s.* A sound beating, or the marks left by it, *ibid.*]

KNEWEL, **KNOOL**, *s.* A wooden pin fixed in the end of a halter, and notched, for holding by. *To hadd the knewel*, to hold the reins, *to keep the grip*, *synon.* *Ang. kniel*, *Mearns.*

Knewel, however, may have been originally the same with *Isl. knappheilda*, compes equorum, sive vinculum globulo et laqueo connarum; from *knapp*, a knot, and *held*, *hald-a*, to hold.

Belg. knewel, a knot; *knewel-en*, to pinion. *Teut. knewel*, lorum hastae missilis, as originally denoting the thong attached to a missile weapon. It bears another sense still more nearly allied; *stipes*, *furcula*, *bacillus*. *Isl. knæ*, nodus, glomus, globus, seems radically the

same. It also signifies the whirl of a spindle, (verticillium fast, G. Andr.) and is probably merely a secondary sense of *knee*, internodium digitorum, the knuckle.

KNIBLE, *adj.* Nimble, clever, S. B.

The *knible* elves about her ate ding dang;
Byne to the play they up, and dance and flang.
Scott's Helenore, p. 63.

Su.-G. Tent. *knep*, alacer, agilis, celer. Thus it has apparently the same origin with *knief*, l. q. v.

KNIBLOCH, KNUBLACH, KNUBLOCK, *s.*

1. A small round stone or hardened clod, S.

—The fallow loot a rin,
As gin he ween'd with speed to tak her in;
But as luck was, a *knibloch* took his tae,
And o'er fa's he, and tumbled down the brae.
Scott's Helenore, p. 58.

"Lancash. *knublocks*, little lumps of coals about the size of eggs; *knoblings*, *knappings*," id. Gl. T. Bobbina.

2. A knob of wood, S.

But a thrown *knubloch* hit his heel,
And wives had him to haul up,
Haff fall'd that day.
Ramsay's Poems, l. 263.

3. "A knob, the swelling occasioned by a blow or fall," Shirr. Gl.

[4. A small piece, a bit; as, "a *knibloch* o' cheese," Ayrs.]

Su.-G. Isl. *knapp*, globulus; Belg. *knobbel*, a knob, a knurl.

KNIBBLOCKIE, *adj.* Unequal, rough; applied to a road in which many small stones rise up and render walking painful, S. B. Belg. *knobbel-achtig*, knobby, rugged.

KNICKITY-KNOCK, *adv.* To fa' knickity-knock, to fall, so that the head is struck first on one side, then on another, Ayrs.

"No to let us just fa' *knickity knock*, frae side to side, till our harns are splattered at the bottom o' the well o' despair,—I'll gie you a toast." Entail, iii. 77.
A word meant to represent the sound made by such a fall, and formed from *E. knock*.

To **KNIDDER**, *v. a.* To keep under.

O E—a! thou prince o' lear!
(Tho' for't you've a gude fee got)
I wat you *knidder'd* gay and sair
Ilk canting, cappit bigot.
The General Assembly, Poet. Museum, p. 374.

The same with *Nidder*, q. v., which is the common and the preferable orthography.

[To **KNIDGE**, *v. a.* To press down with the knee; implying anger and violence, Banffs.]

[**KNIDGE, KNIDGIN**, *s.* A severe squeeze or pressure, generally with the knee, *ibid.*]

[**KNIDGIN, KNIDGAN**, *s.* Continuous severe pressure with the knee, *ibid.*]

KNIDGET, *s.* A malapert and mischievous boy, or girl, Mearns.

Shall we view it as allied to Tent. *knodden*, *knadsen*, to beat, or Den. *knid-er*, to rub?

VOL. III.

[**KNIFFIE**, *adj.* Smart, clever, agile, Shetl.]

[**KNIPPACH**, *s.* A bunch, a small bundle; generally applied to two or three small fish tied together, *ibid.* Isl. *knappr*, Dan. *knippe*, *id.*]

KNIPSIE, *s.* A malapert and mischievous boy or girl, Mearns; synon. *Knidget*.

Expl. as signifying "a little malapert person," Aberd. Did we suppose that this term had originated from the puny appearance of the person, it might be traced to Isl. *knip-r*, curvum et contractum corpus, *knipp-a*, *knapp-a*, curvare; if from the pert conduct of such a person, perhaps to *knapi*, puer pedisequus.

[**KNIRK**, *s.* A creaking, jerking, *ibid.*]

[**KNIT, KNYT**, *pret. and part. pa.* Knit, closely arrayed, closely ranked for battle, Barbour, ii. 292. V. Skeat's Gl.]

[To **KNIT**, *v. a. and n.* 1. To be overcome, as with laughter, Banffs.

2. To fill to bursting; as when one takes a very hearty meal, *ibid.*; part. pr. *knittin'*, used as a *s.*, a surfeit.]

[To **KNITCH, KNITSH**, *v. a.* To truss, to tie, to bundle, Orkn., Banff.; part. pr. *knitchin'*, used also as a *s.*]

KNITCH, *s.* A bundle, a truss, S.; a bundle of straw tied by a rope, S. B.

O. E. *kyecche*, a bundle.
"Gader ye togidre the tares and bynde hem togidre in *kyecches* to be brent." Wiclif, Mat. 13.
Sw. *kyte*, a bundle, a fardle; from *knýt-a*, to tie.
A.-S. *cnýt-an*, *id.* A.-S. *cnýt*, Su.-G. *knut*, a knot.

KNITCHELL, KNITSHEL, *s.* A small bundle; a dimin. from *knitch*.

Twa curis or thre hes upolandis Michell,
With dispensations bound in a *knitchell*.
Dunbar, Bannatynes Poems, p. 66, st. 15.

In Isl. we find not only *knýt*, fasciculus, but *knýtill*, *id.*, both from *knýt-a*, nodare.

[**KNITTIN', KNITTAN'**, *s.* 1. A surfeit, Banffs. V. **KNIT**, *v.*

2. The vulgar pron. of Newton, in Clydes.]

KNITTING, *s.* "Tape, S.," Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 122.

KNIVELACH, *s.* "A stroke which raises a tumor;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

This is perhaps the same with *Knibloch*, q. v. sense 3. It might, however, be deduced from Su.-G. *naef*, *naef*, the fist, and *laeg-a*, to strike, or *lag*, a blow.

KNOCK, *s.* A clock; S.

You'll move the Duke our master's Grace,
To put a *knock* upon our steeple,
To shew the hours to country people.

Watson's Coll., l. 19.

"The *knock* strikes; the clock strikes. *Clocks* are called *knocks*, in some parts of Scotland, from the noise they make." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 49.

H

I am content on Sunday airt to cum afoire none at ten hours of the *knock*, to cum till ony lugens within the town of Ayr, and bring with me twelf reasonable and honest men to be auditoris for my pairts he [Willok] bringand twelf sicklike; providand always that there be na ma bot 24 personis allannerlie for baith the sydes," &c. Kennedy's Correspondence with Willok, Keith's Hist. App., p. 195.

This is evidently a corr. of *clock*. On this word Junius refers to C.B. *clock*, A.-S. *cluccga*, Alem. *cloc*, id. *lge*, to Alem. *clakkon*, *clackon*, pulsare. I am inclined to view it as allied to *lal. klok-na*, to be struck suddenly or unexpectedly, especially as *klokka* has the sense of *campagna*. *Klokka Josephat*, Percussus fuit Josephat; Verel. Ind.

KNOCK, s. A hill, a knoll, S.; evidently from Gael. and Ir. *cnoc*, which Lhuyd, Shaw, and O'Brien simply render "a hill."

Round the rock,
Down by the knock,
Mornashty, Tennashty, Moy and Glentrive.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 148.

"It proceeded till its extremity was over the *knock*, an insulated hill behind the church." Glenfergus, i. 108.

This Gael term is understood as exactly corresponding in sense with E. *knoll*, S. *know*.

KNOCK, s. A wooden instrument, used by the peasantry for beating yarn, webs, &c., commonly when bleaching, Roxb. It resembles a beetle; but is longer, and flat on both sides.

A.-S. *cnuc-lan*, tondere.

KNOCK of a YETT. "Knocker of a gate;" Gl.

"Ilk ane had in his cap or bonnet a rip of oats, whilk was his sign; our town's people began to wear the like in their bonnets, and to knit them to the *knocks* of our yetts, but it was little safeguard to us, albeit we used the same for a protection." Spalding, ii. 220.

[**KNOCK-BEETLE, s.** A person who is severely beaten, Shetl.]

KNOCKDODGEL, adj. Short and thick, Fife. [Used also as an *s.*, implying anything short and thick, Banffs. V. **KNAPDODGIL.**]

As the *v. Dodgel* signifies to walk in a stiff and hobbling way, perhaps *knock* is prefixed as denoting the striking of the knees against each other. Teut. *knocke*, however, is the ancle.

KNOCKING-MELL, s. A mallet for beating the hulls off barley, S.

"This was in a very rude manner in a stone-mortar with a wooden mallet, (called the *knocking-stane* and *knocking-mell*), almost every family having one." Agr. Surv. Mid-Loth., p. 101.

KNOCKIN-STANE, s. A stone-mortar in which the hulls were beaten off barley with a wooden mallet. The hole in the stone was like an inverted hollow cone, and the mallet was made to fit it loosely, S. V. *Knockin-mell*.

KNOCKIT, s. A piece of bread, eaten at noon as a luncheon, Dumfr.; *Twall-hours* synon. In Galloway *Nacket*.

Most probably from the size of the piece of bread, Su.-G. *knack*, globulus. V. **NOCKER**.

KNOCKIT BARLEY, or BEAR. Barley stripped of the husk, by being beaten in a hollow stone with a maul, a small quantity of water being put into the cavity with the barley, S.

My lairdship can yield me
As meikle a year,
As had us in pottage,
And good *knockit beer*.

Ramsay's Poems, iii. 318.

In this manner barley was formerly prepared for the pot in Angus, and most probably throughout S., before the use of Barley Mills.

The pure men plentis that duellis beayde him,
How [he] creipis in a hollit to hyde him,—
When they come there to crave their debitis;
For kaill, candle, and *knocked beir*,
Herbis to the pot, and all sic geir,
He never payis a penny he takkis.

Legend Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 323, 324.

KNOG, s. Any thing short, thick, and stout; "a *knog* of a chield," "a *knog* of a stick," &c., Clydes.

This is evidently the same with *Knag*, q. v.

To KNOIT, KNITE, NOYT, v. a. 1. To strike with a sharp sound; to give a smart rap, S.

An' monie a boardlie bandster lown
Made there an unco blesherin',
Shoarin to *knite* ilk bodie's crown.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 142.

Their durst na ten come him to tak,
Sa *noytit* he their nowis.

Chr. Kirk, st. 19. Sibb. edit.

Be thy crown ay unclovr'd in quarrel,
When thou inclinest
To *knait* thrown-gabbit sumphs, that snarl
At our frank lines.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 340.

The knees are said to *knait*, when they strike one against another.

For they had gien him aik a fleg,
He look'd as he'd been dotted,
For ilka limb an' lith o' him
'Gainst ane another *knaited*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 8.

Here it is used in a neut. sense.

2. To amble or hobble in walking, in consequence of the stiffness of the joints, S. *Stoit* is used as nearly synon.

lal. kniot-a, *niot-a*, ferire, Verel.; *nuto*, *lapeo*; G. Andr. It is also rendered, *pedem offendere*. *Hneit*, *impegit*; Worm. Liter.; *alidebatur*, verb. impersonale, Gl. Lodbrokar-Quida, p. 77; *knayt-a*, verberare. Dan. A.-S. *knit-an*, coram petere, ferire, percutere; to *note*, Lancah. Belg. *nieten*, id. V. Somner. Perhaps, *lal. knyt-a*, verberare, Verel. has a common origin. The root, I suspect, is *lal. knuc*, internodium digitorum, whence *knut-a*, *knut-r*, nodus artuum; q. to strike with the *knuckle*.

KNORR, NORR, s. 1. A smart stroke, a stroke emitting a sharp sound, S.

The carles did baith rant and roar,
And deit some *knorris* between
Hands.

A. Nicoll's Poems, 1739, p. 73.

My vera flesh an' soul ar gnawin,
To see ye gruntin, coughin, blawin,
An' whiles yir heavy noddle fa'in,
Wi' laxy *knoris*.

Turris's Poems, p. 99.

2. The sound occasioned by a stroke, or fall on any hard body; as when the head or any bony part strikes against a stone, S. V. the v.

"She tumbled down upo' me wi' sik a reemis, that she gart my head cry *knor* upo' the coach door." *Journal from London, p. 3.*

To **KNOIT, v. a.** To gnaw; a term expressive of the manner in which infants eat, who have not got teeth, Ang.

Isl. knot-a, vellicare; or a frequentative from ag-an, to know, like knataba, arrodere.

KNOIT, s. A large piece of any thing, S. B. *knocst*, S. A. synon.

Allied perhaps to *Isl. knott-ur, globus*. V. **KNOOST**.

[**KNOKYTT, pret.** Knocked; Barbour, ii. 59.]

To **KNOOFF, v. n.** To converse familiarly. V. **KNUFF**.

KNOOP, s. 1. A protuberance of any kind, S. *knob*, E.

2. A bit of wood projecting from a wall, on which any thing is hung, S.

3. *The knoop of a hill*, that part of a hill which towers above, or projects from, the rest, S.

Knoop is used in the same sense in Shetland. Brand introduces it, when giving an account of a very singular mode of fishing, which it may be supposed, is now unknown in these islands.

"About a mile from Tingwal to the North, there is a hill called the *Knoop* of Kebister, or *Luggie's Know*, nigh to which hill there is a house called Kebister, where a varlet or wizard lived, comonly designed *Luggie*, concerning whom it was reported, that when the sea was so tempestuous, that the boats durst not go off to the fishing, he used to go to that hill or know, wherein [was] a hole, into which he let down his lines and took up any fish he pleased, as a cod, or ling, &c., which no other could do but himself: Also when fishing at sea, he would at his pleasure take up any rosted fish with his line, with the intrals or guts out of it, and so ready for his use." The writer very gravely adds; "This was certainly done by the agency of evil spirits, with whom he was in compact and covenant." *Descr. of Zetl., p. 110, 111.*

Isl. gnop, prominencia.

Isl. gnop-r, gnyp-r, used precisely as in sense 3, *jugum montis*, G. Andr.; *Fiale gnipa, cacumen montis*; *gnop-ar, montium altiora cacumina*; Varel.

To **KNOOSE. V. KNUSE.**

KNOOST, KNUIST, s. A large lump, Loth.

Then liftin up the scales, he fand
The tane hang up, the other stand:
Syne out he took the heaviest half,
And eat a *knocst* o't quickly aff.

Ramsay's Poems, li. 479.

Sicamb. nocet, Belg. knocst, nodus in arbore; Kilian. Perhaps q. something bruised or broken off. V. **KNUSS, v.** *Isl. Anass*, however, signifies a lump or clod of earth; *tomus glebas excisus, vel dirutus; grammæ.* G. Andr. derives it from *knios-a, auto, lapsa.*

KNOP, s. A protuberance, a knob; [also, a tuft, a tassel.]

"Item, ane pair of bedis of garnettis, *knoppit* with gold, and within the *knoppis* ane of the said bedis." *Inventories, A. 1542, p. 62.*

"It was a well-wrought piece, having three crowns uppermost, and three other kind of crowns beneath, well carved with golden *knops*." *Spalding, ii. 63.*

"Item, gevin to Katherine Turing, at the Kingis command, to mak *knoppis* and tassels to the harnysing of briddillis and teis, xxxij. pirms of gold; price of the pyra, x s., summa, xvj li." *Accta. L. H. Treasurer, i. 223, Dickson.*

To **KNOP, v. n.** To put forth buds; or perhaps to burst, a term used as to flowers.

—Some *knoping*, some dropping
Of balmy liquor sweet.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 4.

In the Lat. version, *jam rupta alia.*

Su.-G. knopp-a, gemmas emittere; knopp, gemma arborum; Teut. knoppe, id. Knoppe van de bloeme, calyx, folliculus, sive involucrem floris priusquam dehiscat; Kilian.

KNOPFIT, part. pa. Having knobs.

"Item, ane pair of bedis, blew, *knoppit* with gold." *Inventories, ut sup. V. KNOR, s.*

[**KNOP-TANGLE, s.** A kind of sea-weed (*Fucus nodosus*), Shetl.]

To **KNOP, v. n.** To knap; expressive of the noise made by drops of water falling on a hard body.

It was ane wonder for to se
So gret an multitude,—
Kneshewing the dewing
Of ranie Orion,
That dropit and *knopit*,
Baith upon tre and stone.

Burcl. Watson's Coll., li. 23.

[**KNOREN, v.** A boat, Shetl. *Isl. knorr, id.*]

[**KNORLE, KNARLE, s.** A knot, protuberance, lumps, Banffs.; *knarle, Clydes.*]

[**KNORLACK, s.** A large knot, lump, or clot, Banffs.]

KNORRIE, NORRIE, s. A wheal raised by a blow, Aberd.; the same with *Norlick*.

KNORRY, adj. Knotty, knobby.

—His wappyanis and his armour hynt withal,
His wechty burdoun, and his *knorry* main.

Doug. Virgil, 248. 44.

Teut. knorre, tuber, nodus; E. knare, knurr.

KNOT, s. 1. A pretty large piece of any thing of a round or square form, as of butcher meat, bread, &c., S. B.

[2. A strong, thick-set, person or animal Banffs.]

The idea of a *knot*, in its different senses, has evidently been borrowed from the form of the knuckles. This, indeed, seems to have been its primary signification. For *Isl. knud-r, kned-a, knut-r, knut-r*, nodus, are all from *knue*, internodius digitorum. As *knut-r*, signifies nodus, *knute* is expl. nodus artuum; G. Andr. The Lat. word itself seems to have had a common origin.

KNOT-GRASS, s. Tall oatgrass; also called *Swines Arnuts*, S. *Avena elatior*, Linn. It receives its Scottish names from the tubercles of the roots. This seems the same with Teut. *knop-gras*, gramen nodosum, Kilian; denominated in like manner from *knop*, a knot.

KNOTLESS, adj. Not having a knot; usually applied to a thread, which, instead of keeping hold, passes through the seam, S.

This term is used metaph. of one who disappears from a company without being observed, or without giving any previous intimation; "He slipt awa just like a *knotless* thread;" S. Prov.

KNOTTY TAMS. A cant name for the *knots* skimmed off oatmeal porridge, before they are completely made; used as a dish in Renfr. In making the porridge, these should be broken, when it is not meant to use them by themselves. *Knotty Tammsies*, id., E. Loth.

[**KNOUL-KNEES, KNULE-KNEES.** Knuckled knees, Clydes.]

[**KNOUL-KNEED, adj.** Knuckle-kneed, ibid. V. **KNEEL-KNEED.**]

KNOUL TARS. Toes having swellings on the joints, ibid.

There is not in this fair a Flyrock
That has upon his feet a wyrock,
Knoul Tars, or mouls in nae degre,
But ye can hyde them—

Everygreen, l. 254, st. 5.

Teut. *knoul, knoul*, nodus; S.-G. *knool, knyl*; a bump; probably a deriv. from *Isl. knue*, id.

[**KNOUL-TARD, adj.** Having toes knotted and swollen at the joints, ibid.]

KNOUT, s. The ball or bit of wood that is struck in the game of *Shinty*, Fife; synon. *Doe* and *Nacket*.

Isl. knud-r signifies nodus, globus; also *knut-r*, Verel.; *knott-r*, pila, globus, *knud-r*, tuber, Dan. *knude*, S.-G. *knut*, nodus. *Isl. knatt-leikr*, ludus pilae lig-nae super glaciem, q. the knatt-play, or *knout-play*.

KNOWIE, adj. Full of knolls, Clydes.

To KNOW, v. a. To press down with the fists, or knees.

They *knaw'd* all the Kytral the face of it before;
And nib'd it as soon near, to see it was a shama.
Montgomery's, Watson's Coll., iii. 19.

S.-G. *knag-a*, pugnâs genibusque eniti, necnon mani-bus tractare; *Libre*, vo. *Knas*; Moss.-G. *knue-a*, A.-S. *knig-an*, subjicere, deprimerere.

KNOW, KNOWE, KNOUE, s. A little hill, S. corr. from *knoll*.

And yit wele far from ane hil or ane *knowe*
To thaim he callis—

Doug. Virgil, 244, 10.

What's fairer than the lily flower,
On this wee *knowe* that grows?
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 25.

Teut. *knolle*, a hillock; A.-S. *cnolle*, the top of a hill or mountain.

[**KNUB, s.** 1. A smart blow, a thump, Shetl.; *knubbs*, pl.

2. The bump raised by a blow, ibid.

3. A short club, ibid.]

[**To KNUB, v. a.** To thump, thrash, pommel, ibid.]

KNUBLOCK, s. A knob. V. **KNIBLOCK.**

KNUDGE, s. A short, thick, hard-grown, and strong person or animal; as, "He's a perfect *knudge*," Dumfr.

Teut. *knodes, knudee*, clava nodosa; *knocst*, nodus arboris. *Isl. knettin* signifies rotundus, compactus.

KNUDGIE, adj. Short, thick, hard-grown, and strong, ibid.

To KNUFF, KNUVE, v. n. To converse familiarly, to chat, S. pron. like Gr. .

"But echo skyrit to *knufe* lowly or siccarly on thilke sauchnyng." *Hogg's Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

I know not if this word can have any affinity to S.-G. *knagwe*, the fist; as the phrase, *hand and glove*, is used to denote familiar intercourse. *Isl. knif-a*, and *knif-a*, both signify to drink deep, evacuare poculum, usque ad fundum edibere; Verel. *Hann knufde af horninu*; evacuavit cornu; Ol. Lex. Run. The term might perhaps have been transferred to that free conversation which men have over their cups.

[**KNUILT, s.** A blow, a smart rap, Shetl.]

[**To KNUILT, v. a.** To strike smartly, ibid;

part. pr. *knuiltin*, used also as a s.

This term is used also in Ayrs., but pron. *knult*, *nult*, and sometimes *knult*.]

[**To KNUKLE, KNUCKLE, v. a.** To submit, endure; pret. and part. pa. *knuckled*, Clydes.

"For a wee I quietly *knuckled*,
But when naething would prevail,
Up my claes and oash I buckled,
Bess, for ever fare-ye-weel."

Wilson, Watty and Meg, st. 14.]

[**KNULE, s.** A knob, a knot, a swelling, an excrescence, Ayrs.]

[**KNUL-KNEED**, *adj.* V. **KNOOL-KNEED**.]

[**KNUL-TAED**, *adj.* V. **KNOOL-TAED**.]

KNULL, **KNUL**, *s.* A bit of wood tied in the end of a rope, which enters into an eye in the other end of it, for fastening a cow or any other animal, Fife; Aberd.

This is evidently the same with *Knool*, q. v. Teut. *knolle*, globus; *knool*, nodus; Su.-G. *knula*, tuber.

KNUL'D, *part. adj.* Henpecked, Fife; synon. *Shul'd*. V. **SNOOL**.

* **KNURL**, *s.* A dwarf, S. O.

The laird was a wildfa', bleatit *knurl*;
She's left the guid-fallow and taen the churl.
Burns, iv. 54.

This is evidently a metaph. use of E. *knurl*, "a knot (properly in wood), a hard substance," Johns.; a dimin. from Teut. *knurre*, tuber. Hence,

KNURLIN, *s.* The same as *knurl*, S. B.

Wee Pops, the *knurlin*, till him rives
Houston's fume.
Burns, iv. 301.

[**KNURLS**. A game resembling cricket, in which a wooden ball or knob, called the "*Knurl*," is struck with a bat, Shetl. Su.-G. *Knorl*, Dan. and Teut. *knor*, a knob.]

To **KNUSE**, **KNOOSE**, **NUSE**, *v. a.* 1. To bruise, to press down with the knees. *He nus'd him with his knees*, S. B.

2. To pommel, to beat with the knuckles or fists, S. B.

3. To knead; *Nusing at a bannock*, kneading a cake, S. B. Whether this be the primary, or only a secondary sense, seems doubtful.

A.-S. *cnyean*, *cnyean*, premere, concutere; *con-* *tundere*; "to hit or dash against, to overthrow;" Sommer. *Ge-cnyed*, "beaten, bruised;" id.

KNUSKY, *adj.* Thick, gross; applied to persons; Lanarks.

KNUSKY, *s.* "A strong firm boy;" Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 692.

Isl. *knus-k*, *knus-k*, *contundere*, q. well put together; *knus-k*, tuber, expl. by Dan. *knude*, a knot.

Isl. *knos-a*, *knos-a*, *trudo*, *tero*; G. Andr., p. 118. *Knosod-or*, Sw. *knosod-or*, *contusus*; Verel. Goth. *knos-a*, *contundere*; Staden. ap. Ihre, vo. *Knada*; Belg. *knos-en*, to crush, Dan. *knus-or*, id. Verel. defines Isl. *knus-ast*, as denoting the act of one who seizes another by the hair of the head, that he may pummel him with his fist; *Dicitur quando unus alterum capillo concindit, atque pugnum impingit*; Ind., p. 120.

As the words of this form, used in our language, are applied to the action both of the knees, and of the knuckles; it is singular, that the cognate verbs in the Scandinavian dialects may without violence be deduced from the terms which signify both. Thus, Isl. *knos-a*, may be derived either from *knus*, *knus*, the knuckle, or *knos*, the knee. Sw. *knog-a*, *pugnis* *genibusque* *eniti*, (Ihre), to strive with fists and knees, may in like manner be traced to either of these nouns. This observation applies also to *Onidge* and *Knos*, q. v.

KNUSLY, *adv.* Snugly, comfortably, Perth., Stirlings.; pron. *Knusely*.

A clear peat ingle bleat on the hearthstone,
Foregint whilk Bawty crap, wagging his tail,
Turn'd him about, and laid him *knusly* down,
Thinkin' of neither bogles nor the storm.

The Ghost, p. 4.

Isl. *knies*, *apparo*, *adorno*, *compono*; *kniesla*, *composita* *adornans* *supellectilem* *vel* *res* *domesticas*; G. Andr., p. 117; q. putting things into proper order. Perhaps *knusly* refers to the pains taken by a dog to lay itself down, so as that it may recline with ease; especially as the words, *Turn'd him about*, respect the caution with which he proceeds. It is well known that in Isl. *kn* and *kn* are constantly interchanged. If we suppose the term properly to signify *softly*, *gently*, as descriptive of the manner in which a dog lays himself down; it may seem allied to A.-S. *kniesc*, *kniesc*, *mollis*, *soft*, *tender*, *delicate*, *nice*, *dainty*. V. Sommer. The Moss-G. synon. is *knasuga*, *mollis*. *Hnaseugaim vastjom gansaidai*, "Clothed in soft raiment;" Matth. xi. 8.

To **KNUT**, *v. a.* To halt slightly; especially used to denote the unpleasant jerk which a horse sometimes gives on his pastern, when he sets his foot on a round stone, Stirlings.

KNUT, *s.* A motion of this kind, *ibid*.

Isl. *kniet-a*, (pret. *knaut*) signifies to stumble.

To **KNUTLE**, *v. a.* 1. To strike with the knuckle, Renfr.

Isl. *kneta*, *kneta*, *nodus* *artuum*; *knella*, *paululum* *pungere*, *knella*, *digitis* *premere*. Su.-G. *knut*, as signifying a knot, gives perhaps the primary idea; as the joints are as it were the knots between the bones.

2. To strike with feeble blows frequently repeated, Roxb.

To **KNUZLE**, *v. a.* To squeeze, to press, properly with the knees, Teviotd. V. **NOOZLE**, and **KNUSE**.

KNYAFF, *s.* A dwarf, a very puny person, Fife, Ayr. From this *Neffit* is formed, q. v.

Isl. *knip-r*, *curvus* *et* *contractum* *corpus*, *knippin*, *curvus*; Halderson.

KNYFF, *s.* A hanger or dagger.

Na armour had Wallace men in to that place;
Bot sword and *kniff* thai bar on thaim throw grace.

Wallace, xi. 82, MS.

The term occurs in this sense in our old Acts.

"Bot vthir yemen—salbe sufficiently bowit & schafst, with sword, buklers, & *knifs*." Parl. Ja. I., A. 1425, Acts Ed. 1816, p. 10, c. 17.

The term has the same sense in Su.-G., as denoting a short sword.

Flore sword et knif war jamstort fall;

Knos sicaque equum stragem edidera.

Hist. Alex. M.

Ihre derives the term from Su.-G. *knip-a*, *scindere*, *secare*; Wachter from Gr. *knus*, *seco*. Hence the phrase,

O. T. *knif*, *culter*, *gladius*, Kilian.

BLACK KNIFE. A small dirk, Perth.

This is a literal translation of Gael. *slan dubh*, the denomination given to this weapon by the Highlanders.

KNYP, s. A blow; as, "I'll gie ye a *knyp* o'er the head," Aberd.

Test. *knip*, talitrum, crepitus digiti, a filip; *knipp*-en, talitro ferire, *Sn.-G.* *knæpp*, denotat letum, et sonitum letus; *knæppa*, resonare, et ferire. *Isl.* *knippa*, impingere.

KNYPSIT, pret.

"Eckettis war rent, Tippetis war torn, crounnis war *knypsit*, and syd Gounis might have been sein wantonlie wag frae the ae wall to the uther." Knox's Hist., p. 51. Sign. N. 2.

The true reading is *knæppit*, as in MS. II. In MS. I., and Lond. edit. it is *knæppit*. The v. *knæp* is used in the same sense, E., "to strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking;" John. Belg. *knæpp*-en, to crack.

To KNYTE, v. a. To strike smartly. **V. KNOTT, v.**

KNYTE, s. A smart stroke. **V. KNOTT, s.**

KOAB, QUOAB, s. A reward; a gift, a bribe, Shetl.; "I've doe what du wants me, bit fath I maun hae a gud *Koab*."

I see no northern term which can be supposed to have any affinity, unless perhaps *Isl.* *quabb*, molesti petitis seu rogatio, *quabb*-a, *knabb*-as, rogare, petere; q. what is obtained in consequence of continued solicitation. It is singular that it should perhaps more nearly resemble C. B. *quabr*, which signifies both a reward and a bribe.

KOBBYD, pret.

When the King Edward of Ingland
Had herd of this deid full tythand,
All trume he belyd in-to berth,
And wrythyd all in wedand werth,
Alas *kobbys* in his crops,
As he had etyn and attyrcops.

Wyndown, viii. 11. 45.

Mr. Macpherson views this as an adj. signifying peevish, waspish, Mod. S. *knappit*, and seems to think it allied to *attyrcops*. But it is undoubtedly a v. There may be an illusion to one who still feels a nausea in his stomach, and frequently retches, from the idea of his having swallowed something that excites great disgust; *Sn.-G.* *kof-na*, *quæf*-u-a, suffocare.

KOBIL, s. A small boat. **V. COBLE.**

[KOFF, v. a. To buy, to barter, to bargain. **V. COFF.]**

KOFF-CARYLL, s. A contemptuous designation, q. "old pedlar."

"Convickit for the trubulance of him in wordis, calland him *kof-caryll* one the oppin gait." Aberd. Reg., Cont. 16.

Kof had been always accounted a contumelious term. **V. COFFE, and CARL.**

[KOFF, pret. and part. pa. V. COFF.]

[KOKS BONS. A form of exclamation, sometimes, of oath, for 'God's bones', Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Estaitis, l. 660.]

[KOLE, s. Cabbage, kail, Shetl. Dan. *køl*, Ger. *kohl*, id.]

[KOMIN, s. Duty, obligation, ibid.]

[KONGL, KONGIL, s. A piece of burning peat, ibid. Faroëse, *kongul*, id.]

[KOOFIE, s. A broad, flat, round-shaped sea-shell, ibid.]

[KOO-FISH, s. A kind of shell-fish, the Venous (*Cyprina Islandica*), ibid. *Isl.* *kú-skel*, id.]

To KOOK, v. n. To appear and disappear by fits; the same with *Cook*, v., Ayrs., q. v.

"I was of a firm persuasion, that all the scullduddery of the business might have been well spared from the eye of the public, which is of itself sufficiently prone to *kool* and *book*, in every possible way, for a glimpse of a black story." Ayrs. Leg., p. 271.

These terms are conjoined, to denote that the attitude is frequently changed in the act of prying, that a more minute view of the object of scrutiny may, if possible, be obtained.

[KOOM, s. 1. Anything broken into small pieces, as biscuits, coal, &c., Shetl.

2. The smut from coal, wood, or peat, which collects on kitchen utensils, &c., Clydes.]

[KOORIN, s. Cattle, Shetl. *Isl.* *kyr*, a cow.]

[KOOT, s. The ankle, pl. *koots*. **V. COOT, CUTE.]**

To KOPPIE, v. a. To chide, to reprove. **Mearns.**

Sn.-G. *kapp*-as, certare.

KORKIE, s. A kind of lichen used for dyeing; it yields a purple colour, (*Lichen tartareus*.) *S. B.*

[In Moray called *korkir*, as stated in the following extract.]

"With the top of heath they make a yellow colour; with a red moss, growing on stones, and called *korkir*, they dye red; with the bark of the alder or allar-tree they dye black." Shaw's Moray, p. 156.

This is probably the same with what is called *corcol* in Shetland. Gael. *corcuir*, "red, purple, a red dye;" Shaw's Gael. Dict.

[KORKIE-LIT, s. Dye made from *korkie*, ibid.]

[KORN, s. A small quantity of anything, Shetl. **V. CURN.]**

[KORS, s. 1. A cross, a mark on a "bysmar," Shetl.

2. A vulgar pron. of cross, i.e., a market-cross, Clydes.]

[KORS-MASS, s. A half-yearly festival held on 3rd May and 14th September, Shetl. Dan. *Kors*, cross, *messe*, mass.]

[KOULL, s. A cowl. **V. COUL.]**

KOW, s. A goblin. **V. Cow, 2.**

KOW, s.

From this day forth so no Prelats pretend—
At Prince or Paip to purchase and commend,
Against the flow because it doth offence.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., II. 257.

Mr. Pink views this as synonym with *how*, usage,
practice. V. KRWIN.

[KOW-CLINK, s. A harlot, a loose woman,
Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Estaitis, l. 1323.]

To KOWK, v. n. To retch on account of
nausea. V. COWK.

KOWSCHOT, CUSHAT, s. The ring-dove;
Columbus palumbus, Linn. *cowschot*, *crutchet*,
A. Bor. *cushie-dow*, S.

The *houset* croudis and pykhis on the ryse.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 403. 22.

The *Cushat* croudis, the Corbie crys.

Cherrie and Mac, st. 2.

A-S. *cucosete*, id.

[KOY, s. A bed, an enclosure; also a
sheltered place where cattle may be kept
during night, Shetl. Su.-G. *koja*, id.]

Koy, adj. Secluded from view.

Hir self she hid therefore, and held full koy,
Besyde the altare sitting vnethis cene.

Doug. Virgil, 58. 12.

Abdiderat cene, atque aris inuisa sedebat.

Virg.

Radd. views this as the same with *Coy*, q. v. If so,
this is rather a distinct sense. Could we suppose it to
be a different word, it might be considered as allied to
Tent. *koys*, a cave, or a place where cattle are inclosed
and rest; Isl. *koi*, id. septum vel claustrum; Verel.

To KOYT, v. a. To beat, to flog, S. B.

Perhaps only a metaph. sense of quit, solvere. Isl.
koyta; as the v. *pay* is also used.

[KRAA-HEAD, s. The chimney head,
Shetl.]

[KRAAHIEL, s. The name given to the
small, black mussel growing on half-tide
rocks, *ibid.*]

[KRAANSIE, s. A corallite, (*Millepora*
polymorpha), *ibid.*]

[To KRACK, v. a. To strike sharply, to
beat, S. V. CRACK.]

[KRACK, s. A sharp blow, a stroke; *kracker*
is sometimes used in the same sense, Clydes.]

[KRACKIN, part. pr. Used also as a s.,
continued sharp striking or beating; a
severe beating, S.]

KRANG, s. The body of a whale divested
of the blubber, and abandoned by the whale-
fishers.

[KRANK, adj. Sick, ill, Shetl. Dutch
krank, id. V. CRANK.]

[KRANKIE, adj. Badly fitting, disjointed,
insecure, difficult, dangerous, Clydes.]

[KRANSIT, adj. Cross-grained, ill-tem-
pered, Shetl.]

[To KRIECKLE, v. n. To creep, crawl,
stagger, *ibid.* Isl. *kreika*, to walk in a bent
posture.]

KRINGLE, CRINGLE-BREAD, KRINGLE-
BREAD, s. A kind of bread brought from
Norway.

"Those who commonly frequent this country, and
trade with the inhabitants, are Hamburgers, and
sometimes Bremers, and others, who—set up booths or
shops, where they sell liquours, as beer, brandie, &c.,
and wheat-bread, as that which they call *Cringle bread*,
and the like." Brand's Zetland, p. 131.

Sw. *kringle*, a kind of bread made in a particular
form; Wideg. *Kringla* signifies a circle.

KRISP, s. Cobweb lawn. V. CRISP.

[KROOKATIE. V. HOOKATIE.]

[KRUBB, s. A crib, a small enclosure,
Shetl.]

[KRUBBIE, s. A pit, hole, or place, in which
potatoes, &c., are covered in order to pre-
serve them, *ibid.*]

[KRUBBIT, part. adj. Narrowed, straitened
for want of room, narrow, *ibid.*]

[KRÜGIE, s. Bait for fish, Shetl. Dan.
krog, a hook.]

To KRUYN, v. n. To murmur, to cry as a
bull does, in a low and hollow tone.

The heist call be full tydy, trig, and wicht,
With hede squeals till his moder on licht,
Can all reddy with hornes kruyn and put,
And scrapp and skattir the soft sand wyth his fut.

Doug. Virgil, 300. 14.

V. CROYN.

KUEDE, adj. Harebrained. V. CUDE,
CUID, and CUSTREL.

[To KUGGKE, v. n. To move from side to
side, to rock, to swing, Shetl. Dan. *kugle*,
a globe. V. COGGLE.]

[KUGGLIE, adj. Easily rocked or rolled about,
unsteady, *ibid.* V. COGLIE.]

[KUIK, s. A cook; a menial, Lyndsay.
Sat. Thrie Estaitis, l. 171; *kukis* is an old
pl. form, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 132.
Dickson.]

[KUILT, KUULT, v. a. To beat, to thrash,
Clydes.; *quiltin'*, *quultin'*, part. pr. used
also as a s.]

[KUILT, KUULT, s. A sharp stroke or blow,
ibid.]

[KUNA, *s.* A wife, a married woman, *ibid.*
Is. *kona*, *id.*]

[KUPP, *s.* The stern of a boat or ship, *ibid.*]

[KURF, *s.* A surface, a fine surface, *ibid.*]

[KURFIE, *s.* A shell, a smooth shell, *ibid.*]

[To KURFUFFLE, *v. a.* To muffle up;
part. pa. kurfuffled, *ibid.*]

[To KURNUR, *v. n.* To be silent; "not to
say *kurner*," not to say a word, *ibid.*]

[KURR, *s.* A whisper, *ibid.* Is. *kaur*,
murmur.]

[KURRIE, *adj.* Pretty, dear, amiable, *ibid.*
Dan. *kier*, *id.*]

[To KUSH, *v. a.* To drive animals away;
chiefly used in the imperative like the
interj. *kush*, *ibid.*]

KUSTRIL, KOOSTRIL, *s.* A foolish fellow.
V. CUSTRIL.

To KUTER, CUTER, *v. a.* 1. To cocker, to
nurture delicately. It is used in reference to
a person who exercises the greatest care
about his own health or that of another,
and who is also at pains to have such meats
and drinks prepared as will be most grateful
to the palate; *S.*

2. In some parts of *S.* it signifies to coax, to
whoodle.

In the former sense, it might seem allied to *Teut.*
guter-en, fovers, nurture delicate; in the latter, to
Germa. kutter-en, *Su.-G. quitter-en*, garrure, cantilare.

To KUTER, CUTER, *v. n.* To converse in a
clandestine way, with appearance of great
intimacy, *S.*

"To cutter, to whisper." A. Bor. Grose.

[KUSSEN, *part. pa.* Cast, thrown, Clydes.

Now Fortune's kussen me up a chance,

An' says I can employ't

Right thrang this day.

A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1876, p. 93.]

[KUVVEL, *s.* A warm covering, Shetl.]

[To KUVVEL, *v. a.* To wrap with warm
clothes, to wrap a person carefully, *ibid.*]

[KWKIS, *s. pl.* V. under KUIK.]

[To KY, *v. a.* (pron. like *my*, *thy*, &c.) To
discover; to betray, *ibid.*]

KY, *s. pl.* Cows, kine, *S.* *Kie*, *id.*, O. E.

Tydy ky lewis, velle by thaym rynniss,

An med and alekit worth thir baistis skinnis.

Doeg. Virgil, 402, 25.

—All Northwales he set to truage his :

Tenanti pound of gold be yere, thre hundreth of silver clere.

& thar to fyne hundreth his ilk yere to his lardere.

E. Brunne, p. 28.

Is. *kyr*, vacca; O. Fria. *ký*, vaccae; Jun. *Etym.*,
va. Cœn.

KY-HERD, *s.* A cow-herd, Lanarka.

KYIE, *pl.* Cows.

Priests, take na *kyie*,
The vmaest claith ye call quite claime;
Fra sax pure bairnis with their dame,
A vengeance on you cryie.

Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 182.

This refers to the exactions of the priests, during
Popery, after the death of the head of a family.

This form of the word is anomalous. V. KY.

[KYARDIN, KYARDAN, *part.* Scolding; a
scolding, Banffs.]

[To KYAUVE, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To work at
or with anything quickly and constantly, as
when kneading, churning, masticating, &c.,
Banffs.

2. To touse, toss about, pull hither and
thither; implying hurry and eagerness,
ibid.

3. To sprawl, splutter, tumble about; to make
any kind of fuss or to-do, *ibid.*

4. To work hard, to strive, to struggle; as
parents in humble life who strive to bring
up their family decently, *ibid.*]

[KYAUVE, *s.* Used in each of the senses
of the *v.* above, *ibid.*]

[KYAUVIN, KYAUVAN, *part. pr.* Used also
as an *s.*, and as an *adj.*, in each of the
senses of the *v.*, *ibid.*

When *kyauvin* as an *adj.* is spoken of children, it
often implies restless, active, stirring; and when spoken
of adults, it generally implies poverty, bodily weak-
ness, or both combined. V. GL. Banffs.]

KYDD, *part. pa.* Made known, manifested;
from *kythe*, *kyith*.

In the tyme of Arthur an sunter bytydde,—

Whan he to Carleke was comen, and conqueror kydd.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., l. 1.

Chaucer, *ibid.* *kydde*, *id.* A.-S. *cyth-an*, ostendere,
notum facere.

[KYIS, *s. pl.* V. under KY.]

[KYITH, *v. pret.* and *imp.* V. KYTHE.]

[KYLE, *s.* A chance. V. KILE.]

[KYLE about. An equal chance; one good
turn deserves another, S.B.]

KYLE, *s.* A sound, a strait, *S.*

"All the horses and cows sold at the fair, swim to
the mainland over one of the ferries or sounds called
Kyles; one of which is on the East, the other on the
South side of Skie." Martin's West. Islands, p. 206.

"After the battle of Largs, in 1263, in which the
invading army of Hacon, king of Norway, was defeated;
—the king was overtaken in the narrow passage which
divides the island of Skye from the coasts of Inverness
and Ross, and along with many of his followers, he
himself was killed, in attempting his escape through
the channel dividing Skye from Lochalsh. These

straits, or *kyles*, bear to this day appellations, commemorating the events by which they were thus distinguished, the former being called *Kyle Rhee*, or the *King's Kyle*, and the latter *Kyle Haken*." *Minstrelsy Border*, iii. 371.

Belg. *kil*, a channel, *de kil cener riviere*, the channel of a river; *Sewel*. Teut. *kille*, *kiele*, *kiele*, locus in litore sinuosa, sinus; Kilian. Sw. *kil*, sinus; *Seren*.

It is also expl. an arm of the sea, Gael. *caolis*, id. P. Edderachilla, Sutherl. Statist. Acc., vi. 278. C. B. *cil*, signifies a bay, a gulf. Both these may be allied to Isl. *kyl*, gurgas, vorago; whence *kyl-a*, ingurgitare, deglutire, Landnam. Gl.; *kyl*, aquae ductus; G. Andr.

KYLE OF HAY. A hay-cock, the small heap into which hay is at first gathered when it is raked from the ground, South of S.; *Coll*, Ang.

This has been deduced from Fr. *cueill-ir*, to gather.

To **KYLE**, to **KYLE HAY**. To put it into cocks, ib.

KYLE STONE. Ruddle. V. **KEEL**.

KYLOE, *s.* 1. The designation given to an individual of the small black cattle brought from the island of Skye, S.

"Would it not be a subject of regret, that the beautiful varieties of *Kyloes*, such as are bred in Skye, and fine cattle of Argyshire, should disappear in the English markets?" *Essays Highl. Soc.*, iii. 548.

2. Applied to Highland cattle without distinction, S.

"We may suppose these to have been *kyloes* or highland cattle, as Cardros was at the entrance into the west highlands." *Kerr's Hist.*, Rob. I., vol. ii. 497.

"Killancureit talked in a steady unalterable dull key, of top-dressing and bottom-dressing, and yearolds, and gimmers, and dimmons, and stots, and runts, and *kyloes*, and a proposed turnpike." *Waverley*, i. 148-9.

I have at times thought that the term might be traced to Gael. *collach*, "a fat heifer," Shaw. Some might object to this, indeed, that the quality specified is seldom to be found in cattle of any kind, as imported from the Highlands. Armor. *beul*, and Corn. *belue*, denote a cow with calf, and Ir. *collaid*, a heifer of two years. But perhaps these cattle have originally been denominated from their passage across the *Kyle*, or strait, which separates Skye from the main land, or the coast of Glenselg; especially by reason of the mode of transportation "over this sound," where the velocity of the current is said to be equal to nine knots an hour. "The black cattle from Skye, and part of the Long Island, are made to swim; and though the current is so very strong, yet very few accidents happen." *Stat. Acc.* xvi. 270. Thus they are said to be "ferried over the *Kyle*." *Index*, vol. xxi. vo. *Cattle*.

KYLOE, *adj.* Of or belonging to the description of cattle called *kyloes*; as, "a *kyloe* cow," a highland cow, of a small size; "a *kyloe* stot," a bullock of this description; "a *kyloe* beef," &c., S.

[**KYN**, *s.* Kindred, Barbour, ii. 112.]

KYND, KYNE, *s.* 1. Nature. *Of kynd*, according to the course of nature, or by natural relation.

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Oure liege lord and king he was,—
His air, that of *kynd* was kyng,
And of all rycht wyth-out demyng.

Wyntoun, ix. 28. 41.

"The word is radically the same with *kyn*," GL.

[2. Kind; *na kyne*, of no kind, Barbour, viii. 363.]

KYND, KYNDE, KYNDLY, *adj.* 1. Natural, kindred, of or belonging to kind, akin.

Than the knyght sayd, Now I see
In-to the *kynd* rwtis set the tra. —

This is resolved in another place.

Now gottyn has that tre the rwtis
Of *kynd*, our comfort and our bote.
Wyntoun, vii. 4. 140. 164.

Of that rute the *kynd* flewoure,
As flouris havand that sawoure,
He had, and held. —

Ibid., ix. 28. 107.

E. *kindly* is used in the same sense.

2. Native.

Wythin this place, in al pleasour and thryft
Are hale the plesance quibillis in iust battell
Slawe in defence of thare *kynd* cuntre fall.

Deug. Virgil, 138. 15.

[3. Pre-ordained by the influence of the stars.

And als the constillacionne,
That *kyndly* maneris gifis thaim til
For till Inclayne to gud or ill.

Barbour, iv. 721, Skeat's Ed.]

[**KYNRENT**, *s.* Kindred, relations, *Lyndsay*, Test. Sq. Meldrum, l. 1631.]

KYNRIK, KINRYKE, *s.* 1. Kingdom.

For Jhon the Balyoune to Munroes than he send,
And putt hym doune for eir of this *kyndrik*.

Wallace, i. 119, MS.

2. Reign, possession of a kingdom.

"—The yeur of god, ane thousand foure hundreth, xxiiii. yeiris; and of his *kyryke* the xix. yeur." *Tit. Acts* Ja., I. Parl. 2; also Parl. 3 and 4, id. Edit. 1566.

A.-S. *cynric*, regnum, from *cyne*, regius, regalia, and *rice*, which is used in the same sense; *rica*, princeps; Isl. *ryt-a*, regnare, Moss-G. *reikin-on*, id., from *reika*, princeps. Sw. *kungrike*, Teut. *konigreich*, regnum.

KYPE, *s.* 1. A small round hole made in the ground by boys, in one of their games at *marbles* or *taw*, Aberd.

2. Transferred, as a name, to that particular game which requires the hole, *ibid.* [In Shetl. the game is called *kypis*.]

Teut. *kyp*, decipula; as perhaps being originally meant for a hazard or snare. Isl. *kipp-r*, interstitium loci.

KYPIE, *s.* A man who uses his left hand instead of the right, Lanarks.; corresponding with Lat. *scaevus*. Corr., perhaps, from C. B. *chwithig*, id.

[**KYRK, KIRKE**, *s.* Church, congregation, S. V. **KIRK**.]

[**KYRNAILL, KYRNEIL, KYRNEILL**, *s.* V. **KIRNEL**.]

E

[KYRSP, s. A kind of fine lawn. V. CRISP.]

[KYRTILL, KYRTYLL, s. A gown.

Their came our kitties washer cleane
In new kyrtille of gray.

Chryse's Kirk, st. 1.]

[KYSLE-STANE, KEISYL-STANE, s. A flint-stone, S.]

[KYSTLESS, adj. Tasteless. V. KEESTLESS.]

[KYT, s. A wooden pail. V. KIT.]

KYTE, s. 1. The belly. A muckle kyte, a big belly; *kite*, id. A. Bor.

Swa was confessions ordanit at first,
Thecht Cedrus kyte suld cleif and birst.

Kitties Conf., Lyndsay's Warkie, p. 317.

Think ye this youth's a gilly-gawpy,
And that his gentle stomach's master
To worry up a pint of plaster,
Like our mill-knives that lift the lading,
Whase kytes can streak out like raw plaiding!

Ramsay's Poems, II. 525.

2. The stomach. A fow kyte, a full stomach, S.

"Is it ill your kyte's common," i.e. I have deserved better of you, because I have often filled your belly; S. Prov., Kelly, p. 199.

Ill guidis sure maks wather cawl,
An' hungry kytes mak beasts lauk an'!

Terra's Poems, p. 52.

This is undoubtedly allied to *Ial. koid-r, quid-ri quod, Moos-G. quid, Su.-G. quod, venter. Ial. sigand, quidr, subdicious venter, Verel. Ind. a seggin kyte, S. V. Ssa. Quidar fylli*, analogous to the vulgar phrase, *a fow kyte*, occurs in the *Ial. Prov. Beter er fogr fraele, an quidar fylli*; Wisdom is better than a full belly, Verel. Ind. Both the *Ial.* and *Su.-G.* terms signify also the womb; corresponding to A.-S. *cwith*, matrix, and *Moos-G. quith-us, uterus. Hafwa i knae oc annat i quith*; to have one child on the knees, and another in the womb; *Leg. Westg., ap. Verel., et Ihre. Kaidar girad*, signifies gluttony, Spec. Reg., p. 609, from *kaid*, belly, and *girad*, earnest desire, or greediness.

KYTE-CLUNG, adj. Having the belly shrunk from hunger, S.

Doune wife, quoth I, what means the fiz,
That ye shaw sic a frightfu' gizz
Aneit a kyte-clung post!

Ibid., p. 107.

KYTE-POW, KYTE-FUL, s. A vulgar term for a belly-full, S.

This corresponds to *Ial. quidar full. V. KYTE, etymon. Quidafull* is used to denote a pregnant woman, *quasi quae uterum plenum habet*; *Ihre, vo. Full. V. KYTE.*

"Hah, Sirs, what a kyteful o' pride's yon'er!" The *Entail, i. 9.*

KYTE, adj. Big-bellied, or corpulent, especially in consequence of full living, Loth., Lanarks, Clydes. V. KYTE.

To KYTHE, KYITH, v. a. 1. To make known, to shew, S.

—In thy notis suete treason telle,
That to thy sister trewe and innocent,
Was kythit by hir husband false and fell.

K. Quair, II. 37.

Among the rest (Shir) learne to be ane King:
Kith on that craft that pregnant fresche ingyne,
Grantit to thee be influence diuine.

Lyndsay's Warkie, 1592, p. 195.

R. Brunne uses it in the same sense, p. 176.

R. also suithe did set his paulloun,
His maistris some gan kith, he dight him to the town.

"He kithed his kindness, S., i.e., gave proofs of it;" Radd.

2. To practise.

His craftes gan he kith,
Ogainis hem when he wold.

Sir Tristram, p. 22.

3. To cause, to produce.

Her moder about was blithe,
And tok a drink of might,
That love wald kith.

Ibid., p. 97.

The first seems the primary sense of the word; from A.-S. *cyth-an*, ostendere, notum facere. Chaucer, *kith*, id.

To KYTHE, KYITH, v. n. 1. To appear, to be manifest, S.

Wanweird' scho said, "Quhat have I wrocht,
That on me kythi has all this cair?"

Morning Maidin, Mailland Poems, p. 205.

This is improperly rendered *cast*, Ellis, Spec. II. 32. "Cheetrie game will ay kythe," S. Prov.

It is the same word which is disguised by an awkward orthography, in the *Battell of Balrinnes*.

Be blithe, my mirrie men, be blithe,
Argyle sall haue the worse,
Gine he into this country kaithe,
I houpe in God's cress.

R. Godis corse. *Poems Sixteenth Century, p. 349.*

It does not properly signify "come," as in *Gl.*; but "make his appearance."

2. To come in sight, to appear to view, Roxb. One of the senses of A.-S. *cyth-an* is, ostendere.

3. To appear in proper character, S. This is the established acceptation of the term in S., as respecting a person or thing not fully known as yet, or not seen in its true light. In this sense are we to understand the Prov. "Cheetrie game will ay kythe."

Thus it has been well expl. by Picken: "Kythe, to appear in one's own likeness, to make a discovery of one's self." *Gl.*

"He'll kyth in his ain colours, he'll appear without disguise, he'll be known for the man he is." *Gl. Shir.*

This exactly corresponds with one sense given of A.-S. *cyth-an*, notum facere, probare, to make known, to prove; Sommer.

4. "To keep company with," *Gl. Spalding.*

"The lord Aboyn upon his own reasons caused break up his army;—and to his majesty goes he. His departure was joyful to his enemies, and sorrowful to his friends, who had kythed with him, especially the lairds of Gight, Haddo, Foveran, &c., who had followed him after they had subscribed the covenant." *Troubles, i. 148.*

Perhaps rather, to be in a state of intimacy; as A.-S. *cyththe* signifies, familiaritas.

KYTIE, s. Appearance, Aberd.

But nature, thy feature,
An' mien o' various *kytie*;
The' dour-like, or sour-like,
Ye make me knief an' blythe.
Tarvas's Poems, p. 32.

KYTHSOME, adj.

Still be it mine, in pensive mood
The haleosome breeze to meet;
An' blythsome, an' *kythsome*,
Enjoy a dander sweet.
Sinclair's Simple Lays, p. 9.

Blythsome and *kythsome* is a conjunct phrase used in Perth, as signifying, "happy in consequence of having abundance of property in cows." The word must thus have been formed from *Ky*, cows, with the addition of *somes* as denoting conjunction, or at times, as would seem, abundance. V. SUM.

KYTRAL, s.

They know'd all the *Kytral* the face of it before,
And sib'd it me doon near, to see it was a shame;
They call'd it pail'd *Powert*, they paid it no score.
Montgomery's, Watson's Coll., iii. 19.

It seems synonym. with *worla*, mentioned immediately before. This is evidently the same with *Ketral*, q. v.

KYTTIT, part. pa.

Bot kirk-meanis currit substance semis sweet
Till land-men, with that leud burd-lyme are *kyttit*.
Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 199, st. 20.

"Probably an error in MS. for *kyttit*, bound;" Lord Hailes. But there is no reason for suspecting any error. For Sw. *kitt*, Dan. *kit*, both signify putty, or the cement used by glaziers; whence Dan. *kitt-er*, to cement; Sw. *kitta*, id. This exactly corresponds to the idea of *bird-lime*, mentioned as that by means of which they are *kyttit*.

L.

lhre has observed that words in Gothic ending in *L*, often denote something of a circular form. He mentions, in proof of this, *hagel*, hail, *hwirfwel*, a whirlpool, *spindel*, a spindle, &c., vo. *Hagel*.

Elsewhere he remarks, after the Latin philologists, that this letter has, *aliquid blandi*, a certain softness in it, for which reason it is often used.

L, in our language, is a letter evidently denoting diminution. In this sense it occurs in the formation of *bagrel*, a child; *gangarel*, *gangrel*, a child beginning to walk, q. a little *ganger*; *hangrell*, q. v.

lhre, in order to prove that Gothic diminutives are formed by this letter, refers to Moes.-G. *mawilo*, a diminutive from *mawi*, a girl, *barnilo*, a little child, from *barn*; Su.-G. *kyckling*, a chicken, *wekling*, an effeminate man. He remarks the affinity of the Lat. in this respect; as, in *puellus*, *culicellus*, &c. In Germ. *l* is also a mark of diminution; as, *maennal*, homuncio, from *man*, homo; *steinl*, lapillus, a little stone, from *stein*, lapis.

Germ. *gengeln*, like *gangrel*, is a term employed with respect to infants, who have not learned the proper use of their feet. Su.-G. *gaenglig*, denotes one who walks in a tottering way. V. **lhre**, vo. *Gunga*. From these, and a variety of other examples, it would appear, indeed, that, in the northern languages, *l* not only marks diminution, but forms the termination of those words which express inequality of motion, or a proneness

to fall; as, E. *waddle*, viewed as a diminutive from *wade*, *wriggle*, *hobble*, &c., S. *hoddle*, to waddle, *weeggle*, id., *toddle*, to totter in walking, *coggle*, to cause to rock, *shoggle*, to shake, *wessil*, easily moved from one side to another, from A.-S. *waf-ian*, to wave; *bachle*, *shachle*, &c.

It is prob. more than merely accidental, that many words terminate in *l* or *le*, which denote the falling, or dispersion of liquids in drops or in smaller quantities; as, E. *dribble*, *trickle*, *sprinkle*, *draggel*; S. *bebble*, *scuttle*, q. v. A sanguine philologist might fancy that he perceived a resemblance between the *liquid* sound of the letter, and that of the object expressed.

L, in S., seems sometimes to denote continuation or habit. Thus, *gangrel* also signifies one who is accustomed to wander from place to place; *hairrel*, one who is habituated to foolish talking, or *haivering*, S.; *stumral*, applied to a horse which is prone to stumbling.

It may perhaps be added, that *l* or *le* is frequently used as the termination of words denoting trifling or procrastination in motion or action; as, E. *fiddlefaddle*; S. *haingle*, to hang about in a trifling way, *daddle*, *drutle*, to be slow in motion; *taigle*, to delay; *pingil*, to work diligently without much progress; *muddle*, id., *niddle*, &c.

L, after broad *a*, as occurring in E. words, is changed into silent *u*, or *w*; as, *maut*, *saut*, for *malt*, *salt*, &c.

To LA, v. a. To lay.

Gladlie wald I balth inquire and lere,
And to ilk counsail wicht *la* to myne ere.
Dray. Virgil, 11, 52.

[To LAAG, v. a. To pull or drag by united effort, Shetl. Su.-G. *lugga*, to drag; Dan. *laug*, a number of persons united for some purpose.]

[LAAG, s. A pull, as at the oars or in dragging a boat over a beach, *ibid*.]

[LAAGER, adj. Keen; eager, earnest, *ibid*.]

[LAAGER, s. The Halibut, (*Pleuronectes hippoglossus*), Shetl.]

[LAAMIET, s. A term of endearment, a little lamb, *ibid*.]

[LAAN, LAN', s. The field, as opposed to the stack-yard and farm-yard. Banffs.]

[To give a plough LAAN. To set a plough so that it may cut a broader furrow. To give a plough Earth, to set it so that it may cut a deeper furrow, *ibid*.]

[LAANMARK, s. A mark on land by which sailors and fishermen steer, S.]

[LAAN'S-MAN, LAN'SMAN, s. A landman as opposed to a sailor or fisherman, *ibid*.]

[LAAN-SIDE, LAN'-SIDE, s. The part of a plough lying to the unploughed land.]

[LAAN-STEHL, s. The parapet of a bridge, Banffs.]

[LAAR, s. A light breeze, Shetl. Dan. *lar-æg*, *id*.]

[LAAR, s. A boat, a fishing boat, *ibid*. Belg. *laars*, boats.]

[To LAAV, v. n. To hover like a bird, Shetl. Dan. *lavere*, *lave*, *id*.]

[LAAVIN, part. pr. Hovering; used also as a s., expressive of the motion of a large bird hovering over its prey, *ibid*.]

To LAB, v. a. To beat, Loth. To *lam* is used in the same sense in vulgar E., which Mr. Herbert properly deduces from Isl. *lamd-4*, slaughtered.

C. B. *Lab-lau*, to slap, to strap, to rap.

LAB, LEB, s. A lump, or large piece of anything, S.; perhaps the same with E. *lobe*, a division; as, a *lobe of the lungs*.

[To LAB, LEB, v. a. To lift in large pieces; hence, to get through work quickly, as, "*lab up your parritch an' rin*," Clydes., Perth., Banffs.]

LAB, s. A stroke, a blow, Ang.

It seems to be generally used metaphorically, to denote a handle for crimination, an occasion for invective; corresponding to Gr. *λαβή*, *ansa*, manubrium, occasion; although most probably the resemblance is merely accidental. Ibro observes that Sw. *labbe* denotes the hand, especially one of a large size; *vo. Lofoe*.

C. B. *lab*, a stripe, a whipping, a stroke; Owen; *lab*, lotus, Lheyd.

To LAB, v. a. 1. To pitch, to toss out of the hand, Lanarks.

This term expresses the act of discharging any thing, by bringing the hand suddenly forward, and keeping the arm in a vertical position; the swing being similar to that of a pendulum.

Gael. *lamh-aigham*, (pron. *lar-*) to throw, from *lamh*, the hand. C. B. *lar*, "that extends, or goes out;" Owen.

[2. To fall flatly, as, "to *lab* in the glaur," to fall flatly in the mud.]

LAB, s. The act of throwing as described above, *ibid*. Penny-stanes, quoits, &c., are said to be thrown with a *lab*.

To LABBER, LEBBER, v. a. 1. To soil or bespatter. A child is said to *labber* itself, when it does not take its food in a cleanly way; Loth.

It seems to claim the same origin with E. *slabber*, with which it is synon.

[2. To make a noise with the lips when drinking, or when taking liquid food, S.]

[LABBER, s. 1. The act of making a noise with the lips in a liquid, *ibid*.

2. The noise made by the lips in a liquid, *ibid*.]

[LABBERIN, part. pr. Used also as a s., and as an adj. in both senses of the v., *ibid*.]

To LABE, LAVE, v. a. To lade, to lay on a burden; terms used in Leadhills.

LABEY, LABY, s. The *flap* or skirt of a man's coat, Roxb.

To him his tails he quickly pu'd,

Wi' as great haste as may be;

But in the trough, the cou'ter thro't

Had burnt his new coat *labey*.

Country Smiddy, A. Scott's Poems, p. 68.

V. LEBBIE.

• To LABOR, LABOUR, LABOURE, v. a. To plough the ground, to ear, S.

"That the tennandis sall *laboure* & manure the said landis quhill the said tyme, & thareftir pay thar malis to the partij that optenis the landis." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1479, p. 44.

"They kepted the fields in their highland weed up in foot, with swords—and other highland arms, and first began to rob and spuilie the earls tenants who *laboured* their possessions of their hail goods, gear, insight plenishing," &c. Spalding, i. 4.

"With power—to the saidis Bailleis, counsall and communitie, to *labow* and manure sic pairtis & por-

tiounes of their countour as they sall think expedient," &c. Acta. Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 576.

This sense of the term had formerly been common in E.

"I laboure the yerthe as plowemen, or gardayners, or thay that haue vynes do.—Tullye prayseth the pastyme to labour the yerthe aboue all other exerceyses." Palagr., B. iii., F. 274, a.

It is a Fr. idiom; *Je labours la terre*. Ibid., F. 128, b.

LABOURIN', s. 1. That part of agricultural work which denotes the preparation of the soil for receiving the seed, S.

2. "A farm," S. Sir John Sinclair's Observ., p. 181.

LAWBORABLE, adj. In a state fit for being plowed; Fr. *labourable*.

—"That the said four husband landis offerit, to hir in Gulane, were ourdevin with sand, and nocht arable nor *lawborable*, bot barane & waist." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 293, 294.

[LABROD, LABORD, s.] The flat board on which a tailor sets and smooths his seams; also, the cant name for a tailor, Clydes.

As soon's she reekt the soody bield,
Where *labrod* he sat cockin',
"Come down," she cried, "you lump o' eild,
His vera guts he's bockan
In blude, this day."

A. Wilson's Poems, 1876, p. 44.]

LACHT, s. A fine or penalty; Aberd. Reg. *passim*. V. UNLAW.

LACHTER, s. A lecher.

Came ye to woe one laze, now *lachter*,
Ye ar sa raseh thair will be slachter,
Ye will not spair nor spair quhais ancht hir.
Philotus, & P. R., iii. 6.

Junius derives *lecherous* from Fland. *lack*, luxurious, lascivus; Lye, from Arm. *lic*, lascivus. These seem radically the same with Germ. *laich-en*, lascivire, scortari. Its original sense is ludere, Ial. *leik-a*, whence minstrels or musicians were denominated *leikari*, Verel. Ind.; *leikare*, lusor; *leika*, amica, G. Andr.; Su.-G. *leik-a*, ludere; lascivire.

LACHTER, s. 1. A fowl is said to have *laid all her lachter*, when it is supposed that she will lay no more eggs for some time, S. *Lochter*, Perth.

In *The Gander and Goose*, it is said—

In offspring soon so rich he grew,
That children's children he cou'd view,
While thus she liv'd his darling pot,
Her *lachter*'s laid with which she's set.

Morison's Poems, p. 68.

Laughter, I find, is expressly given as a local term in E. "Laughter, laying; as, a hen lays her *laughter*, that is, all the eggs she will lay that time." Ray's Lett., p. 331.

2. It is said metaphorically of a female who goes beyond truth in narration, "*She's tell'd me more than her lachter*, i.e., she has made addition to the story;" Roxb.

A. Bor. *lawter* is undoubtedly the same, although this might scarcely occur from Grose's definition; "thirteen eggs, to set a hen." Gl.

Sibb. properly refers to Teut. *legk-tyd*, the time of laying, ovatio, cyren *legghen*, ova ponere. Ial. *barne-leg*, loci matricis vel secundina, G. Andr.

LACHTER, LAICHTER, s. 1. A layer, stratum, or flake. A *lachter* of woo, a flake of wool, Ang.

Lochter is used Perth. Tweedd.; as, a *lochier* of hay or straw.

It is used in the same sense in Galloway. A *lachter* of corn is as much as the hand can hold.

"I wish—the lad bairn wad tak counsel, and no lose time by keeking ay in the maiden's face ilka *lauchter* he lays down." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 402.

2. A lock; as, a *lauchter* of hair, S.

He gae to me a cattle knife,
And bade me keep it as my life;
Three *lauchters* o' his yellow hair,
For fear we wad ne'er meet mair.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 208.

A' that he gied me to my propine,
Was a pair of green gloves and a gay gold ring,
Three *lauchters* of his yellow hair,
In case that we shou'd meet aze mair.

Bothwell, Herf's Coll., i. 84.

Teut. *legk-en*, componere foenum in metam. Su.-G. Ial. *lag*, a layer; from *laegg-a*, ponere; Belg. *laay*, Teut. *laeghe*.

LACHTERSTEAD, s. The ground occupied by a house, as much ground as is necessary for building on, S. B.

Su.-G. *laegerstad*, a bed-chamber, a lodging-room; from *laeger*, a couch, and *stad*, a place. *Laeger*, Ial. *ligr*, *ligri*, is from *ligg-ia*, Moes.-G. *lig-an*, to lie. Thus the term *lachterstead* originally conveyed the simple idea of a place where one's couch might be laid, or where one might make his bed. We use it only in a secondary sense; as the principal use of a house, in the savage state of society, is as a place of rest during night. Belg. *leger* also denotes a bed; een *leger van stroo*, a bed of straw: hence *legerstad*, a place to lie down; Sewel.

E. *leaguer*, used to denote a siege, has the same origin. The word properly signifies a camp; Teut. *legher*, Germ. *lager*, Su.-G. *laeyer*, Dan. *kajer*, id.; from *legg-en*, Su.-G. *ligg-a*, ponere, jacere; because troops take their station there. Hence, S. *leagerlady*, q. v.

To LACK, v. a. To slight, to vilify, Banffs. V. LAK.

[LACK, s. The act of vilifying, ibid. *Lackin* is also used with same meaning, Banffs.]

[LACKIE, s. The third stomach of a ruminating animal, the omasum, Shetl. Norse, *lakje*, id.]

LAD, s. 1. It is used as signifying one in a menial situation.

Pandaris, pykthankis, custronics and chatteraris,
Loupis vp from *laddis*, sine lights among lardis.

Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 198.

"Lad or knave. Garcio." Prompt. Parv.

It still denotes a male servant, who has not arrived at manhood, or at least at his prime, S.

2. A sweetheart, S.

And am I then a match for my ain lad,
That for me so much generous kindness had?
Ramsey's Poems, ii. 187.

Less in the correlate.

The odger clima, new cleikit from the creill,
And laddie uploips to lordships all their lains.
Montgomery, M.S. Chron., S. P. iii. 499.

"Lay up like a laird, and seek like a lad," S. Prov. ;
"spoken to them who take no care to lay up what they
had in their hands, and so must drudge in seeking of
it." *Kelly*, p. 240.

3. A young man who is unmarried; as, "He's
no married yet, he's only a lad," S.

AULD LAD. An old bachelor, Angus.

The origin is certainly A.-S. *leode*, juvenis. Ial.
lede, servus, mancipium, seems allied. V. *Seren*.

LAD-BAIRN, s. A male child, S.

When forty weeks were past and gane,—
This makkin had a braw lad bairn.

Herb's Coll., ii. 149.

"I noticed, in the course of this year, that there
was a great christening of *lad bairns*, than had ever
been in any year during my incumbency; and grave
and wise persons—said, that it had been long held as a
sure prognostication of war, when the births of male
children outnumbered that of females." *Ann. of the
Par.*, p. 180.

LADDIE, s. 1. A boy; a diminutive from
lad, S.: [*laddie* of the *goers*, choristers,
Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 324, Dickson.]

Then Hobbie had but a laddie's sword,
But he did mair than a laddie's deed;
For that sword had clear'd Connocharth green,
Had it not broke o'er Jerwigham's head.
Ministry Border, i. 191.

2. A fondling term, properly applied to a young
man, S.

If kith and kin and a' had sworn,
I'd follow the gypsie laddie.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 178.

To LADDER, LEDDER, v. a. To apply a
ladder to, for the purpose of ascending, S.

"His friends came rushing forward to *ladder* the
walls and rescue him." *Pitcottie*, p. 191. Ed. 1814,
ladder.

LADE, LAID, s. A load, in general; as much
as man or beast can carry; pl. *ladis*, S.

Your clath and wath will never tell with me,
Tho' ye a thousand *laids* thereof could see.
Ross's Helenore, p. 80.

Hence a *lade* of meal, two bolls, the quantity suf-
ficient to load a horse, S.

A.-S. *læd*, id.; Ial. *ladela*, onus navis.

To LADE, LADEN, LAIDIN, v. a. To load, S.

—"With power to pak and peill,—and alas to *laidin*
and *laidelin* the saidis merchandice and guidis." *Acts
Ch. I.*, Ed. 1814, V. 580.

Sair laidin, heavily loaded, S. This is not the
part. pa. of the old v. *Lade*, for this would be *laden*.
The latter, however, seems to be the root of our verb.
V. *LADIN*.

LADE-MAN, LAID-MAN, s. 1. A man who
has the charge of a horse-load, or of a pack-
horse.

The *leid* men, that persawyt weill,
Thai keet their lads down in hy;
And thair gownys delinierly,
Thai heylt thaim, thai keet away.
The Bruce, vi. 465, Ed. 1830.

Lade-men, Ed. 1620.

2. The servant belonging to a mill, who has
the charge of driving the *loads* to the owners,
as well as lifting them up, S.

LADENIN TIME. The time of laying in
winter provisions, S.

It seems doubtful whether we ought not to derive
this from another Scandinavian word, which was most
probably of general use. Magnussen has observed that
Ial. *Mada*, in the most ancient speech, signified to
slaughter or fell men or beasts. *Forsög til Forklaring
over nöglesteder af Oesians Digte*, p. 14. Thus *ladenin*
time might be originally the same as *slaughtering time*.

Su.-G. *lad-a*, to heap together, to stuff, congregate,
stipare, Ihre. Hence *lada*, a barn, because grain is
collected in it.

[*LADEN't*, part. pa. Loaded, A. Wilson's
Poems, 1876, p. 102.]

LADE, LEAD, MILL-LADE, s. The canal or
trench which carries the water of a river or
pond down to a mill, S.

"Myllers—take the fry, or smolts of salmon, in the
myln dame or *lead*, contrair the ordinance of the law."
Chalmerlain Air, c. 11, § 4.

"Gif ony man happenis to destroy or cast down ane
uther man's mill-dam or *leid*,—he sall be compellit to
pay the awner thair of the damage," &c. *Balfour's
Pract.*, p. 494.

This learned lawyer seems to use the term as under-
stood in his time to signify the passage which *led* to
the mill. For he speaks of "ane water passage,"
which "cumis, *leidand* and *condueand* the water fra
the dam to the mill." *Ibid.*, p. 493.

Camden renders *lade*, "passage of waters;" observ-
ing that, in an old glossary, *aquaeductus* is translated
water-lade; *Remains*, p. 147. A.-S. *lade*, canalis;
Teut. *leyde*, aquaeductus. Baillie gives *millead*, *millead*,
as used in the same sense.

LADE-STERNE, LEIDE-STERNE, s. 1. The
polestar, E. *loadstar*.

—*Arcturus*, quhillk we cal the *leide sterne*,
The double *Vreis* weill couth be decerne.
Doug. Virgil, 37, 5.

2. Metaphorically a leader, guide, or pattern.

Lanterne, leide sterne, myrrour, and A per se.
Ibid., 3, 11.

From A.-S. *lead-an*, Su.-G. *led-a*, Ial. *leid-a*, Teut.
leyd-en, ducere, q. the leading or conducting star; Teut.
leyd-sterre, also *leyd*, id. cynosura, polus. E. *loadstone*
has the same origin. The Icelanders call the magnet
leidar-stein, lapis vise, from *leid*, a way; *Landnamabok*,
Gl. V. *LEIDSMAN*.

[*LADEIS*, s. poss. Lady's; "our *ladeis erin
mary*," our Lady Mary's eve, *Barbour*, xvii.
335, *Skeat's Ed.*]

LADIES-FINGERS, s. pl. Woodbine or Honey-suckle, Roxb.

In E. the name *Lady's Finger* is given to Kidney-vetch, *Anthyllis vulneraria*.

LADNAIRE, LAIDNER, LARDNER, s. A larder, the place where meat is kept, S.

A seale mellé thar gane he mak
For mellé, and malt, and blind, and wyne,
Ran all to giddy in a mellyne,
That was unseemly for to se.
Tharfor the men of that countre,
For awa fole thar mellyt wer,
Callit it the *Douglas Lardner*.

Barbour, v. 410, MS.

Laidner being the vulgar pronunciation, it is altered to this, edit. 1620, with the addition of a line:

—Called it the *Douglas Ladnaire*,
And will be called this mony years.

It occurs in both forms in our old Acts:

"They lay ane *lardner* in great, and selles in their
berths be peeces, contrair the lawes and statutes of
barrowes." *Chalmersian Air*, c. 8, § 10. *Lardarium*
in gloss, Lat.

"For this cause na fisher could make *laidner*."
Ibid., c. 21, § 9.

The ground of complaint evidently was, that fleshers
and fishers kept by them a stock of what should have
been brought to market.

Lye conjectures that Arm. *lard*, *fat*, may be the
origin of *larder*.

LADRONE, LAYDRON, s. A lazy knave;
laidhron, S. It often signifies a sloven, a drab.

Qahair has thow bene, fole *ladrone* lown!

Doyttand, and drinkand, in the town?

Lyndsay, S.P.R., li. 8.

Here it is used as if an adjective.

But when Indemnity came down,

The *laydron* caught me by the thrapple.

Watson's Coll., i. p. 11.

But Meggy wha fu' well did ken,

The lurking *latherins'* meaning,

Put a' the lads upo' the scent,

An' bade them stanch their greenings.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 90.

Sibb. views it as "probably a variation of *lurdane*,
if not from Teut. *ledig*, otiosus, deses, supinus, and the
common termination *ron*." It seems more to resemble
Su.-G. *lat*, lazy, *lacti-ia*, to be indolent; or *lulder*,
q. v.—q. *lulder ene*, a lazy one.

It may be observed, however, that Isl. *loddare*, is
used in a similar sense; impurus et invisae notae tene-
brio, quasi in contemptus, insulsee hirsutus; G. Andr.
He seems to deduce it from *lod*, earth rough with grass,
lodian, hairy, rough, shaggy; while he mentions Fr.
lourd as a synonym. term. But the Isl. word has evidently
more affinity to *ladrone* than to *lurdane*, q. v.

LADRY, s. "Idle lads," Pink.

They luft nocht with *ladry*, nor with lown,

Nor with trumpours to travel throw the town.

Friends of Peblis, S.P.R., i. 3.

This seems rather to mean what the Fr. call *canaille*,
S. *canaille*, perhaps from A.-S. *lead-wera*, incola, *lead-*
weras, common people, Sommp. Isl. *lydur*, plebs; or, as
this term is connected with *trumpours*, decessera, it
may be allied to Isl. *loddari*, a travelling musician, a
juggler, ludio, histrio, probably from *lod*, carmen,
A.-S. *leodth-ian*, canere, Isl. *lauder-menne* is rendered
homo nanci, from *lauder*, *laudr*, spuma, as E. *scum* is
used. *Lodur menne*, homo vilis, a *lodur*, spuma, q.
spumeus homo, i. e., inutilis ut spuma. Olai. Lex. Run.

G. Andr. expl. *loddare*, as signifying a dirty sneak-
ing fellow.

LAD'S-LOVE, s. A name given by the
country girls in Aberdeens. to Southern-
wood. V. OVERENTIE.**LAD-WEAN, s.** A man-child, S.

I has nocht left me awa,
Ochon, ochon, ochrie,
But bonny orphan *lad-weans* twa,
To seek their bread wi me.

Jacobites Relics, li. 175.

*** LADY, s.** The title universally given, in
former times, to the wife of a landholder in
Scotland. It is still used in some parts of
the country.

"The *lord*, or *laird*, was designed from his estate,
and his wife was *lady* by the same designation even
down to modern times." Pink. Hist. Scotl., i. 359.

LADY-BRACKEN, s. The female fern,
Dumfr., Roxb.

"Amidst the deep solitude of the moor I found one
or two of the martyrs' grave stones, and having removed
the heather and decayed leaves of *lady-bracken* which
covered the inscription, and having recited aloud
'Satan's Lamentation for Grierson of Lagg,' I renewed
my journey." Blackw. Mag., June 1820, p. 278. V.
BRACKEN.

LADY-DAY. V. MARYMESS.**LADY-GARTEN-BERRIES, s. pl.** The
fruit of the bramble, Teviotd.

In Sweden the stone-bramble is denominated *jung-*
frubaar, or Young Lady's berry, and *Mariabaur*, or
the Virgin Mary's berry.

LADY LANDERS. V. LANDERS.**LADY-PRIEN, s.** The small kind of pin
in E. called *Minikin*, Loth.; evidently as
being of no use but for *ladies* in the nicer
parts of dress.**LADY'S (OUR) ELWAND, the vulgar**
designation of the constellation called
Orion's Girdle, S. B. V. ELWAND.**LADY'S (OUR) HEN. A name given to**
the Lark (*Alauda arvensis*) in Orkney.

"There is one day in harvest, on which the more
ignorant, especially in Rousa, say, if any work the
ridges will blood [bleed]. The Lark some call *Our*
Lady's Hen. And some such Popish dregs are to be
found." Brand's Orkn., p. 61.

I need scarcely add that this name has been conferred
in compliment to the Virgin Mary. V. LANDERS.

[LAEGER, s. V. LAAGER.]**[LAENERLY, adv.** Lonely, singly, alone,
Shetl.]**LAFE, LAIFF, LAYFF, LAVE, LAW, s.**
The remainder after partition or division,
the persons or things remaining; pron.
laice, S. *lave*, A. Bor.

And the *law* syne, that deale war thar,
Auto great pyttis erlyt war.

Barbour, xiii. 665, MS.

His men entyrt, that worthy war in deid,
In handle hynat, and stakit of the *lagg*.

Wallace, iv. 255, MS.

Then said he thus, All welldand God resawe
My petowis spreit and sawle among the *law*:
My earnell lyff I may nocht thus defend.

Wallace, ii. 174, MS.

A.-S. *lafa*, Moen.-G. *laib-on*, Alem. *laibba*, Isl. *laif*.
Su.-G. *lafa-er*, Germ. *laib*, id.; all from the different
verbs signifying to leave.

LAFFY, *adj.* Soft, not pressed together;
as, *laffy hay*, hay that has not been trodden
into a compact mass; a *laffy feather bed*,
&c., Lanark.

Test. *laf*, flaccidus, Kilian. Isl. *lafa* denotes what
is loose in a certain sense, being applied to what hangs
in this state; pendulus laevis sum; whence *loef*, laciniae
pendulae; G. Andr.

LAFT, *s.* 1. A floor, always as distinguished
from the ground floor, S.

Meir elegant than thine my *lafts* are found.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 11.

2. A gallery, a loft, S.

"I—observed a peeress from her seat in the front
of the *laft* opposite to me, speaking vehemently to a
fat lord at the table below." Steamboat, p. 220.

Su.-G. *laft*, superior contignatio; C. B. *loft*, id.

LAFT, *Loft*, *s.* The fitness of any soil to
receive one species of seed, or produce one
kind of grain, in preference to another; the
actual state of ground in relation to agri-
cultural purposes; as, "That land's in fine
laft for aits," i.e., oats; Loth. *Tid* and *Ply*
may be viewed as synon. terms.

In one of the oldest copies of *Tak your auld clont*
about you, the sixth verse is thus given:

It's like land has its ain *laft*,
Ilk kind of corn has its ain hool;
I think the warld be gane daft
When ilka wife her man war rule.

In Thomson's Select Collection, vol. iii., *laugh* is the
word used; in Pinkerton's Comic Ballads, ii. 110,
laugh. In both the third line does not rhyme with the
first:

I think the warld is a' run wrang.

If *laft* be not the original word, *lauch* seems to have
the best claim, as signifying law or custom.

Dan. *lae-a*, aptare; *cætic* i *lae*, componere, dispo-
nere; Baden.

LAG, *adj.* 1. "Sluggish, slow, tardy. It is
out of use, but retained in Scotland;" Johns.

Stakin wi' care we aften fag;
Strummin about a gill we're *lag*
Syne drowey hum.

Farrar's Poems, p. 182.

[2. Habitually late, the last, Clydes.; "ye
wudna be richt an ye were na *lag*: they're
hame afore ye."

In this sense, which is common in Banff. also, *lag*,
may be a contr. for *lagabag*.]

LAGGIE-BAG, *s.* The hindmost or last, Fife;
apparently from *lag* and *aback*.

[**LAGGIE**, *s.* A loiterer, late-comer, Shetl.]

[**LAGAT**, *s.* A piece of cloth or wool tied
to the mane or tail of a horse, or to the
wool of a sheep, as a mark of distinction,
Shetl. Isl. *lagdr*, a tuft of hair, a lock of
wool.]

LAGENE, **LAGGEN**, pron. *leiggen*, *s.* 1.
The projecting part of the staves at the
bottom of a bushel or cask, S.

"That—the edge of the bottom, entring within the
lagene, be pared out-with, towards the nether side;
and to be made in-with plaine and just rule richt."
Acta, Ja. vi., 1587, c. 114.

Isl. *loegg* is defined in the same manner; Terminus
fundi, seu incisura, qua fundus cum corpore vasis
constructi coit; G. Andr., p. 160. Margo, vel incisura
vasis lignei afundo; Halderson.

2. The angle within, between the side and
bottom of a cask or wooden vessel, S.

An' I has seen their coggie fou,
That yet has tarrow't at it;
But or the day was done, I trow,
The *laggen* they has clautet
Fu' clean that day.

Burns, iii. 98.

Su.-G. *lagg* is used precisely in the first sense.
Usurpatum—de ultima parte lignorum in vasis ligneis,
quae extra commissuras eminent; Ihre. In general, it
denotes the extremity of any thing. E. *ledge* is evi-
dently allied: whence probably our phrase, the *ledgins*
of a *brigg*, for the parapets of a bridge.

To **LAGEN**, **LAGGEN**, *v. a.* To repair the
laggen of a vessel, Clydes.

Isl. *lagg-a*, fundum per incisuras aptare vasi ligneo;
Halderson.

LAGEN-GIRD, *s.* A hoop securing the bottom
of a tub or wooden vessel, S.

To cast a *lagen-gird*, to bear a spurious child, S.

Or bairns can read, they first maun spell,
I learn'd this frae my mammy,
And coost a *lagen gird* mysel,
Lang or I married Tammy.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 274.

"There wis ane o' the queans, I believe, had casten
a *lagen-gird*." Journal from London, p. 7.

—"Bodie!" addressing the fiddler, 'ye'll souk the
lagen-gird off the quaigh, and mar your minstrelsy and
our mirth.'" Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 407.

[**LAGGER**, **LAIGER**, *s.* Mire; a muddy
place: pl. *laigers*, mud spots, Clydes., S. B.]

[To **LAGGER**, **LAIGER**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To
bemire, bespatter, *ibid*.

2. To walk through, or fall into a mire or
puddle, *ibid*.

3. To encumber, overload, *ibid*.

4. To walk lazily or with difficulty; as, "He
cam' *laigerin* alang as if naeboddy wantit
him," *ibid*.]

[**LAGGERIN**, **LAIGERIN**, *part. pr.* Used also
as a *s.*, and as an *adj.* in the senses above,
ibid.]

LAGGERY, *adj.* Miry, dirty. *A laggery road*, a road that is covered with mire, S. B. V. next word.

LAGGERIT, LAIGERT, *part. pa.* 1. Bemired, besmeared with mud, S.

The law valls foddert all wyth spate,
The plane strotis and esury his way
Full of fuschis, dubbis, myre and clay,
Laggerit leyts wallowit fernis schew,
Brown maris kythit thare wisinyt mossy hew.
Doug. Virgil, 201, 5.

This word appears in a more primitive form in O. E. "*Lagged* or bedrabelyd. *Labefactus. Paludosus.*" Prompt. Parv.

2. Encumbered, from whatever cause; as by heavy armour, S. B.

An' as you ay by speed o' fit
Perform ilk doughty deed,
Fan *laggerit* w' this bouksome graith,
Ye will tyne haaf your speed.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

Radd. supposes that this may be compounded of A.-S. *laga*, water, and *garga*, gorges. This, as far at least as it respects the first of these words, is the only probable conjecture among a variety which he throws out. Su.-G. *lag*, Isl. *laug-r*, *laug-ur*, water; *log-ur*, a collection of waters. The radical term is, *laa*, unda *fluens*. *La* in *Hervarar S.* is used to denote the sea; *Veral*.

LAGMAN, *s.* The president in the supreme court formerly held in the Orkney Islands.

"The president, or principal person in the Lawting, was named the *Great Foud* or *Lagman*." *Barry's Orkney*, p. 217.

Su.-G. *lagman*, Isl. *lagmadr*, *judex provincialis summæ apud veteres dignationis, quippe qui non judex tantum erat in conventibus publicis, sed etiam coram Rege tribunatum potestatem exercebat*; *Ihre*, vo. *Lag*. V. *Foud*.

LAGRAETMAN, *s.* One acting as an officer to a *lagman*.

"As the chief judge had a council consisting of several members called *Raddmen* or counsellors, so the inferior ones [*Lagmen*] had their council also, composed of members denominated *Lagraetmen* or *Lacrightmen*, who were a kind of constables for the execution of justice in their respective islands." *Barry's Orkney*, p. 217.

From Su.-G. *lag*, law, and *raett*, right; men whose business it was to see that justice was done according to law.

LAICH, LAYCHE (*gutt.*), *adj.* Low in situation. V. **LAIGH**, *adj.*

LAICH, *s.* A hollow, a low plain. V. **LAIGH**, *s.*

LAICH of a *coit*. [Cloth in general.]

"Item, fyve ellis and thre quarters of freit clait of gold reinyeit with blak, contening in the haill to fyve litle peeces, a half of the *laich* of a coit thairin contentit, figurit with scaillia.—The clait of gold was employit Feb. 1568, and the *laich* of the coit deliverit in Jan. 1568." *Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 149.

Laich seems to be the same with *Laik*, q.v., as here signifying cloth in general. *Half of the laich of a coit*, "half as much cloth as is necessary for making a coat."

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LAICHLY, *adj.* *A laichly lurdane*; *Lyndsay*. V. **WASH**. Perhaps it should be *laichly*. V. **LAITHLIE**.

[**LAICIS, Lasis, LAYCIS**, *s. pl.* *Laces*, *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, i. 27, 259, 190, *Dickson*.]

[**LAID**, *s.* A load; hence, *laid-hors*, a pack-horse, *laid-men*, sumpter men. V. **LADE**.]

LAID, *s.* The pollack, a fish. V. **LYTHE**.

LAID, *s.* People, the same with *Leid*, *Lede*.

Gif thou mettis oay *laid* lent on the ling,
Gar thame boan to this burgh, I tell the mine intent.
Ramsay's Coilyear, B. ii. 6.

Those writers, who were so fond of alliteration as the author of this tale, often paid little attention to the sense of terms which they used. The phrase following, *lent on the ling*, may however signify, dwelling, or tarrying, on the heath.

LAIDGALLON. A vessel for containing liquids.

"The air sall haue—the best brewing leid, the mask-fat, with tub, barrellis, and *laidgallon*." *Balfour's Practicks*, p. 234, also 235.

Although this term seems to be now quite obsolete, it is evidently given by Balfour as the translation of *Lagenam*, the word used in our *Leg. Burg.*, c. 125, § 1. It denotes either a flagon, or a measure of four *sextarii*, i.e., six pints. It may perhaps be allied to Germ. and Dan. *lade*, Su.-G. *laeda*, arca, cista, theca. L.B. *lad-us* is expl., *Species vasis*; *Du Cange*.

LAID DRAIN. A drain in which the stones are so *laid* as to form a regular opening for the water to pass, S.

"If a stream of running water, or small fountain, enters at the top, and runs along the whole course of the drain, it is generally found advisable to use a *laid drain*, i.e., a row of stones laid on each side, with an opening of from six to ten inches between them, and a course of flat stones laid above these." *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*, p. 428.

LAIDIS, *s. pl.*

But he may ruse him of his ryding,
In London for his longpome byding.
Thair Holiegas begane his gaidis,
As he was learned amongis the *laidis*.

Legend Bp. St. Andrews, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 328.

Either, among the people, for *laidis* from *Leid*; or, in the language, as *Leid* also signifies. V. **LEID**, *s.*, 2 and 3.

[**LAIDLICK**, *s.* A tadpole, *Banffs*.]

LAID-MAN, *s.* V. **LADE-MAN**.

LAIDNER, *s.* 1. A larder, S. V. **LADNAIRE**.

2. A winter's stock of provisions, *East of Fife*; a secondary use of the term.

LAIDNING, *s.* Lading, freight, S. *Aberd. Reg.*

LAIDLY, *adj.* Clumsy. V. **LAITHLIE**.

K

LAIID-SADILL, s. A saddle used for laying burdens on; q. a *load-saddle*.

I haif ene better, and eik ene bek,
Ans outid, ans crull, and als an cradill,
Fyfe siddes of raggs to stuff ene jak,
Ans eald pannell of ene *laid sadill*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 180, st. 7.

V. LADE.

LAIIF, LAEIF, s. A loaf, S.

But I haive a *laef* here in my lap,
Likewise a bottle of clarry wine;
And now, ere we go farther on,
We'll rest a while, and ye may dine.

True Thomas; Jamieson's Pop. Ball., ii. 2.

"Keep as muckle of your Scots tongue as will buy your dog a *laef*," S. Prov.; "a reprimand to conceited fellows who affectedly speak English, or, as they say, begin to *laap*." Kelly, p. 229.

Moss-G. Maibe, Maif's, A.-S. *Maef, Maif, laf*, Alem. *laib, laif, laef*, Is. *laif, laf*, Su.-G. *laif*, Fenn. *leipa*, Lappon. *leab*, Fin. *laef, laif*, id. L. B. *laib-o*, Lat. *libum*. Junius refers to Heb. לֶחֶם, *lehalaph*, innovare, instaurare, Goth. *GI*; Ithre to Germ. *lab-en*, refocillare, or *lepe*, coagulum. It would be more natural to trace it to Germ. *laib*, and the cognate terms denoting *life*, bread being almost universally considered as "the staff of life."

Mr. Tooke, however, exhibits a very ingenious theory as to the origin of these terms used to denote this simple species of aliment, *bread*, *dough*, and *loaf*. *Bread*, he says, is the past part of the verb to *bray*, to pound, to beat to pieces; as suggesting the idea of corn, grain, &c., in a *brayed* state. *Dough*, the past part of A.-S. *dean-tan*, to moisten, denotes this grain as *wetted*; and *loaf, laif*, Alem. *Maif*, is the past part of *Maif-tan*, to raise, and means merely *raised*; as *Moss-G. Maibe, laif*, is the same part of *laib-tan*, to raise, or to lift up. "After the bread has been wetted," he says, "(by which it becomes *dough*), then comes the *leaven* (which in the Anglo-Saxon is termed *haef* and *haefen*); by which it becomes *loaf*." Divers. Parley, ii. 46, 156.

The etymon of *bread*, however, is highly questionable. For as *bray* does not seem to be a Gothic verb, grain merely in a *brayed* state has never been reckoned *bread*.

LAIFF, LAYFF, s. The remainder. V. LAFE.

LAIIF SOUNDAY, LEIF SOUNDAY, LAW SOUNDAY.

"And because thai haif bene an lang out of use of making of wapinshawing, it is thoct expedient that the same be maid thrie for the first yeire: And the first tyme to be one the morne eftir *Laif Souneday* next tocom." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 362.

"And because it is vnderstand that thair wapnis & harness may nocht be completlie gottin at the first wapinshawing, that is to say, one the morne eftir *Laif Souneday* next tocom, therfor it is dispensit be the kingis grace at thai mak thair schawingis, and monstouris with sic harness and wapnis as thai haif," &c. *Ibid.*, p. 363.

In both passages, *Law Souneday* occurs in Ed. 1566, fol. 130, b. 131, b. *Law Souneday*, Skene's Ed.

This term must have been still more obscure than it is, had it appeared merely, as in old editions, *Law Souneday*. Even the form of *Laif Souneday* would scarcely have led to the origin. It would seem that the editors of Ed. 1566 had taken a liberty very common with their successors in Andre Hart's time, of substituting their own conjectural emendations, when they did not understand a MS., or of using a term, which they supposed might be more intelligible, instead of one nearly obsolete.

Leisom, A.-S. *go-leafoem*, and *laifal*, being often used as equivalent to *lawful*; they had thought proper to convert *Laif Souneday* in MS. into *Law Souneday*, as well as *monstouris* into *monstouris*.

Laif Souneday is undoubtedly q. "Loaf-Sunday." A considerable difficulty remains, however. The name would correspond with that of *Lemmas*, in A.-S. *Maif-maces*, *festum primitiarum, panis vel frumentationis festum*. V. Somner, and Hickes Thesaur., i. 210. But this does not quadrate with the times appointed for these weapontakes.

Another passage in the Records, in which the term appears in the form of *Law Souneday*, goes further to fix the time.

"Vpon the quihilk sevint day of Januar thay sall sitt down, and sitt daylie, except vpon the Souneday, but ony vacance at Fastersawin, quihill *Palme-souneday* ewin inclusive, and than ryise and bane vacance quihill the nixt Mononday efter the *Law Souneday*, vpon the quihill Mononday thay sall sitt down, and sitt daylie, except on the Souneday, without ony vacance at Witsonday, quihill the said tent day of Julij." Act Ja. VI., 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 104.

Palme Souneday is the Souneday before Easter, which is the Souneday after the first full moon that follows the 21st of March. *Law Souneday* must therefore be between the end of March and Whitsunday.

The first Souneday after Easter, or Dies Dominicus in Albia, is called by the English *Low Souneday*; *Mareschall, Observ.* in Vera A.-S., p. 535. This circumstance, indeed, can throw no light on our subject, unless we could suppose that the reading of Ed. 1566 were the genuine one. But the origin of the E. designation seems as obscure as that of *Laif Souneday*. A.-S. *laewe*, E. *low, loo*, are expl. by Somner, after Dugdale, as denoting the "heaps of earth to be found in all parts of England," and pointing out the "way of buriall used of the ancients." But we cannot suppose that this day had originally received its name from the circumstance of our Lord's having left the grave, because this was not on the first Souneday after Easter, but on Easter itself.

To LAIG, v. n. To talk loudly and foolishly, S. B.

Isl. *legg-in* & *veredict* aut *fatidict* imprecare. But it may be allied to *lugg-a*, *mentiri*; or to *laik-a*, *illudere*.

[**LAIIG, s.** 1. Idle, silly talk; gossip, *ibid*.

2. A person given to such talk or gossip.]

[**LAIGIN, part. pr.** 1. As a *s.*, silly, foolish talking, gossiping, *ibid*.

2. As an *adj.*, fond of such talk or gossiping, *ibid*.]

To LAIG, v. n. To wade; Gl. Sibb.

LAIKAN, s. A large quantity of any liquid, Lanarks.

Gael. *loch-an*, C. B. *laguen*, a little pool or lake. V. Loch.

LAIIGH, LAYCHE, adj. 1. Low in situation, S.

All the streynthis that thai hade
Thai ewyn *layche* with the erde has made.

Wyntown, vill. 37. 114.

"Where the dike's *laighest*, it is eistest to lowp;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 77.

2. Not tall. A *laigh man*, one of a small stature. A tall person is said to be *heich*, S.

Su.-G. *laag*, Isl. *lagr*, Teut. *laeph*, *leegh*, humilia, nou altus.

LAIGH, LAICH, s. 1. A hollow, S. B.

"I have also been told, upon good authority, that there is a passage in the Red Book of Finscardine,—that the whole *laigh* of Moray had been covered with the sea in the year 1010." P. Dyke, Elgin Statist. Acc., ix. 232.

2. A plat of low-lying ground, S.

"The *laighs* (here including low wet lands, called *laighs*, and burnt lands,) vary from four to ten shillings, in new leases, and are perhaps eight shillings at a medium." Agr. Surv. Aberd., p. 172.

A burn ran in the *laigh*, ayont there lay
As mony feeding on the other brae.

Ross's Helmsdale, p. 47.

"All the low fields that have been taken in, either from moorss or marches, go under the general name of *laighs*." Surv. Banffs. App., p. 72, 73.

In an account of marches, this term occurs about 1450.

"—Swa passand eist downwart to the grayn *laigh* to Gemylis myr, and fra that passand down our awn landis, the *laif* beand in commone." Chart. Aberbroth. Fol. 79.

TO LAIGHEN, v. a. To lower, in whatever way, S. O.

Tent. *laigh-en*, demittere, deprimere.

[LAIGHIE-BRAID, s. A person or an animal having a short, thick-set body, Banffs.]**LAIGHNESS, s.** Lowness, S.**[LAIGH-O'-THE-BELLY, LAIGH-O'-THE-WAME.** The groin, *ibid.*]**LAIGLIN, s.** LEGLIN,**LAIK, LAKE, s.** Very fine linen cloth.

Their fair ladyis in silk and claithe of *laik*,
Thus lang sall not all foundin be as stabill,
This Venus court, quhillk was in lufe maist abill,
For till discrive my cunninges to walk,
Ane multitude thay war innumerable.

Palace of Honour, l. 52.

Leg. *cunning is*, as in edit. 1579.

The tents that in my wounds yeed,
Trust ye well they were no threed.
They were neither *lake* nor line,
Of silk they were both good and fine.

Sir Egair, p. 12.

Chaucer uses the same word :

He didde next his white lere
Of cloth of *lake*, fin and clere,
A broche and eke a sherte.

Sir Thopas, v. 13788.

It would appear, from other dialects, that this term was anciently used with greater latitude, as denoting cloth in general. Belg. *lak*, and *laaken*, are used in this sense; *laaken-kooper*, a cloth-merchant. The word conjoined generally determines the kind of cloth meant; as *slapp-laken*, a sheet for a bed, *tafel-laken*, a table cloth. Although Germ. *laken* seems properly to denote woollen cloth, *leilack* signifies sheets for a bed. Su.-G. *laken*, a sheet.

The same diversity appears in the more ancient dialects. Alem. *lakkhan* was used to signify both woollen and linen cloth; *lakkhan*, pallium, *lakkhan*, chlamys; proprie pannus est, sed metonymice pro pallio accipitur è panno confectio; Schilter. It is used by Kero to denote a linen cloth; *strollakkhan*, the covering of a seat or stool; *panellakkhan*, the covering of a bench.

There has observed, vo. *Lakan*, that Plautus uses the term *lacina* for a piece of linen cloth.

Sume *laciniam*, et absterge sudorem.

Merc., l. 2.

A.-S. *lack* being rendered *chlamys*, and Alem. *lakkhan*, pallium, I am inclined to think that *claithe of laik* is synon. with *claithe of pall*; as denoting any such fine cloth as was worn by persons of distinction. V. LAUCHT; LAUCHTANE.

LAIK, s. Gift, pledge. LOVE-LAIK, pledge of love.

In town thou do him be;
Her love-*laik* thou bihald,
For the love of me,
Nought wene.
Bi reason thou schalt se,
That love is hem bituene.

Sir Tristram, p. 114.

A.-S. *lac*, *laec*, munus.

LAIK, LAIKE, s. 1. A term used by boys to denote their stake at play, S.

I pledge, or all the play be playd,
That sum sall lose a *laik*.

Cherry and Slae, st. 80.

Isl. *leik*, Su.-G. *lek*, Germ. *laich*, id. Moes.-G. *laik-an*, A.-S. *lac-an*, Isl. *leik-a*, Su.-G. *lek-a*, Germ. *laich-en*, to play. A. Bor. to *lake*, id.

To the same origin must we trace the v. "to *lake*, to play; a word common to all the North country." Ray's Coll., p. 42. This v. Skinn. deduces, without any probability, from A.-S. *plæg-an*, ludere, or Belg. *lack-en*, ridere. Ray more properly refers to Dan. *leeg-er*, to play. This is radically the same with the Isl. etymon already given. Hence *leg*, play; Wolff. Hence *lakein*, a toy, Westmorel.

2. Used metaphorically to denote the strife of battle.

Streyste on his steroppis stoutely he strikes,
And waynes at Schir Wawayn als he were wode,
Then his leman on lowde skiries, and skrikes,
When that burly barne blenket on blade.
Lordis and ladies of that *laiks* likes,
And thonked God fela siths for Gawayn the gode.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ll. 16.

Isl. *leik* is also used in this sense. Est etiam ludus serius, nempe certamen, pugna. Hence *leikmark*, q. a. *play-mark*, denotes a scar, or mark of a wound or stroke received in combat; Indiciu vel argumentum ludi, livor nempe, vulnus, &c. Verel. Ind.

LAIKYNG, LAIKYNG, s. Play; applied to *justing*.

—Rameay til hym coym in hy,
And gert hym entre. Swne than he
Sayd, "God mot at yheare *laikyng* be!"
Synne mayd he, "Lordis, on qwhat manere
"Will yhe ryn at this *justing* here!"

Wyntown, vill. 35. 76.

V. LAIK, s. 3.

LAIK, s. Prob., a small lake or loch.

"—All & hail! the salmond fischeing—within the watter of Annane—with all vtheris garthia, pullia, baldia, *laikis*, and nettis, &c. The salmond fischeing—of Cummetreis—with all vtheris skarris, drauchtis, hauldis, *laikis*, and nettis within the boundis abow-writin." Acts Ja. VI., 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 432.

LAIK, s. Want, lack, S.

Ne spare they not at last, for *laik* of mete,
Thare fatal foure nukit truncheouris for til etc.

Doug. Virgil, 208. 51.

Tent. *laecke*, *lacke*, Su.-G. *lack*, id. Sereu. views Isl. *laa*, noxa, laesio, as the radical word.

LAIKIN, *part. pr.* **LAIKY**, *adj.* Applied to rain. *Laike showers* are such as fall now and then, intermittent showers; as distinguished from a tract of rainy weather on the one hand, and constant drought on the other, S.

Laike conveys the same idea.

Su.-G. *laek-a*, defecare, decere; Fenn. *laek-an*, defecare, decere. Teut. *laek-en*, minuire; minui, decrescere; defecare.

LAIKS, *s. pl.*

When that she ceimle had said hir sentence to end,
Then all they leake upon loft, with laiks full mirry.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 59.

Mr. Pink gives this as a synonym with *laits*, gestures. In Edit. 1508, it is *laits*.

[**LAIM**, **LAME**, **LAYM**, **LEEN**, *adj.* Earthen. S. A.-S. *lām*, *laam*, loam, mud, clay.]

[**LAIM**, *s.* A shred of china, stoneware, or earthenware, Banffs.]

LAIN, *adj.* Alone. V. **LANE**.

LAING, *s.* A small ridge of land, as distinguished from *Shift*, which signifies a broad ridge; Orkn.

To **LAING**, *v. n.* To move with long steps, Fife; the same with *Ling*, q. v.

To **LAIP**, **LAP**, *v. a.* To lap, S.

The fynde gave them halt leid to laip.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 20.

It did him gud to laip the blude
Of young and tender lammie.

Spec. Godly Songs, p. 6.

Su.-G. *laip-in*, Isl. *laip-in*, C. B. *chlepp-in*, *chlepp-in*, Arm. *chlepp-in*, A.-S. *laip-in*, Alem. *laif-en*, Germ. *laib-en*, Gr. *laip-en*, Lat. *laib-en*, *laib-en*.

LAIP, *s.* A plash; Loth. V. **LAPPIE**.

LAIR, **LAYRE**, **LARE**, *s.* 1. A place for lying down, or taking rest; used in a general sense, [a place for laying or spreading materials on, as a *peat-lair*, a place for spreading peats to dry, S.]

He makes my lair,

In fields makit lair.

Montgomery, Verz. 23, Ps. Ever-green, li. 217.

A hard bed is called an *ill lair*, S. V. **CARE-BED**.

2. A burying-place, a tomb; or a particular portion of burial-ground appropriated to a person or family. One is said to have a *lair* in this or that church-yard; hence, *lair-stane*, a tombstone, S.

The Byschape Dawy of Bernhame
Past off this world til his lang hame:
As he dyd here, as fand he thare.

Of hym I byd to spek na mare.

He cheyd his layre in-til Kalsew;

Neicht in the Kyrk of Saynt Andrewa.

Wyntown, vii. 10. 151.

*He [Bishop Kennedy] founded a triumphant college in S. Andrewa, called S. Salvator's College,

wherein he maid his lair very curiously and costly." Pitcauttie, p. 68.

Unum reliquit suae liberalitatis monumentum egregium, scholas publicas ad fanum Andreae, maximis sumptibus aedificatis.—In eis sepulchrum sibi magnificè extruendum curavit. Buchanan, Hist. xii. 23.

"The keeper of the register charged himself for the burial lair (grave) of a child, without mentioning whether it was male or female." P. Aberdeen, Statist. Acc., xix. 176.

Su.-G. *laeger*, Germ. *lager*, Dan. *laiger*. Alem. *legar*, Moes-G. *ligr*, all signify a bed, from *ligg-a*, &c., to lie. Sometimes another term is added, as A.-S. *legerbeild*, Alem. *legerstede*, cubile. Teut. *laeher* is properly applied to the den or resting-place of wild beasts. Some of these are transferred to our last resting-place; as Germ. *lager*, Su.-G. *laeger*, sepulchrum; or with addition *laegerstette*, *laegerstad*, A.-S. *legerstow*; Isl. *legt*, id. Veral.

Hardyng uses *leyre* in this sense.

Kyng Arthur then in Aualon so dyed,

Where he was buryed in a chapel fayre,

Which now is made, and fully edified

The mynster church, this day of great repayre,

Of Glastenbury, where now he hath his leyre:

But then it was called the black chapell

Of our Lady, as chronicles can tel.

Chronicle, Feb. 77, a.

Although many have denied the existence of the celebrated Arthur, Leland quotes an ancient MS. which asserts that his grave was discovered at Glastenbury, A.D. 1192, with a cross of lead upon his breast, having his name inscribed. Collect. i. 242. He also refers to Gervase, as giving the following testimony: A. 1191, apud Glasconiam inventa sunt ossa Arturii famosiss. regia, qui locus olim Aualon, i.e., insula pomorum, dicebatur; p. 264. Gervase lived in the reign of K. John. Leland also quotes John Bevy, who wrote about the year 1300, as attesting the same circumstance; p. 280.

3. The act of lying down, or of taking rest.

In the mene quhylye, as al the beistis war

Repaterit wale, eftir thair nychtis lare;

The catel gan to rowtin, cry and rare.

Doug. Virgil, 248, 29.

4. A stratum, S.

Rudd. observes, that the term *laire* is used "for the different beds, rows, and strata of fossils, or such like;" Gl. vo. *Lare*. This is merely E. *layer*.

He also says that S. Bor. "generally the ground or foundation upon which any thing *stands* is called a *lair*;" mentioning *stance* and *stead* as synon. I have never remarked that it is used in this sense. It certainly does not convey the idea of standing, but of lying.

To **LAIR**, *v. a.* To inter, to bury.

If they can eithly turn the pence,

Wl' city's good they will dispence;

Nor care tho' a' her sons were lair'd

Ten fathom i' the auld kirk-yard.

Fergusson's Poems, li. 104.

I am not certain, however, whether this may not be the *v.* signifying, to mire, used in a ludicrous sense.

LAIR, **LARE**, *s.* A mire, a bog, S. A. Bor.

Rudd. thinks that this may have the same origin with *lair*, as signifying a place of rest. But it seems radically the same with Isl. *leir*, clay, mire, lutum, coenum, G. Andr.; *legra*, fundus, argilleus; *leirvik*, paludes glebosae; *lerrekt*, the liberty of digging clay for constructing walls. Su.-G. *ler*, Dan. *leer*, clay.

To LAIR, v. n. To stick in the mire, S.

"When James Finlay was tenant of Bridge of Don, his cattle sometimes *laired* in the waggie, and were drawn out by strength of men." State, Leslie of Powis, 1806, p. 74.

To LAIR, v. a. To mire, S.

"They came to a place called *The Solway-moor*, wherethrough neither horse nor man might pass, and their *laired* all their horse, and mischieved them." Pitscottie, p. 176.

LAIRIE, LAIRY, *adj.* Boggy, marshy. *Lairy* springs, springs where one is apt to sink, Perth.

Saw you my ewes? How feed they? weel or ill?
Did any, in a far-fetched winding turn,
Come near the *lairy* springs, or cross the burn?
Donald and Flora, p. 19.

LAIR, s. A laver, corruptly for *lauer*, with which it is evidently the same.

"1 basing and *lair*, with aipis, wormis, and serpentis.—Two brokin coveris in form of *laueris*. Five platia. Ans *lauer* gilt. Ans *lauer* with a cowp and a cover of copper enamellit." Inventories, A. 1562, p. 158.

LAIR, s. Learning, education. V. LARE.

LAIRACH (gutt.), s. The site of a building, Banff. V. LERROCH.

LAIRBAR, LARBAR, s.

Bot with an *lairbar* for to ly,
Ans auld deid stock, baith cauld and dry—
Philotus, S. P. R., i. 16.

Mr. Pink. renders it "dirty fellow." But the term seems properly to suggest the idea of great infirmity; as the phrase *deid stock*, which is still used in this sense, is added as expletive of the other. It is used in a similar sense, Maith. P. p. 47. 49.

It may have been formed from A.-S. *leger*, a bed, and *beor-an*, to carry; as originally denoting one bedrid, or who needed to be carried on a couch. It is in favour of this etymon, that *legres* is rendered "sick-mess, a lying sick," *leger-faest*, bedrid; and *leger-bedd*, which signifies a couch of any kind, also denotes "a sick man's bed, a death-bed;" Somn., or as inverted in Germ. *betlaerig*, clinicus, lecto affixus; Wachter. *Larbitar* denotes one who is quite unactive, Ang. q. *leger-bedd-cr*.

The term, however, may radically be still more emphatic, as referring to a corpse.

Scho lya als *deid*, quhat sall I deime?
—Scho will not heir me for na crys,
For plucking on scho will not lya,
So *lairbitar* lyke lo as scho lya,
As ravelst in a trance.

Philotus, st. 112.

As *leger* also signifies a grave, (V. LAIR, i.), q. one fit to be carried to the grave; or from *leger*, cubile, and *beor*, natus, q. the bed to which one returns naked.

The word is also used *adj.* in the sense of sluggish, feeble.

His luv is waxit *larbar*, and lya into swowne.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 51.

—His back is *larbar* grown and liddar.

Evergreen, i. 76.

It seems also to signify ghastly.

The *larbar* lukes of thy lang leinest craig,—
Gars men dispyt their fleesch.

Ibid., ii. 56, st. 16.

Isl. *lara*, debilitare.

LAIRD, LARDE, n. 1. A lord, a person of superior rank.

—This trefte sympathy
I made at the instans of a *larde*
That hede my serwys in his warde,
Schyr Jhone of the Wemyss be rycht name,
Ans honest Kaycht and of gude fame,
Suppos hys *lordechyppe* lyk noucht be
Tyl gret statys in eqwalyte.

Wyntown, i. Prol. v. 65.

Ilk one of thaim furth pransand like a *lord*,
Arrayit wele the templs of thare hede
With purpoure garlandis of the rose rede.

Doug. Virgil, 136, 39.

Mr. Pinkerton also observes; "A *lord* and a *larde* are the same, and the Latin only admitted *dominus* for either.

"The lesser barons or *lairds*, corresponding with the English lords or manors, form such a singular and amphibious class, in the Scottish parliament, that they excite curiosity and disquisition."—"In England the baron was a *lord*, a peer: in Scotland he was only a *laird*, a man of landed property." History of Scotland, i. 359, 363.

Wedderburn in his Vocab. knew no other Lat. word corresponding to ours. "*Dominus, a Laird*," p. 11.

2. A leader, a captain.

Before the laif, as ledeman and *larde*,
And al hys salis vp with felloun fard,
Went Palnoure—

Ibid., 154. 19.

3. A landholder, a proprietor of land; a term applied, as Sibb. observes, to a "landed gentleman under the degree of a knight," S.

"Quha sa vais not the said archarie, the *laird* of the land sall rais of him a wedder, and gif the *laird* rais not the said pane, the Kingis Schiref or his ministers sal rais it to the King." Acta. Ja. I., 1424, c. 20. Edit. 1566.

"Quhatsumever tennent, gentelman vlandit, or yeman hanand takkis or steidings of ony lordis or *lairdis* spirituall or temporall, that happinis to be alane be Inglismen in our souerane Lordis armie,—the wyfis and barnis of thame,—sall bruke thair takkis, malingis or steidings. Acta. Ja. V. 1522, c. 4. Ibid.

That *laird* is originally the same term with *lord*, is undeniable. Mr. Macpherson has justly observed, that "in Wyntown's time it appears to have been equivalent to *Lord*, and is sometimes used to express the feudal superiority of an over-lord."

This Kyng in fe and herytage
That kynrik held, and for homage
Of a grettare kyng of mycht,
That wes hys Oure-Lord of rycht.

Crown. viii. 2. 34; also, v. 40. 44.

They are used as synon. in O. E. In a Norm. Sax. paraphrase on the Lord's Prayer, written before 1185, God is called *Lauerd*, for *Lord*. We have also *Lauerid king*, R. Brunne.

Lauerid king, "Wassalle," said ache.
V. Gl. R. Glouc., p. 605.

This is *lord* in R. Glouc. Chron.

A kne to the kyng heo sayde, *Lord kyng wasceyl*.
P. 117.

It would appear that anciently the title of *Laird* was given to no proprietor but one who held immediately of the Crown. This distinction is still preserved in the Highlands. The designation *Tiern*, corresponding to our *Laird*, and rendered by it, is given to one whose property is perhaps not worth two or three hundred per ann., while it is withheld from another, whose

rental extends to as many thousands; because the former acknowledges no superior under the king, while the latter does.

In confirmation of what has been said in regard to the restriction of this term to one who held of the crown, we may quote the authority of Sir G. Mackenzie. "And this remembers me of a custom in Scotland, which is but gone lately in disuse, and that is, that such as did hold their lands of the Prince were called *Lairds*; but such as held their lands of a subject, though they were large, and their superiour very noble, were only called *Good-men*, from the old French word *Bonne Homme*, which was the title of the master of the family; and therefore such fiefs as had a jurisdiction annexed to them, a barony, as we call it, do ennoble: for baronies are establish only by the Princes erection or confirmation." Science of Heraldry, p. 13, 14.

4. The proprietor of a house, or of more houses than one, S.

A.-S. *Maeford*, *laesord*, Isl. *laesard-wr*, Su.-G. *laesard*, *dominus*. Verul. derives the Isl. term from *lad*, land, soil, and *ward*, a guardian. Dicitur *laesard*, q. q. *laesard*, *fundi vel soli servator et defensor*; Ind., p. 150. Stiernhielm deduces it from *Maef*, bread, and *ward*, an host, hospes; Junius, from *Maef*, and *ord*, initium, origo, q. he who administers bread. G. Andr. views it q. *laesgardr*, horrei oconomus, from *laf*, *live*, an area, a barn, a storehouse, p. 160.

Mr. Tooke, having observed that *Maef* is the past part of A.-S. *Maef-ian*, to raise, adds, that *Maeford* is "a compound word of *Maef*, raised or elevated, and *ord* (or *ortus*) source, origin, birth. *Lord*," he subjoins, "therefore means *High-born*, or of an exalted origin." Divers. Purley, ii. 157, 158. *Hlaf-dig*, lady, he views as merely *laf*, i.e., raised or exalted: her birth being entirely out of the question; the wife following the condition of the husband." Ibid., p. 161.

In an old Isl. work, quoted by G. Andr., the serpent is made to say to Eve, *This er lafde myn, en Adam er laesard min*. "Thou art my Lady, and Adam is my *Laird*." The same passage occurs in Spec. Reg., p. 501, 502, in the amusing account given, by the author, of the dialogue between our common mother and the serpent. This phraseology is perfectly analogous to that of our own country. For, among all classes, within half a century, the wife of a *laird* was viewed as entitled to the designation of *Lady*, conjoined with the name of the estate, how small soever: and among the vulgar, this custom is still in use.

LAIRDIE, s. A small proprietor; a diminutive from *Laird*, S.

— "Our norland thristles winna pu',
For a wee bit German *lairdie*."

Jacobite Relics, l. 84.

LAIRDSHIP, s. An estate, landed property, S.

My *lairdship* can yield me
As meikle a year,
As had us in pottage,
And good knockit beer.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 313.

Sir Thomas Urquhart by this term expl. Fr. *châtelaine*.

"We have with the help of God conquered all the land of the Dipsodes. I will give thee the chasteleine, or *lairdship* of Salmigondin." Rabelais, B. ii., p. 214.

"Mr. Andrew Murray, minister of Eddie, having been, by David viscount Stormont, preferred to the *lairdship* of Balvaird; and afterwards, in the year 1633, knighted by his majesty, was now made lord Balvaird." Guthrey's Mem., p. 103.

"A *lairdship* is a tract of land with a mansion house upon it, where a gentleman hath his residence;

and the name of that house he is distinguished by." Defoe's Journey through Scotl., p. 4.

This short passage affords different proofs of the inaccuracy of the ideas even of those who are near neighbours. For an estate is called a *lairdship*, not only when the proprietor is non-resident, but though there should be no mansion-house on it; and often the name of the estate is quite different from that of the mansion-house on it.

LAIR-IGIGH, s. The name of a bird, Sutherland.

"There is great store of—dowes, steeres or stirlings, *lair-igigh* or knag (which is a foull lyk unto a parroket, or parret, which makes place for her nest with her beak in the oak-trie,) duke, draig, widgeon, teale, wild gause, ringouse, routs, whaips, shot-whaips, woodcock, larkes, sparrows, mynys, blakburds or osills, meweis [mavies], thrushes, and all other kinds of wildfoule or birds, which ar to be had in any part of this kingdom." Sir R. Gordon's Hist. Sutherland, p. 3.

The description of this bird resembles that of the Woodpecker. This term, in a quotation from the same work, Agr. Surv. Sutherland, p. 169, is undoubtedly misprinted *Lair-figh*.

LAIRMASTER. V. LAKE, v. a.

LAIR-SILUER, s. Apparently, money for education; Aberd. Reg., A. 1543; or perhaps the dues paid for a grave; ibid. Cent. 16.

LAIR-STANE, s. A tomb-stone, Aberd.

From *Lair*, sense 3, a burying-place.

LAIRT, LEIR, adv. Rather. S. B. V. LEVER, whence it is formed; also LOOR.

LAIT, LAYTE, LATE, LETE, s. 1. Manner, behaviour, gesture.

Betwix Schir Gologras, and he,
Gude countenance I se:
And uthir knightis so fre
Lufsom of *lait*.

Gawan and Gol, iv. 21.

A lady lufsom of *lete*, ledand a knight.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal, ii. 1.

V. RIAL.

Suppose thi birny be bright, as bachler suld ben,
Yhit ar thi *latis* unufsum, and laddike, I lay.
Gawan and Gal, l. 8; also l. 13.

V. LAITHLIE.

Lait occurs in Sir Tristrem, p. 117,

It seemeth by his *lait*,
As he hir never had sen,
With sight.—

Than on his knels he asket forgiveness
For his licht *laytes*, and his wantones.

Proverbs of Peblis, p. 36.

To dans thir damysellis thame dicit,
Thir lassies licht of *laitie*.

Chr. Kirk, st. 2.

i.e., light, or wanton, in their behaviour.

Douglas applies the expression in the very same sense.

The faithful ladyis of Grece I micht consider,
In clathis blak all bairfute pas togidder,
Till Thebes sege fra thair lordis war slane.
Behald, ye men, that callis ladyis liddir,
And licht of *laitie*, quhat kindnes brocht them hiddir!
Quhat treuth and lufe did in thair breists remane!

Palace of Honour, iii. 34.

Edit. 1579.

2. Mien, appearance of the countenance.

Thai perawyt, be his spaking,
That he was the selwyn Robert King.
And chaagyt countenance and laie;
And held nocht in the fyrst state.
For that war fayis to the King.
Barbour, vii. 127, MS.

Thy trimnes and nimnes
Is turnd to vyld estait;
Thy grace to, and face to,
Is altered of the laie.

Bure's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 50.

3. *Lait* is still used to denote a practice, habit, or custom, Border. *Ill laits* is a common phrase in Angus for "bad customs."

Thus gaed they on wi' deavin din,—
Coost up said *laits* o' kith an' kin,
As' did like gypsies cow ithir.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 15.

4. A trick. It is used in this sense in the South of S., generally with an adj. prefixed; as, *ill laits*, mischievous tricks.

But if for little rompleh *laits*
I hear that thou a pandy gets,
Wi' patience thou maun bear the brunt.

Ibid., p. 12.

Callander strangely seeks the origin in Moes.-G. *laistjan*, sequi; although it is evidently Isl. *lat*, *lacte*, *gestus*, usually derived from *lact*, me gero, I behave myself. Marg eru *latina* de ollum er *latid*; Multi sunt *gestus*, si omnes *adhibeantur*, Volusp. Here both *s.* and *v.* occur. The Su.-G. synon. is *lat-ur*; Fenn. *laatu*, *laista*, *gestus*, indoles. Teut. *laet*, *ghelaet*, *gestus*, habitus, vultus, apparitio, ostensio; status, species; *laet-en*, *ghelaet-en*, apparere; prae se ferre, Kilian.

Isl. *laet* and Su.-G. *lat-ur* are much used in composition: *Mihillatur*, proud, *litillatur*, modest, *litillaeti*, modesty, *tylallat*, silent, *lettlatr*, of a light carriage. The character of Venus is, *Mioh lettlat horkona*, scortum levissimum; Damascen. ap. Verel. Ind. This exactly corresponds to the S. phrase quoted above, *laet of laits*; *lett* signifying *levis*. *Laustacte*, vita dissoluta, *laustatr*, lascivus, *ibid.*

Isl. *lit*, *lyt*, is used as synon. with *laet*, *gestus*; which might seem to suggest that the latter, although immediately connected with the *v. lact-a*, se gerere, is radically allied to *lit*, vultus, *leite*, respectus, *anglit*, facies. The extensive use of the Teut. term would appear to confirm this idea.

To LAIT, *v. a.* To personate, to assume the appearance of.

This word occurs in an ancient specimen of translation, extant in the Scotchchron., most probably by Walter Bower, Abbot of Inch Colme in the Firth of Forth; which entitles him to a place of considerable distinction among our Scottish Poets. It must have been written before A. 1435, in which year he seems to have concluded his work.

The passage referred to is a translation of the following singular verses from Babilio's Comedies.

Indisciplinata me- ber	Coramta capite, ut hoedus; Effarens fronte, ut taurus; Oculis venenata, ut basiliscus; Facie blanda, ut scorpio; Auribus indisciplinata, ut aspis; Signo fallax, ut vulpes; Ore mendax, ut Diabolus.
---------------------------	--

The unlaitt woman the licht man will *lait*,
Gangie coitand in the cart, hornit lik a gait;
Als brankand as a bole in frontie, and in vice;
Mair venumit is hir lake than the socketrioce.
Byth and bletherand, in the face lyk an angell,
Bot a wale in the tail, lyk a draconell.
Wyth prik youkand ceris as the awak gleg.
Mare wily than a fox, pungie as the clog;
Als sikir for to hald as a water eell;
Bot as trow in her toung as the meky! Devil.
Fordun, ii. 376.

The meaning of the first line, as here given, may be, "The woman, who is a stranger to propriety of manners, will act as if she were a wanton man." I have a strong suspicion, however, that *licht man* is, q. *lic-man*, and allied to Su.-G. *lek-a*, Isl. *leik-a*, to play, to make sport, *lekar*, a jester, a buffoon, a mimic, O. Fr. *leccour*. Thus, the sense would be; "She personates a buffoon or harlequin;" and perhaps there is an allusion to the *Jubok*, or *cervulus*, as she is *hornit lik a gait*. Dunbar would almost seem to have imitated this passage, in the following counsel, which he puts into the mouth of his loose *Walo*.

Be dragounis beyth and dowis, one in doubill forme;
Be aimabil with humil face, as angel apperward;
And with ane terrible tail be standand as eddaria.

Mailand Poems, p. 54.

V. the *s.* and *LEIT*, *LEET*, *v.* which is radically the same.

Isl. *laet-a* is used precisely in the same sense; similare, Halderson.

LAITLESS, *adj.* Uncivil, unmannerly, unbecoming, Ettr. For.

"Right laithe to lay ane *laitless* finger on her, I brankyt in myne gram." Hogg's Wint. Tales, ii. 42.
From S. *Lait*, manner, and the negative *less*.

To LAIT, *v. a.* To allure, to entice; an old word, Teviotdale.

Isl. *let-ia*, dissuadere, dehortari; *lad-a*, allicere, Olav. Rex. Runic.

To LAIT, *v. a.* To reduce the temper of iron or steel, when it is too hard. This is done by heating it, S.

Isl. *lat*, flexibilitas. V. *LATE*, *LEET*, *v.*

[LAITE, *s.* A small quantity of any liquid, Shetl. Su.-G. *lite*, Dan. *lidet*, little.]To LAITH at, *v. a.* To loth, to have a disgust at, Fife; synon. *Ug*, *Scunner*, S.

A.-S. *lath-ian*, detestari.

LAITH, LATHE, *s.* A loathing, a disgust; a word of pretty general use, S.

A.-S. *laththe*, odium, "hatred, envy, loathing," Somner. *Lath*, inimicitia; Lye. Isl. *leide*, fastidium; Sw. *leda*, loathing. As A.-S. *lath* primarily signifies malum, and only in a secondary acception inimicitia; the same thing may be observed of Germ. *leid*, deduced from *leid-en*, laedere, to injure. Hence Wachter observes; *A leid fit leiden* pati malum, et *leiden* aversari malum. The connexion is very striking. For what is disgust, but aversion from something that either is, or is supposed to be, evil?

LAITHEAND, *adj.* Detestable, loathsome.

"Thocht nathing apperit mair sikker than haisty and dangerus weris approcheand to the Tarquinis; yet the ammin was mair *laitheand* than it semit." Belend. T. Liv., p. 110. Id quod non timebant, Lat. A.-S. *lathwend*, odiosus, infestus, invisus.

LAITH, adj. 1. Loathsome, impure.

*Smellous or vapouris blak and laith,
Furth of that deadly golf throwis in the air.*
Doug. Virgil, 171, 80.

This seems the primary sense. *Ial. leid-ur, turpis, sordidus, leid-a, tædio afficere; whence, says Verel., Ial. leide, foedus, sordidus, Fr. leide. A.-S. laith, hateful.*

A lascivious person is commonly designed "a *laidly* lown," Ang. But it seems very doubtful whether this be radically the same word.

2. What one is reluctant to utter.

This Calous held his toung ten daie till end,
Expand secrets and clois all his intent,
Refusing with his wordes any to schent,
Or to pronounce the deith of any wycht;
Sours at the last throw gret clamour and alycht
Of Vilness constrainit, but mare abaid,
As was derynit, the *laith* wound furth braid,
And me adjugit to send to the altair.
Doug. Virgil, 42, 50.

3. Unwilling, reluctant, S.

And til Saynt Serf syns was he brought,
That schape, he sayd, that he stall noucht;
And there-til for to swere an athe,
He sayd, that he wald noucht be *laith*.
Wyntoun, v. 12, 1229.

For Peter, Andrew and Johne wer Ischaris fine,
Of men and women, to the Christian faith;
Bot thay to hame spreid net with haik & line,
On rantis richis, on gold, and ither graith,
Be seeking to neglect, and thay will be *laith*.
Lyndsay's Warkie, 1592, p. 136.

"*Laith* to bed, *laith* out of it;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 23. It is also said, "*Laith* to the drink, *laith* knet." Ibid.

A.-S. *laith*, it grieves, it gives pain. *Ial. leithr*, whence *leithest*, most reluctant.

LATHERIN, part. pr. Lazy, loitering, Perth.; apparently the same with *Ladrone*, q. v.**LAITHFOW, adj.** 1. Bashful, sheepish, S.

The youngster's artless heart o'erflows wi' joy,
But blate and *laithfow*, scarce can weel behave;
The mother, wi' a woman's wiles, can spy,
What makes the youth see bashfu' and see grave;
Weel pleas'd to think her bairn's respected like the lave.
Burns, III. 176, 177.

2. Shy of receiving an invitation to eat, or an offer of any favour, from a kind of modesty, S. It is opposed to the idea of greediness; and is generally used among the vulgar. **V. LAITH.**

It may be subjoined, that *laithfow* includes the idea of great abstemiousness in eating, after an invitation has been accepted; lest one should seem to abuse discretion, or, (to use the term contrasted with it,) seem to be *menesless*.

I hesitate much, whether Burns did not use the term in this very sense, in the passage quoted above, under sense 1, as this acceptation is very common in the West of S., and as the passage refers to their sitting at table; for it follows:

The cheerfu' supper done, &c.

3. Disgustful, loathsome, Moray.**LAITHLES, adj.**

There come ane *laithles* leid air to this place.--
It kythit, be his cognisance, ane knight that hewes;
Bot he was ladlike of leit, and light of his fere.
Gowen and Gok, 1, 12.

"Unmannerly," Gl. Pink. He seems to view it as from *laith*, behaviour, manner, and *less*, E. *less*. But it may be from A.-S. *laithlice*, detestabilis. *Leid* and *air* are different words in Edit. 1508.

LAITHLIE, LAIDLY, adj. 1. Loathsome, impure.

Our meais and ours melt thay rest away;
And with thare *laithlie* twich all thing fyle thay.
Doug. Virgil, 15, 18.

Immundo, Virg. It is used as giving the sense of obscenus, ib. id. 47. "*Laidly*, ugly, loathsome, foul." A. Bor. Gr. Grose.

2. Base, vile.

There was also the *laithly* Indigence,
Terribil of schape, and schameful hir presence.
Doug. Virgil, 12, 48.

Turpis, Virg.

3. Clumsy, inelegant. A *laidly* flap, a clumsy and awkward fellow, S. B.

O. E. *lothly*, is radically the same. **V. LAITH.**

LAITHLOUNKIE, adj. A term applied to one who is dejected or chopfallen, Ayrs.; synon. *Down-i'-the-mouth*, S.

The origin is quite uncertain. *Laith* may here have its ordinary meaning, like E. *loth*. Teut. *lonck-en* signifies, retortis oculis taceri, q. to look askance.

LAITTANDLY, adj. 1. Latently, secretly. **V. MEMMIT.****To LAIVE, v. a.** To throw water by means of a vessel, or with the hand, S.

This is very nearly allied to one sense of E. *lave*. But it properly signifies to lade, to throw out what is useless, redundant, or threatens danger. This, however, respects the *terminus ad quem*; as in *laiving* water on linens that they may be bleached, *laiving* it on the face to recover from a swoon, &c.

[LAIVE, n. 1. A quantity of any liquid thrown or dashed; as, "He got a *laive* o' wattir in's face," Banffs.**2. The act of throwing a liquid with the hand or with a vessel, ibid.****3. The act of lading, ibid.]****[LAIVAN, n.** 1. The act of throwing a liquid with the hand or a vessel; as, "The lads an' lasses heeld a *laivan* o' wattir on ane anither till they wir a' dreepin'-weet," Banffs.**2. The act of lading, ibid.]****To LAK, LACK, LACKIN, v. a.** 1. To blame, to reproach.

Gif ye be blythe, your lychtneis thail *lak*.
Gif ye be grave, your gravitie is cleikit.

Maitland Poems, p. 158.

For me lyst wyth man nor bakie flyte,
—Nor na man will I *lakin* nor dyspyse.

Doug. Virgil, 8, 4.

Qahowbett that diuers deuote cunning clerkis
In Letyne toung has writen sindrie bulkis;
Our vnkennit knowis little of thir werkis,
More than thay do the raving of the ruikis.
Qaharfor to colyearis, carteris, & to culkis,
To Jok and Thome, my ryme salbe directit;
With cunning men howbett it wilbe lakkit.

Lyndsay's Warbie, p. 14.

2. To depreciate, to vilify, S. B.

"Agayne yhoure will and of malis
"Hely yhe releve thare pryne.
"The wene to lak, bot yhe commend
"That natyown, as yhe mak we kend."

Wyntown, ix. 12. 3.

I see that but spinning I'll never be braw,
But gae by the name of a dill or a da.
Sae lak where ye like, I shall anes shak a fa',
Afore I be dung with the spinning o't.

Song, Ross's Helmore, p. 135.

"He that lacks my mare, would buy my mare." S.
Prov., Kelly, p. 130.

It occurs in this sense in O. E.

Amongis Burgeois hane I be, dwelling at London,
And gaird Backbiting be a broker, to blame men's ware,
Whan he sold and I not, than was I ready
To lye & lours on my neyghbour, and to lak his chaffer.

P. Ploughman's Vision, Fol. 22. 6.

Sa.-G. *lack-a*, Isl. *lack-a*, Teut. *lack-en*, vituperare; Sa.-G. *lack*, Isl. *lack*, Teut. *lacke*, *laecke*, vituperium.

These terms seem originally to suggest the idea of sport; as if radically the same with Moes-G. *laik-en* *laik-en*, Isl. *laik-a*, Sa.-G. *laik-a*, ludere. As sport is often carried on at the expense of another, the Sa.-G. verb signifies, to make game of any one. Moes. *laik-en* is used in the same sense. *Bilailaiken ina*, they mocked him, Mark xv. 20.

LAK, LAKE, s. 1. Dispraise, reproach.

For thi, ilk man be off trow hardy will,
An at we do so nobill in to deid,
Off we be found no lak eftir to reid.

Wallace, ix. 513, MS.

Na manere lak to your realme sal we be,
Nor na reupr tharby to your renoune,
Be ye nor name vitir sal neuer sprede.

Doug. Virgil, 213, 22.

Qahat of his lak, as wide your fame is blaw,—
Na wretche word may depair your his name.

Palace of Honour, ii. 22.

"Shame and lak, is an usual phrase, S. B." Rudd.

2. A taunt, a scoff.

Wallace, echo said, The war clepyt my luff,
Mor bandouny I maid me for to pruff.—
Madam, he said, and veritly war seyn,
That ye me luffyt, I awcht yow luff agayn.
Thir wordis all ar nothing bot in wayn;
Sic luff as that is nothing till awance,
To tak a lak and syne get no plesance.
In spech off luff sullit ye Sotheroun ar,
Ye can we mok, suppose ye se no mar.

Wall, viii. 1407, MS.

It is corruptly printed *alak*, Perth edit.; while *liking* is substituted in other editions. It seems to have been a prov. phrase, expressive of the folly of taking the blame of anything, while one received no advantage; as we still say, "He has baith the scaith and the scorn," Prov. S. V. the v.

LAK, s. [A level or low-lying district, a plain.]

The land loun was, and lie, with lyking and love,
And for to leude by that lak thoct me levere,
Because that ther hertis in hardis coud bove.

Houlat, i. 2, MS.

Place, station? A.-S. *læg*, locus; Isl. *lega*, statio, from *legg-in*, to lie. It may indeed signify plain, as the A.-S. word also does.

LAK, adj. Bad, mean, weak, defective; comp. *lakker*, worse; superl. *lakkest*.

Wiser than I may fall in *lakker* style.

Doug. Virgil, 2. 24.

Into the mont Apenninus duelt he,
Among Lagurians pepil of his cuntré,
And not forsooth the *lakkest* verior,our,
Bot fory man and richt stalwart in stouris.

Ibid., 389. 43.

Harry the Minstrel seems to use *lakest* as signifying the weakest.

Wald we him burd, as but is to begyn;
The *lakest* schip, that is his flot within,
May sayll we down en to a duffull ded.

Wall, ix. 98, MS.

Isl. *lakt* is used in the same sense; deficientis a justa mensura, antaequo valore, G. Andr.

* LAKE, s. A small stagnant pool, Roxb. *Loch* is always used in the same district, to denote a large body of water.

This corresponds with the general sense of A.-S. *lac*, *lace*, as signifying stagnum, "a standing pool;" Sommer.

To LAKE at, v. a. 1. Expl. "To give heed to; used always with a negative, as, *He never lakit at it*, He gave no heed to it;" Orkn.

2. "To give credit to, to trust;" *ibid*.

There must be some obliquity in the use of this phrase, or a deviation from the primary signification of the radical term. It may probably be conjectured that at first it was used in a positive form. "He *lakit at it*; as allied to Isl. *laeck-a*, deprimere; Teut. *laeck-en*, diminuere, detrabere aliquid; Belg. *laek-en*, to alight, to despise; q. "so far from giving credit or heed to it, he treated it lightly."

LAKE-FISHING. V. RAISE-NET-FISHING.

LAKIE, s. An irregularity in the tides, observed in the Frith of Forth.

"In Forth there are, besides the regular ebbs and flows, several irregular motions, which the commons betwixt Alloa and Culroos (who have most diligently observed them) call the *Lakies* of Forth; by which name they express these odd motions of the river, when it ebbs and flows: for when it floweth, sometime before it be full sea, it intermisseth and ebbs for some considerable time, and after filleth till it be full sea; and, on the contrary, when the sea is ebbing, before the low water, it intermits and fills for some considerable time, and after ebbs till it be low water: and this is called a *lakie*. There are *lakies* in the river of Forth, which are in no other river in Scotland." Sibbald's Hist. Fife, p. 87.

This term appears to be used elliptically. For another mode of expression is also used.

"The tides in the river Forth, for several miles, both above and below Clackmannan, exhibit a phenomenon not to be found (it is said) in any other part of the globe. This is what the sailors call a *leaky tide*, which happens always in good weather during the neap tides," &c. P. Clackmannan, Statist. Acc., xiv. 612.

The word seems properly to denote deficiency or intermission; and may therefore be from the same origin with *Laikin*, q. v.

Probably allied to *Isl. lola-strum*, *minimus aestus maris*, q. a very small flow, a neap-tide.

LALIE, s. A child's toy, Shetl.

Isl. lalle, *pedulus*, a boy, when making his first attempts to walk out; G. Andr.

LALL, s. An inactive, handless person, Ayrs.; a *lall* has less capacity for work than a *taupie*.

Isl. lall-a, *lentè gradi*, G. Andr.; *agre ambulare*, Halderson. Hence, *lall*, the first use that children make of their feet; *lalli*, one who walks about in a tottering way. *Su.-G. lolla*, *femina fatua*, *incepta*. His remarks the affinity of Gr. *Barb. lall-è*, *stolidus*. The E. v. to *loll* seems to have a common origin.

LALLAN, adj. Belonging to the Lowlands of Scotland, S.

For all our gentles for their poets flew,
And soon'd to own that *Lallen* sang they knew.
A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 40.

To LAMB, v. a. To bring forth lambs, to yean, S.

"I wish you *lamb* in your lair, as many a good ew has done," S. Prov.; "Spoken to those who lie too long a-bed;" Kelly, p. 195.

"Tip when you will, you shall *lamb* with the leave [leave]," S. Prov.; "An allusion to sheep taking the ram, and dropping their lambs; used in company when some refuse to pay their clubs because they came but lately in, signifying that they shall pay all alike notwithstanding;" Kelly, p. 306.

"If in the spring, about *lambing* time, any person goes into the island with a dog, or even without one, the ewes suddenly take fright, and through the influence of fear, it is imagined, instantly drop down as dead, as if their brains had been pierced through with a musket bullet;" *Statist. Acc.*, (P. Kirkwall), v. 545.

"As for the sheep, I take them to be little less than they are in many places of Scotland; they *lamb* not so soon as with us, for at the end of May their lambs are not come in season." Brand's *Zetl.*, p. 75.

LAMBIE, LAMMIE, s. 1. A young lamb, S.

2. A fondling term for a lamb, without respect to its age, S.

For twaek twa hillocks the poor *lambie* lies.
Ross's Helmsie, p. 14.

3. A darling, S.

I held her to my beating heart,
My young, my smiling *lammie*!
Macneil's Poems, ii. 84.

Su. lamb-a, Germ. *lamm-en*, id.

LAMB'S-LETTUCE, s. Corn salad, an herb, S. *Valeriana locusta*, Linn.

LAMB-TONGUE, s. Corn mint, S. *Mentha arvensis*, Linn.

[LAMBA-TEIND, s.] A name given to the wool collected by the parish minister as teinds: it is now generally commuted to a money payment, Shetl.]

[LAMBER, s. Amber. V. LAMMER.]

[LAME, s.] Loam, earth, the grave, Barbour, xix. 256, Herd's Ed.]

LAME, adj. Earthen; a term applied to crockery ware.

"In the year of God i.m.v.c.xxi. yeris, in Fyndoure ane town of the Mernia, v. mylis fra Aberdene, wes found ane ancient sepulture, in quihik wer ii. *lame* piggis craftely maid with letteris ingrauit full of brynt powder, quihikis some efter that they wer handillit fel in dros." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 35, b. Urnes duae, Boeth.

A.-S. *laemen*, *scutilla*, *lam*, *lutum*, *lameoyrhta*, *figulus*, a potter; Teut. *leem*, terra *figularis*; Gl. Pex. *lemino*, *scutiles*. A *lame plate*, a plate of earthen ware, as distinguished from a wooden one, S.

"Capedo, capedinia, a *lame vessel*." Desput. Gram. B. 8, a.

***LAME, s.** Lameness, hurt.

He sayd, that he wald syl *na-tyng*.—
Thus hapnyd til hym of this *lame*.

Wyntown, viii. 35, 135.

So dyde it here to this Willame,
That left nought for dawowle and *lame*,
But folowyd his purpos ithandly,
Qwhill he had his intent playnly.

Ibid., 36, 112.

Isl. lam, *fractio*.

LAMITER, LAMETER, adj. Lame, Ayrs.

"What few elements of education—she had acquired were chiefly derived from Jenny Hirple, a *lameter* woman." The *Entail*, i. 95.

LAMITER, s. A cripple, one who is lame, S.

"Though ye may think him a *lamiter*, yet, grippie for grippie, friend, I'll wad a wether he'll gar the blude spin frae under your nails." Tales of my Landlord, i. 338.

"The *Lamiters* of Edinburgh and its vicinity are respectfully informed that a festival will be celebrated by the Ready-to-halt Fraternity, at M'Lean's Hotel, Prince's Street, on Thursday next, the 14th of September. All such Cripples and *Lamiters* as wish to consociate and dine together will please give in their names at the Hotel before the 14th instant. No Procession. W. T. Secretary.

Caledonian Merc. Sep. 9, 1820.

[LAMYT, part. pt.] Lamed, Barbour, iv. 284, Skeat's Ed.

The Edin. M.S. has *lawit*, i.e., brought low, and Herd's Ed. has *lamed*.]

[LAME, s.] A lamb.

He was ane munmoun for ane dame,
Meik in chalmere lyk ane *lame*.

Lyndsay, Hist. Sq. Meldrum, l. 234.

To LAME, v. a. To prepare wool by drawing, Shetl.

Isl. lam, *segmen semifractum*, *laam*, *lamina*; G. Andr. *Lam-a*, *debilitare*, *frangere*.

LAMENRY, s. Concubinage.

He beddit nocht richt oft, nor lay hir by,
Bot throw lichtnes did lig in *lamenry*.
Friends of Pettie, p. 30.

V. LEMAN.

LAMENT, s. 1. A sort of elegaic composition in memory of the dead, S.

Hence the title of one of Dunbar's Poems, "*Lamen* for the Deth of the Makkaris." Bann. Poems, p. 74.

2. The music to which such a composition is set, S.

"They delighted in the warlike high-toned notes of the bagpipes, and were particularly charmed with solemn and melancholy airs or *Laments* (as they call them) for their deceased friends." Col. Stewart's *Sketches*, i. 84.

LAMER, s. A thong, Teviotdale.

O. Text. *lamme, lemmer*, impedimentum, might seem allied, a thong being used as a mode of restraint.

[LAMGAMMACHY, s. A long rambling speech, incoherent talk; much senseless speaking, Banffs.]

[LAMITER, s. and adj. V. under LAME.]

LAMMAS FLUDE OR SPATE. The heavy fall of rain which generally takes place some time in the month of August, causing a swell in the waters, S.

"*Lammas Spates*, those heavy falls of rain, common about *Lammas*." Gall. Encycl.

LAMMAS-TOWER, s. A hut or kind of tower erected by the herds of a district, against the time of Lammas; and defended by them against assailants, Loth.

"All the herds of a certain district, towards the beginning of summer, associated themselves into bands, sometimes to the number of a hundred or more. Each of these communities agreed to build a tower in some conspicuous place, near the centre of their district, which was to serve as the place of their rendezvous on *Lammas* day. This tower was usually built of soda, for the most part square, about four feet in diameter at the bottom, and tapering to a point at the top, which was seldom above seven or eight feet from the ground. The name of *Lammas-towers* will remain (some of them having been built of stone) after the celebration of the festival has ceased." Trans. Ant. Soc. Scot., i. p. 194, 198.

LAMMER, LAMER, s. Amber, S.

My fair mistress, sweeter than the *lammer*,
Gif me licence to luge into your chamber.

Lyndsey, S. P. R., ii. 13.

"O wha's blood is this," he says,

"That lies in the chamber!"

"It is your lady's heart's blood;

"Tis as clear as the *lammer*."

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 181.

Also used adj. *Lammer beads*, beads made of amber, S.

Text. *lamertyn-steen*, succinum, synonym with amber, ember.

"*Bedis* [beads] of correll & *lammer*." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1548, V. 20.

As amber, when heated, emits an agreeable odour; the custom of wearing a necklace of amber, which was formerly so common, and is not yet extinct among old women—in our country, is attributed to this circumstance. In olden time, the present made by a mother to her daughter on the night of her marriage, was a set of *lammer beads*, to be worn about her neck, that, from the influence of the bed-heat on the amber, she might smell sweet to her husband.

It is not improbable that it was originally used as a charm. The ancients, at least, viewed it as efficacious in this way. Though Pliny takes no notice of its medicinal virtue, he admits its agreeable odour; ob-

serving that "the white is most redolent, and smells best." A little farther on, he adds; "True it is, that a collar of ambre beads worn about the neck of young infants, is a singular preservative unto them against secret poyson & a countercharm for witchcraft and sorcerie. Callistratus saith, that such collars are very good for all ages, and namely, to preserve as many as wears them against fantastical illusions and frights that drive folks out of their wits." Nat. Hist., B. 37, c. 3. Transl. by Holland.

LAMMER, LAMOUR, adj. Of or belonging to amber, S.

"Dinna ye think puir Jeanie's een wi' the tears in them glanced like *lamour* beads?" Heart M. Loth., i. 332.

A learned friend suggests that S. *Lammer* may be from Fr. *l'ambre*, id.

LAMMER-WINE, s. Amberwine, Clydes.

"This imaginary liquor was esteemed a sort of elixir of immortality, and its virtues are celebrated in the following infallible recipe:—

Drink as coup o' the *lammer-wine*,

An' the tear is nae mair in your e'e.

An' drink twa coups o' the *lammer-wine*.

Nae dule nor pine ye'll dree.

An' drink three coups o' the *lammer wine*,

Your mortal life's awa.

An' drink four coups o' the *lammer-wine*,

Ye'll turn a fairy ama.

An' drink five coups o' the *lammer-wine*,

O' joys ye've routh an' wale.

An' drink sax coups o' the *lammer-wine*,

Ye'll ring ower hill and dale.

An' drink seven coups o' *lammer-wine*,

Ye may dance on the milky way.

An' drink aught coups o' the *lammer-wine*,

Ye may ride on the fire-flaught bla.

An' drink nine coups o' the *lammer-wine*,

Your endday ye'll ne'er see;

An' the night hes gane, an' the day hes come,

Will never set to thee."

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May, 1820, p. 452.

Among all the properties, according to Pliny, ascribed by the ancients to amber, this of conferring immortality seems to have been totally unknown.

LAMMERMOOR LION. A sheep, Loth.

"You look like a *Lammermoor lion*,"—S. Prov.

"*Lammermoor* is a large sheep walk in the east of Scotland. The English say, An Essex Lion." Kelly, p. 380. LAMMIE. V. LAMBE.

LAMMIE SOUROCKS. The herb Sorrel, Teviotd.

Analogous perhaps to the E. name of Sheep's-sorrel, given to the *Rumex acetosella*; q. Lamb's-sorrel.

This is in fact the Lal. name, *lamba-sura*, *rumex foliis acutis*; Halderson.

LAMOO, s. Any thing that is easily swallowed, or that gives pleasure in the act of swallowing, is said to *gang down like lamoo*.

This is sometimes understood, as if *lamb wool*, S. pron. in the same manner, were meant. But the idea is repugnant to common sense. The phrase is probably of Fr. origin, from *mout*, *mout*, with the article prefixed, *le mout*, new or sweet wine; also, wort.

It may be doubted, whether this phrase has not a reference to *Lamb's wool*, in another sense than that which would occur at first sight. "The *Wassel Bowl*," says Warton, "is Shakspeare's Gossip's Bowl. The composition was ale, nutmeg, sugar, toast, and roasted crabs or apples. It was also called *Lamb's Wool*."

Edis. of Milton, 1788, p. 51. Polwhill, in his *Old English Gentleman*, p. 117, speaking of the bowl drunk at the New Year says;

It welcomed with *Lamb's Wool* the rising year.

Vallancy, in his usual mode, gives this an Irish origin. "The first day of November was dedicated to the angel presiding over fruits, seeds, &c., and was therefore named *La Masribhal*, that is, the day of the apple fruit, and being pronounced *Lamasool*, the English have corrupted the name to *Lamb's Wool*." Collect. De Rob. Hib. iii. 459.

To LAMP, LEMP, v. a. To beat, to strike, or flog, S. B.

Test. *lemp-en*, id. *inspingere*; *quassando et concutendo quassum radius tractare*; *lemp-halen*, colaphos infligere, Kilian.

To LAMP, v. a. To go quickly, by taking long steps, Loth., [Clydes.]

"It was all her father's own fault, that let her run leaping about the country, riding on bare-backed nags, and never settling to do a turn of work within doors, unless it were to dress dainties at dinner-time for his ain kyts." *Monastery*, iii. 205.

Lampin Tibbie Deemster saw us

Tak a kindly kiss or twa;

Syne awa she bang'd to blaw us,

Mummeling what she heard an' saw.

Remains of the Old and Gall. Song, p. 104.

Fowk frae every door came lemping,

Maggie curst them ane and a'.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 9.

[The parts *lampin*, *lempit*, are also used by Wilson and are still in use in the districts named.]

LAMP, s. A long and heavy step, Lanarks.; synon. *Blad*, Dumfr.

LAMPER, s. One who takes long and heavy steps, Lanarks.

To LAMP, v. n. The ground is said to *lamp*, or to be *lampin*, when it is covered with that kind of cobwebs which appear after dew or slight frost, S. B.

Perhaps from Test. *lamps*, lint, spun flax; because the ground appears as if covered with the finest threads.

LAMPER EEL. A lamprey, Galloway.

"*Lamper eels*—common in spring wells during summer." Gall. Encycl. V. RAMPAR EEL.

LAMPET, LEMPET, s. The limpet, a shell-fish; which adheres to rocks washed by the sea, S. Lat. *lepas*, id.

Butter, new chais, and bair in May,

Onions, cockills, curdis and quhay,

Lepetaria, *lempettis*, muscillis in shells,

Grass leiks, and all sic men may say,

Suppos sum of thame sourly smellis.

Scott. Chron. & P., iii. 162. Bann. MS.

"He—stuck like a *lampet* to a rock—a perfect double of the Old Man of the Sea, who I take to have been the greatest bore on record." St. Roman, iii. 106.

Kilian gives the name of *lompes* to a species of fish of the *holothuriscus* kind.

LAMSONS, n. pl. A term used to denote the expenses of the Scots establishment at Campvere; or rather the expenses incurred by those who were sent over, in their passage.

"Many ways had been projected for the payment of your *lamsons*; but all had failed." Baillie's Lett., ii. 334. This letter is addressed to Mr. Spang at Campvere.

The word is probably corr. from A.-S. *land-socn*, Germ. *land-suchung*, transmigratio.

[LAN, s. Land, Clydes. V. LAND.]

LANCE, s. A surgeon's lancet, S.

[To LANCE, v. a. To open with a lancet, to let blood, Clydes., Banffs.]

*LAND, s. A "clear level place in a wood." Gl. Wynt.

The kyng and that lord alsu
To-gydder rad, and nane but tha,
Fere in the wode, and thare thai fand
A fayre brade land and a plesand.

Wynetown, vii. l. 50.

Fr. *lande*, a wild or shrubby plain; C. B. *lan*, a plain; O. E. *lawnd*, mod. *laun*.

LAND, s. A hook in the form of the letter S; S. B.

LAND, s. The country; *on land*, *to land*, in the country.

"That na indwellar within burgh nor *land*, purchases ony lordschip in oppressoun of his nichtbouris." Acts, Ja. II., 1457, c. 88. Edit. 1566.

"That this be done alsweill in burrowes, as *on lande* throw all the realme." Acts Ja. I., 1425, c. 76. Ibid.

"That the sould statutus and ordinancis maid of befoir, baith to burgh and to *land*—be obseruit." Acts Ja. IV., 1401, c. 55. Ibid.

A.-S. *land*, rus, the country; Sz.-G. id. In oppositione ad civitatem notat rus, Ihre; *landslag*, the law of the country, as opposed to *stadslag*, that of the city. Belg. *land*, id. whence *land-rost*, a country sheriff, *land-huse*, a country house, *land-road*, the council of the country.

LAND, s. A house consisting of different stories; but always denotes the whole building. It most commonly signifies building, including different tenements, S.

"From confinement in space, as well as imitation of their old allies the French (for the city of Paris seems to have been the model of Edinburgh), the houses were piled to an enormous height; some of them amounting to twelve storeys. These were denominated *lands*." Arnot's Hist. Edin., p. 241.

This seems only a secondary and oblique sense of the word, as originally denoting property in the soil or a landed estate; a house being not less heritable property than the other. The name of the proprietor was often given to the building; as signifying, perhaps, that this was the heritable property of such a one. *Estate*, in a similar manner, denotes property in general, whether movable or immovable.

"In the actione—aganis Wilyaim Fery for the wrangwise occupatioun of diueras housis, that is to say, a hal, a chavmir, a kychein, twa loftis, twa sellaria, ane inner house, with a loft abone, & ane vnder sellar, lying in the burgh of Edinburgh, on the north side of the strete,—betuix the *land* of John Paterson & the *land* of Nicol Spedy on the est." Act. Audit., A. 1452, p. 107.

"That—the annuellar, hanand the ground annuell vpon any brint *land*, quhilk is or beis reparellit,—that makis na contributioun to the bigging of the samin,

sell want the next part of the annuell," &c., A. 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 431.

—"Gif thair beis any coninnet fear or liferentor of any brint land," &c. *Ibid.*

The act indeed is entitled, "Of the Articles—twiching the brint *landis* and tenementis within the Burgh of Edinburgh and vthers burghs and townis within the realme of Scotland, brint be the auld inimele of England."

—"By the way, they call a floor a *house*; the whole building is called a *land*; an alley—is a *wynde*; a little court, or a turn-again alley, is a *close*; a round stair-case, a *turnpike*; and a square one goes by the name of a *skale-stair*." Burt's Letters, i. 63.

The definitions here are not quite correct. The term *close* is indiscriminately applied to an open and to a blind alley. The former is sometimes more particularly denominated, "a throughgang *close*." V. *Close*.

To LAND, *v. a. and n.* 1. To end, to terminate, S. Callander's MS.

Notes on Ithra, *vo. Lacada*, appellere; pertinere.

But our term is merely a metaph. use of the E. *v.*, from the idea of terminating a voyage. *How did ye land? How did the business terminate? q. How did ye come to land?*

[2. To set down, to throw; to alight, to be set down or thrown; as, "He *landit* me on the braid o' my back," S.]

LAND, LANDIN, LAN'EN, *s.* That portion of a field which a band of reapers take along with them at one time, Loth., Dumfr.; *synon.* *Win*, Clydes.

Of Gath'ers next, awruly bands
Do spread themselves athwart the *Lands*;
And sair they green to try their hands
Among the sheaves. *The Har'st Rig*, st. 25.

"*Len-en*, the end of ridges;" Gall. Encycl.

The complete sameness of idea with that conveyed by *Win* obviously refers us to *Isl. landwinna*, opera rustica, as the origin. Teut. *landwin*, *landwinner*, agricola, *landwinninge*, agricultura; from *land*, ager, terra, and *win-en*, colere agrum, A.-S. *winn-an*, laborare, used in the same sense; *win*, labor. *Isl. winn-a*, laborare, *winna*, opera, labor.

LAND OF THE LEAL. V. LEIL.

LAND of the leal. The state of departed souls, especially that of the blessed.

I'm wearin awa, John,
I'm wearin awa, man,
I'm wearin awa, John,
To the land of the leal.

Old Song.

This is a simple and beautiful periphrasis for expressing the state of the *just*; as intimating, that he who enjoys their society, shall suffer no more from that multiform *deceit* which so generally characterizes men in this world. V. LEAL.

[LANDAR, *s.* A laundress, Barbour, xvi. 373. Fr. *lavandière*.]

LANDBIRST, LAND-BRYST, *s.* "The noise and roaring of the sea towards the shore, as the billows break or burst on the ground," Rudd. But it properly signifies not the

noise itself, but the cause of it; being equivalent to the English term *breakers*.

In hy thai put thaim to the se,
And rowyt fast with all thair mayne:
Bot the wynd wes thaim agayne,
That swa hey gart the land-bryst ryan,
That thai moucht weid the se na wyan.

Barbour, iv. 444, MS.

Rynaris ran rede on spate with wattir broun,
And burnis harlis all thare bankis down;
And landbirst rumbland rudely with sic bere,
Sa loud neuir rummyst wyld lyoun nor bere.

Doug. Virgil, v. 300, 26.

The prynce Tarchon can the schore behald,
There as him thocht suld be na sandis schald,
Nor yit na land birst lippering on the wallis.

Ibid., 325, 51.

The ingenious Mr. Ellis renders this, "land-springs, accidental torrents;" Spec. E. P., i. 389. It may perhaps bear this sense in the second passage quoted. But in the other two, it is applied to the sea.

Teut. *berst-en*, *borst-en*, rumpt, frangi; crepare; primarily denoting the act of breaking, and secondarily the noise caused by it; *Isl. brist-a*, Su.-G. *brist-a*, whence *brist*, *brist*, fragor; nearly allied to the idea suggested by E. *breakers*.

LANDE-ILL, *s.* Some kind of disease.

"And alas the *lande ill*—was so violent that thar deit ma that yere than eair thar deit ouden in pestilens or yit in ony vthir seikness in Scotland." Addic. to Scot. Croniklis, p. 4.

Perhaps a disease of the loins; Teut. *lende*, lumbus.

LANDERS. *Lady Landers*, the name given to the insect called the *Lady-bird*, *Lady Fly*, E. "Lady-couch, or Lady-Cow, North;" Gl. Grose. The *coccinella bipunctata*, C. *quinque-punctata*, and C. *septem-punctata*, of Linn. all go by the same name.

I am indebted to a literary friend for the following account:—

"When children get hold of this insect, they generally release it, calling out;

Lady, Lady Landers!
Flee away to Flanders!

The English children have a similar rhyme.

Lady-bird, Lady-bird, fly away home;
Your house is on fire, your children at home.

These rude, but humane couplets, very generally secure this pretty little insect from the clutches of children. It is very useful in destroying the aphides that infect trees. For the Eng. rhyme, V. Linn. Transact. V.

In the North of S. there is a third rhyme, which dignifies the insect with the title of *Dr. Ellison*.

Dr. Dr. Ellison, where will I be married!
East, or west, or south or north!
Take ye flight, and fly away.

It is sometimes also knighted, being termed *Sir Ellison*. In other places it is denominated *Lady Ellison*. We learn from Gay, that the *Lady-fly* is used by the vulgar in E. in a similar manner for the purpose of divination.

This *Lady-fly* I take from off the grass,
Whose spotted back might scarlet red surpass.
"Fly, Lady-bird, north, south, or east, or west,
Fly, where the man is found that I love best."

Pastorals.

This insect seems to have been a favourite with different nations; and to have had a sort of patent of honour. In Sw. it is called *Jung fru Marias gullhona*,

i.e., the Virgin Mary's gold hen; also, *Jung fru Marie* (gold-keeper), the Virgin Mary's key-servant, q. house-keeper. It has another designation not quite so honourable, *Laetferdig hene*, wanton quean. It would appear that both our names and those used in E. refer to the Virgin, who, in times of Popery, was commonly designated *Our Lady*; as is still the case in Popish countries.

She added, laughingly, "And so ye thought I was marvelling at the red mantle o' the *leddy-lannera*!" *Spawwife*, ii. 8.

The rhyme, as used by children in Clydes., is thus given more fully.

"When any of our children lights upon one of these insects, it is carefully placed on the open palm of the hand, and the following metrical jargon is repeated, till the little animal takes wing and flies away:—

Lady, Lady Lannera,
Lady, Lady Lannera,
Tak up your clow about your head,
An' see awa to Flannera.
Flee over firth, and flee over fall,
Flee over pale and rinnan' well,
Flee over muir, and flee over mead,
Flee over livan, flee over dead,
Flee over corn, an' flee over lee,
Flee over river, flee over sea,
Flee ye east, or flee ye west,
Flee till him that lo'es me best."

Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 326.

As the ingenious writer of this article has observed, it appears that "this beautiful little insect,—still a great favourite with our peasantry," had formerly been "used for divining one's future helpmeet," though not now, as far as he can learn, viewed as subservient to this purpose.

This insect is also called the *King*, and *King Colowea*, *Meerns*, *Aberd.*

When children have caught one, which they believe it would be criminal to kill, they repeat these lines,

King, King Colowea,
Tak up your wings and flee awa',
O'er land, and o'er sea;
Tell me where my love can be.

As so many titles of honour have been given to this favourite insect, shall we suppose that ours has a similar origin; from Teut. *land-her*, regulus, a petty prince? It being sometimes addressed as a male, sometimes as a female, the circumstance of *lady* being prefixed, can determine nothing as to the original meaning of the term conjoined with it.

LAND-GATES, adv. Towards the interior of a country; q. taking the *gait* or road in-
land, S. B.

And she ran off as rain'd as any deer;
Landgates unto the hills she took the gate,
After the night was gloom'd and growing late.
Ross's Helenor, p. 95.

In signification, this term resembles *Landwart*.

LAND-HORSE, s. The horse on the ploughman's left-hand; q. the horse that treads the unploughed *land*, S. B.

LANDIER, s. An andiron, Fr.

"Brazen works, sic as *Landiers*, *Chandeliers*, *Bassons*," &c. *Rates*, A. 1611.

LANDIMAR, s. 1. A land-measurer.

"But it is necessary, that the measurers of land, called *Landimera*, in Latin, *Agri mensura*, obscure and keeps a just relation betwixt the length and the breadth of the measures, quhilk they use in measuring of landes." *Skene*, Verb. Sign. vo. *Particula*.

This word is here used improperly. For it is evidently the same with A.-S. *landimere*, *langemere*, which denotes a boundary or limit of land, Su.-G. *landamaere*, Isl. *landamaeri*, id., from *land* and *mere*, Su.-G. *maere*, Belg. *meerr*, a boundary. In this sense, the E. use *meers* for a landmark. *Landimere* is by Cowel rendered measures of land. L. B. *Landimera*. Thre views Gr. *μειρε*, *divido*, as the origin.

2. A march or boundary of landed property, *Aberd.*

To *Ride the Landimeres*, to examine the marches, *ibid.*, *Lanarks.*

Once in seven years the magistrates of Aberdeen have to this day been in use to go round all the limits of their burgh and country lands to the extent of many miles. This is called *Riding the Landimeres*. In *Lanarks.* this is done every year. The day in which the procession is made is called *Landimere's day*. When they come in their progress, to the river Mouse, every one in the procession who has not passed this way before, must submit to a ducking in the stream. This is also called *Landmark Day*, q. v.

LANDIN', s. The termination of a ridge; a term used by reapers in relation to the ridge on which they are working, S. V. *LAND*, *LANDIN'*.

LANDIS-LORDE, LANDSLORDE, s. A landlord.

"That all *Landis-lordes* and *Baillies* of the landes on the *Bordours*, and in the *Hie-landes*, quhair broken men has dwelt, or presently dwellis,—sall be charged to finde sufficient caution and covertie;—That the *Landis-lordes* and *Baillies*, upon quhais landis, and in quhais jurisdiction they dwell, sall bring and present the persones compleined upon." *Acts*, Ja. VI., 1587, c. 93. *Murray*.

[*LANDIT*, *pret.* and *part.* V. *LAND*, v.]

[*LANDIT*, *adj.* Possessing land, S.]

LANDLASH, s. A great fall of rain, accompanied with high wind, *Lanarks.*; q. the *lashing* of the *land*.

When comes the *landlash* wi' rain an swash,
I coud on the rowan' spait,
And airt its way by bank an' brae,
Fulfilan' my lave or hate.

Mermaid of Clyde, *Edin. Mag.*, May 1820.

LAND-LOUPER, s. A vagabond; one who frequently flits from one place or country to another. It usually implies that the person does so in consequence of debt, or some misdemeanour, S. *synon.* *scamp*.

Land-louper, like *skouper*, ragged *rouper*, like a raven.

Potwart, *Watson's Coll.*, iii., p. 30.

Heh, Sirs! what cairds and tinklers come,
An' neer-do-weel horse-coupers;
An' spae-wives fenyng to be damb,
Wi' a' siclike *landloupers*!

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 27.

Teut. *land-looper*, erro *vagus*, *multivagus*, *vagabundus*, *Kilian*. This sense is quite different from that given by *Johns.* of E. *landloper*. This word is however, by *Blount*, rendered "a vagabond, or a rogue that runs up and down the country."

Shouper most probably has a similar sense; from *Isl. chop-a*, *discurrere*. Perhaps *Moes-G. stev-lan*, *ire*, is radically allied.

This word occurs in O. E.

"Peter Warbeck had been from his childhood such a wanderer, or (as the king called him) such a *land-loper*, as it was extreme hard to hunt out his nest and parents. Neither could any man by company or conversing with him, be able to say or detect well what he was, he did so fit from place to place." Bacon's *Hist. Hen. VII Works*, iii. 448-9.

LAND-LOUPING, *adj.* Rambling, migratory, shifting from one place to another, *S.*

"Yes, the laws of our own land, defective as they are at present, have declared these *land-louping* villains impudent sturdy beggars, and idle vagabond rascals." Player's *Scourge*, p. 1.

"I cannot think it an unlawfu' thing to pit a bit trick on sic a *land-louping* scoundrel, that just lives by tricking honest folk." *Antiquary*, ii. 293.

LANDMAN, *s.* An inhabitant of the country, as contradistinguished from those who live in burghs; or perhaps rather a farmer.

"The tounne is hauey marmowrit be the *land-men*, that the wittell byaris of the markatt scattis thame gryttie," &c. *Aberd. Reg. V. SCOTT*, v.

A.-S. *land-man*, *terrae homo*, *colonus*. Teut. *id. agricola*, *agricultor*; Su.-G. *landzman*, *ruricola*; *Isl. landmadur*, *incola*.

LAND-MAN, *s.* A proprietor of land.

Bot *kirk-mennis cursit substance semis sweet*
Till *land-men*, with that leud bard-lyme are kyttit.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 190, st. 20.

In the Gothic laws *landzman* signifies an inhabitant of the country; A.-S. *landman*, *terrigena*, *Somn*. But it is more immediately connected with *Isl. lender man*, Su.-G. *laena-men*, *nobiles terrarum Domini*, vel a *Rege terris Praefecti*, G. *Andr.*; according to Verel. those who held lands in fee. Ihre defines *laeneman*, *landdirman*, as denoting one who held lands of the king, on condition of military service. He derives it from *laen*, *teudum*; vo. *Laena*.

[LAND-MASTER, *s.* A landlord, a proprietor of land, *Shetl.*]

LAND-METSTER, *s.* Land-measurer, *Argylls*.

"The Moderator—administered the oath *de fidei* to—John Currie, *land-metster*, and instructed said John Currie to measure out one half acre, in the meantime, on a field called *Faalin*,—as site for manse and office-houses." *Law Case*, *Rev. D. Macarthur*, 1822.

LANDRIEN, *adv.* In a straight course, directly; implying the idea of expedition as opposed to delay or taking a circuitous course; *He came rinnin landrien*, He came running directly. *I cam landrien*, I came expressly with this or that intention, *Selkirk. Roxb.*

It might seem to be an old Goth. word, allied to *Isl. land*, *terra*, and *renn-a*, *rumpere*; as alluding to waves breaking on the shore, (like *Land-bird*, q. v.), or *rinn-a*, *currere*, q. to run to land, a term borrowed from the sea-faring life. But as it is occasionally pron. *landriht*, and as snow is said to be *land-driven* or *land-dri'en*, when drifted by the wind after it has fallen to

the ground, I have no doubt that the idea is borrowed from the violence of the *drift*; especially as in the southern counties *dri'en* is the vulgar pronunciation of *driven*; and the phrase "like *drift land dri'en*," is often used to denote velocity of motion. *Drift* is a common metaphor through *S.* *He lees like drift*; He tells lies with the greatest volubility.

[LAND-SETTING, *s.* Land-letting, *S.]*

• **LANDSLIP**, *s.* A quantity of soil which *slips* from a declivity, and is precipitated into the hollow below, *Mearns*.

"In general, through the whole extent of this course, springs of water from the circumjacent grounds were continually oozing to the banks, and forming into marshes and quagmires: which, from time to time, burst, and were precipitated by *landslips*, into the river." *Agr. Surv. Kincard.*, p. 324.

LANDSMARK-DAY, the day on which the marches are rode, *Lanarks*.

"The other [custom] is the riding of the marches, which is done annually upon the day after Whitsunday fair, by the magistrates and burgesses, called here the *landmark* or *langemark* day, from the Saxon *lange-mark*." *Stat. Acc. F. Lan.*, xv. 45, 46.

The A.-S. word referred to must be *land-gemercu*, the same with *land-mearc*, *terrae limites*, *finis*.

A similar custom is observed in London. The boys of the different charity schools, accompanied by the parish officers and teachers, go annually round the boundaries of their respective parishes, and, as it is called, "beat the bounds" with long wicker wands.

LAND-STAIL, *s.* The part of a dam-head which connects it with the land adjoining.

"Sir Patrick craved power to affix the *land-stail* of his dam-head on the other side of the river, whereof Linthill has either right or commonty." *Fountainh.* i. 313.

Land and A.-S. *stael*, Su.-G. *staelle*, *locus*, q. *land-place*.

LAND-STANE, *s.* A stone found among the soil of a field, *Berwicks*.

"In all free soils, numerous stone, provincially termed *land-stones*, are found of various sizes, from the smaller gravel up to several pounds weight, and often in vast abundance." *Agr. Surv. Berw.*, p. 35.

LANDTIDE, *s.* The undulating motion in the air, as perceived in a droughty day; the effect of evaporation, *Clydes. Summer-couts*, *synon.*

They scoopit owre a dowie waste,

Whar flower had never blawn,

Whar the dew ne'er scanc't, nor the *landtids* danc'd,

Nor rain had ever fawn.

Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 328.

Q. the *tide* that floats on the *land* or ground, from the resemblance of the exhalations to the motion of the waves of the sea.

LAND-TRIPPIT, *s.* The sand-piper, a bird. *Galloway*.

"The sea-fowls are sand-pipers, here called *land-trippers*," &c. *P. Kirkcudbright, Statist. Acc.*, xi. 14.

LANDWARD, **LANDART**, **LANDUART**, *adj.*

1. Inland, of or belonging to the country; as opposed to burghs.

"The maist ancient nobilis that has bene in ald tymis, the detestit vrbanis, and desirit to lyve in villegis and landwart townis to be schepherdis." *Compl. S.*, p. 68.

2. Having the manners of the country, rustic, boorish, S.

But, bred up far frae shining courts,
In meekland glens, where nought I see,
But now and then some landwart laze,
What sounds polite can flow from me!
Ramsey's Works, l. 102.

"This idea of rusticity," as Sir J. Sinclair observes, "seems to have been taken from a notion, that the interior parts of the country are more barbarous and uncivilized than those of the sea-coast." *Observ.*, p. 108.

The term *landwart*, however, as used by itself, has no reference to the sea-coast, but merely to the country.

A literary friend remarks, that, being opposed to a town or burgh, it hence signifies rude or unpolished; as in *Lak. celtis* from *civis*, *rusticus* from *rus*; and in *Gr. derunk*, *urbanus*, *civilis*, *scitus*, from *deru*, *urba*.

This term is sometimes used adverbially.

"And thay that as beis fundin, hane a certane takin to landwart of the schireffis, and in burrowis of aldermen and bailleis." *Acts*, Ja. I., 1424, c. 46, edit. 1566.

"To burrow and landwart" is the common distinction used in our laws.

"Far to the landwart, out o' sight o' the sea, is a common phrase among the fishermen on the coasts of Fife and Angus." *Gl. Compl.*

It sometimes occurs as a s.

"At last scho was delyverit of ane son namit Walter, quhilk within few yeris became ane vailyeant & lusty man, of greter courage & spreit than ony man that was marit in landwart, as he was." *Bellend. Cron.*, b. xii. c. 5, *Bar. Boeth.*

A.-S. *land*, *rus*, and, *weard*, *versus*, toward the country. V. *LAND*.

LAND-WASTER, s. A prodigal, a spend-thrift, Clydes.

LANDWAYS, adv. By land, overland, as opposed to conveyance by sea.

"He lists a number of brave gentlemen to serve in the said guards, well horsed, and he has them landways to London, and from thence transported them by sea over into France." *Spalding*, l. 20.

Test. *land-wegh*, inter *terrestre*.

To *LANE*, v. n. [To lie.]

I may not go with the, quhat wil thou mair?
Sa with the I bid nocht for to lane,
I am full red that I cum never againe.

Priests of Peblis, l. 41.

Leave? *Gl. Pink.* I have been inclined to view this as bearing the sense of *coweal*. But it seems the same with *layne*; merely signifying *not to lie*, to tell the truth; "a common expletive," as Sir W. Scott has observed. It occurs frequently in Sir Tristrem—

May, moder, nought to layne,
This that thi brother slough. P. 94.

In the same sense we may understand the following passages:

Moore allegiance lele, in lede nocht to lane it,
Off Aristotie, and all men, schairplye thai schewe.
Houlate, l. 21, *M.S.*

For the quhilk this lordis, in lede nocht to lane it,
He besocht of socour, as soverane in saille,
That that wald pray Nature his present to renew.

Ibid., ill. 17, *M.S.*

In one place it seems to signify *conceal*:

From the lady we will not lane,
That ye are now come home again.

Sir Egeir, p. 14.

V. *LAYNE*, s.

LANE, n. A loan; or perhaps gift.

The third wolf is men of heretage;
As lordis that has landis be Godis lane.

Henryson, Bann. P., p. 120, st. 19.

"That name of his liegis tak vpown hand—to tak ony greittor profit or annual rent for the lane of money—bot ten for the hundreth." *Acts* Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 120.

Su.-G. *laan*, *donum*, *concessio*, from *laer-a*, *laan-a*, to lend, to give.

Ihre (vo. *Laena*) mentions the very phrase which occurs here as of great antiquity, and as applied by the peasants of the north to all the fruits of the field.

Annotabo,—omnia cœrealia dona a rusticis nostris appellari *guds laan*, quod proprie notat Dei donum. Antiquitatem phraseos testatur Hist. Alex. M.

The fylfa sik sea of Guds laane:

Ita se opulent Dei munere, hoc est, cibo potuque.

Tent. *leen*, also, is rendered, *praedium clientelare vel beneficiarium*, *colonia*, *feudum*; Kilian.

LANE, s. 1. A brook of which the motion is so slow as to be scarcely perceptible, Galloway, Lanarks. Expl. "the hollow course of a large rivulet in meadow-ground," Dumfr.

2. Applied to those parts of a river or rivulet, which are so smooth as to answer this description, Galloway.

Ial. *lon*, *intermissio*, also *stagnum*; *lon-a*, *stagnare*; *lan-a*, *tepecera*, *tabescere*. But perhaps it is still more nearly allied to *laena*, *locus maris vel stagni*, a tempestate immunis, ob interpositos et objectos montes; Halderson. *Blaerglaena* is used in the same sense; *Siaelon*, a pool of this kind in the sea-shore. A literary friend refers to *Gr. ληνος*, *lacus*, *canalis*.

LANE, part. pa. [Prob. laid, or smeared.]

"Grantit be vmquhile king James the second—to the said burgh of Kirkcudbright—power to by and sell lane skynes, hydes, and all vther kynd of merchandice." *Acts* Cha. I., Ed. 1814, v. 524.

This, I apprehend, has the same signification with *laid*, as now used. Skinners call those *laid skins*, that are bought with all the tar and grease on them, with which they had been beameared for the defence of the sheep through the winter; q. *lain*.

LANE, adj. Lone, alone.

Think ye it nocht ane blest band that bindis so fast,
That none unto it adew may say bot the deithe lane!
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 46.

Hence the phraseology, *his lane*, *hir lane*, *their lane*, &c., S.

The cadger clime, new cleikit from the creill,
And ladds uploips to lordships all their lane.
Montgomery, M.S. Chron. S. P., ill. 499.

There me they left, and I, but any mair,
Gatowards my lane, unto the glen gan fare.
Ross's Helenore, p. 31.

By a peculiar idiom in the S. this is frequently conjoined with the pronoun; as *his lane*, *her lane*, *my lane*; sometimes as one word, *himlane*;

He—quait, aside the fire himlane,
Was harmless as the soukin' wean.
Picken's Poems, l. 8.

Gavin Douglas uses *myne alane*. V. *ALANE*.

Hence the phrase, *It lene*. This is the idiom of Angus for *the lane* in other counties.

Then Nery says, I see a house *it lene*,
But far nor near of house maik spy I nane.

Rae's Helmore, p. 75.

LANELY, LANELIE, adj. Lonely, South and West of S.

The hare, in mony an amorous whad,
Did sear the grass out-through,
And far, far in a *lanely* wood,
I heard the cushat coo.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 376.

"Being a *lanely* widow-woman, I was blate amang strangers in the boat." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 38.

To court the Muse's help in sang,
Wad gi'e me fouth o' pleasure;—
Or, in some *lanely* rustic bower,
To tune the lyre unson.

Pieken's Poems, 1788, p. 56.

LANELINESS, s. Loneliness, S. O.

LANERLY, adj. The same with *Lanely*, Ayra. apparently from an improper use of *Alanerly*.

—"Purposing—to devise—in what manner she should take revenge upon the prodigate prodigal for having thought so little of her principle, merely because she was a *lanerly* widow bent with age and poverty." *E. Gilhaize*, ii. 202.

The same use of the term occurs *ibid.*, p. 265.

LANESOME, adj. Lonely, S.

"Stately and green in your bonny bonny ranks—green wi' yere simmer livery were ye when I first saw this *lanesome* glen." *Blackw. Mag.*, June 1820, p. 283.

"I wud like to die here, up in my ain bit garret, for a' my freens are now dead, and I am a *lanesome* body on the yerth." *M. Lyndsay*, p. 282.

This may merely be an abbrev. of *alane*, q. v. *Seren.*, however, derives *E. lone* from *lal. lein-a*, occultare, *leina*, latebrae. He mentions as synon. *Sw. loenligt*; clandestina, abditus.

[LANESOMNESS, LANESUMNESS, s. Loneliness, Clydes. More generally used than *laneliness*.]

To LANG, v. n. To long, S.

When they had eaten, and were straitly pang'd,
To hear her answer Bydby greatly *lang'd*.
And Lindy did na keep her lang in pain.

Rae's Helmore, p. 52.

Germ. *lang-en*, A.-S. *laeng-ian*, Su.-G. *lang-ta*, desiderare.

This is a secondary sense of the v. which signifies to draw, to draw out, to protract. It has this signification in other dialects; A.-S. *lang-ian*, *ge-laeng-an*, *Alom. lang-en*, Germ. *lang-en*, trahere, protrahere, prolongare.

To LANG, v. n. To belong, to become, to be proper or suitable.

He is na man, of swyik a kynd
Cummys, bot of the dawylis strynd,
That can nothyr do na say
Than *langis* to trowth and gud fay.

Wyntoun, vi. 18. 320.

— — — — — Forgae there face is sett reddie,
All dantyis *langand* till aye kingis feist.

Doug. Virgil, v. 185. 37.

Let thame command, and we sall furvis here
The true graith, the workman, and the wrichtis,
And all that to the schippis *langis* of richtis.

Ibid., 373. 40.

Sometimes it is used without a prep.

And hir besoch, that sche will in thy node
Hir counselle gave to thy wefare and spede;
And that sche will, as *langit* hir office,
Be thy gude lady, help and counselloure.

King's Quair, iii. 41.

Germ. *lang-en*, pertinere.

Wachter views this as a metaphorical sense of *lang-en*, tangere, to touch; "because," he says, "things pertaining to us resemble those which are *contiguous*, i.e., which nearly touch us." But, although this learned writer seems disposed to view *lang-en*, tangere, as radically different from *lang-en*, trahere: the former appears to be merely a secondary sense of the latter. Objects are said to *touch* each other, when the one is so drawn out, or extended, as to make the nearest possible approximation to the other.

LANG, LANGE, adj. 1. Long, S. Yorks.

Eftyr all this Maximiane
Agayne the empyre wald have tane;
And for that cause, in-tyl gret stryfe
He lode a *lange* tyme of hys lyfe
Wyth Constantyns sonnys thre,
That analyd to that ryawt.

Wyntoun, v. 10. 478.

To think *lang*, to become weary, especially in waiting for any object; evidently an elliptical phrase, q. to think the time long.

O wow! quo' he, were I as free,
As first when I saw this country
How blyth and merry wad I be!
And I wad never think *lang*.

Gabrielusye-man, Rilson's S. Songs, i. 165.

Lang is used in the same sense in almost all the northern languages.

2. Continual, incessant; as, "the *lang* din o' a schule," i.e., school, Aberd.

This appears to be formed from the v., as originally signifying, to draw out. The primary idea is undoubtedly length as to extension of bodies. It is applied to time only in a secondary sense.

LANG, adv. Long, for a long time.

Lang assegeand thaire thal lay.

Wyntoun, viii. 37. 159.

I *lang* has thought, my youthfu' friend,
A something to have sent you,
Tho' it should serve nae other end
Than just a kind memento.

Burns, iii. 208.

LANG, s. 1. *Mony a lang*, for a long time, Ang.

— — — — — Was ye a-feld that day,
Fan the wild Ketrin ca'd your gudea away!
Na, na, she says, I had na use to gang
Unto the glen to herd this *mony a lang*.

Rae's Helmore, p. 31.

2. *At the lang*, at length, South of S.

"*At the launge*, I stervallit backe, and, lowten downe, set mai nebb to aye gell in the dor." *Hogg's Wint. Tales*, ii. 41.

[3. *The lang and the short*, the result, consequence, outcome; as, "*The lang and the short* o' his ten years' law plea was ruin to him an' his," S.]

LANG-BOARD, s. The long table used in a farm-house, at which master and servants were wont to sit at meat, Loth.

M

—A' the langbeard now does grane,
 WT swains o' hale—
The Har'el Rig, st. 137.
 They a' thrang round the lang beard now
 Where there is meat for ilka mou'.
Farmer's Ho', st. 62.

LANG-BOWLS, *s. pl.* A game, much used in Angus, in which heavy leaden bullets are thrown from the hand. He who flings his bowl farthest, or can reach a given point with fewest throws, is the victor.

LANG-CRAIG, *s.* 1. A name given to an onion that grows all to the stalk, while the bulb does not form properly, *S.*; *q. long neck.*

2. A cant term for a purse, *Aberd.*

O! had ye seen, w' what a weaf' frown,
 He drew lang Craig, and tauld the sculky down.
Shirry's Poems, p. 25.

[**LANG-CRAIGIT**, *adj.* Long-necked; as, "the lang-craigit heron," (*Ardea major*, *Lin.*) *S.*

LANG DAYS. *Afore lang days*, ere long, *Ang.*
 We's hae ye coupled them *afore lang days*.
Scott's Helenore, p. 32.

Here *Lang* is used in the sense of remote.

LANG HALTER TIME. A phrase formerly in use, in *Loth.* at least, to denote the season of the year, when, the fields being cleared, travellers and others claimed a right of occasional pasturage.

"The country was very little inclosed.—At Dalkeith fair, when the crops were off the ground, it was called—*lang halter time*. The cattle during the fair, got leave to stray at large." *Nicol's Advent.*, p. 203.

[**LANG-HEAD**, *s.* A person of superior mind, shrewd and far-seeing, *Clydes.*]

LANG-HEADIT, *adj.* Having a great stretch of understanding, having much foresight, *S.*

"Then he's no an auld-farran lang-headit chield as never took up the trade o' kateeran in our time." *Rob Roy*, ii. 299.

He's a langheadit fellow, that Hector MacNeill.
Picken's Poems, ii. 131.

LANG-KAIL, *s.* Coleworts not shorn, *S.*

And there will be langkail and pottage,
 And bannocks of barley meal.
Ritson's 2. Songs, i. 208.

She wadnae eat nae bacon,
 She wadnae eat nae beef,
 She wadnae eat nae lang-kail,
 For fylling o' her teeth.

Hard's Coll., ii. 212.

The Islanders use the same word, but as denoting chopped coleworts; *langkail*, minimal oleracium.

V. KAIL.

[**LANG-LIP**, *s.* 1. A name for "the sulks;" sulkeness, *Clydes.*, *Banffs.*

2. A person of a sulky, morose nature, *Clydes.*]

[**LANG-LIPPIT**, *adj.* Sulky, morose, melancholic, *ibid.*]

LANG-LUGGED, **LANG-LUGGIT**, *adj.* Quick of hearing, given to gossiping, *S.*

"I'll tell ye that after we are done wi' our supper, for it will may be no be sae weel to speak about it while that lang-lugged limmer o' a lass is gaun flisking in and out o' the room." *Guy Mannering*, iii. 101.

[**LANG-LUGS**, *s.* 1. A name given to one who is given to listening, eavesdropping, or gossiping, *Clydes.*

2. A common name for the donkey, *ibid.*]

LANG-NEBBIT, *adj.* 1. Having a long nose, *S.*

Impos'd on by lang-nebbit jugglers,
 Stock-jobbers, brokers, cheating smugglers,
 Wha set their gowden girns aae wylie,
 Tho' ne'er aae cautious, they'd beguile ye.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 330.

V. NEBB.

To shaw their skill right far frae hame,
 Many lang-nebbit carlins came,
 Some set up rown-tree in the byre,
 Some heaved sa't into the fire,
 Some sprinkled water on the floor,
 Some figures made among the stoor.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 22.

2. Acute in understanding, *Fife*, *Perths.*; synon. with *Lang-headit*; *q.* piercing far with his beak.

3. Prying, disposed to criticise, *S.*

O ye lang-nebbit pryin' race,
 Who kittle words an' letters trace,
 Up to their vera risin' place, &c.
Quickie's Address to Critics, p. 133.

4. Applied to a staff; respecting its prong or point, *Ettr. For.*

"He had a large lang-nebbit staff in his hand, which Laidlaw took particular notice of, thinking it would be a good help for the young man in the rough way he had to gang." *Blackw. Mag.*, Mar. 1823, p. 317.

5. Used to denote preternatural beings in general, *Ayrs.*

"O, sir, Hallowe'en among us is a dreadful night! witches and warloiks, and a' langnebbit things, hae a power and dominion unspeakable on Hallowe'en." *R. Gilchrist*, ii. 217.

6. Applied to learned terms, or such as have the appearance of pedantry. What a Roman would have denominated *sesquipedalia verba*, we call lang-nebbit words, *S.*

"He'll no be sae lang-nebbit wi' his words the morn at ten o'clock, when a' the Cardinal's gude Canary's out o' his head." *Tennant's Card. Beaton*, p. 93.

LANG PARE EFT. Long after, for a long time.

Scotland was disawarra left,
 And wast nere lyand lang pare eft.
Wyntown, iii. 2. 116.

Probably corr. from A.-S. *lang-faer*, of long duration; whence *lang-fernyase*, long distance of time.

"[Item, aae langeadill-bed." *Inventories*, A. 1566, p. 173.

This is a vicious orthography of *Langsetill*, *q. v.*
 We find the phrase *Langsedill form* also used.
 "Aae langeadill form of fyr [fir] worcht iijj sh." *Ibid.*, v. 17.

LANG-SADDILL BED, LANGHAILD BED. Perhaps a corr. of *Lang-settle*. It is also written *Langsald*.

"Ane *langsald* bed, ane compter, ane cop almyer, and candill kyst," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 16.

LANG SANDS. To Leave one to the *Lang Sands*, to throw one out of a share in property, to which he has a just claim.

"There was an express quality in the assignation in favours of Pitreichy.—Notwithstanding of this clog, it would appear Udney transacts for the hail, pays himself, and leaves Pitreichy to the *lang sands*." *Fountainh. Dec. Suppl.*, ii. 530.

A singular metaphor, borrowed from the forlorn situation of a stranger, who, deserted by others, is bewildered, in seeking his way, among the tractless sands on the sea-shore.

LANG-SEAT, s. The same with *Lang-settle*, *Aberd.*

"The master commonly [sat] on a kind of wooden sofa, called a *lang-seat*; from the back of which a deal or board of wood, three feet long and one foot broad, fixed by a hinge, was let down at time of meals to supply the place of a table." *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*, p. 130.

LANG-SETTLE, LANG-SADDLE, s. A long wooden seat, resembling a settee, which formerly constituted part of the furniture of a farmer's house; it was placed at the fireside, and generally appropriated to the *gudeman*, South of S.

"The air sall hane ane *langsettill* bed with ane arras work, ane mantle, ane napeak, ane ruif of ane bed, ane pair of bed-courtnis." *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 234. Qu. a settee-bed, a bed made up as a seat in the daytime; A.-S. *lang*, long, and *setl*, a seat; *heahsetl*, a high seat.

An' "Let us pray," quo' the gude old carle,

An' "Let us pray," quo' he;

But my lave sat on the *lang-settle*,

An' never a knee bent ha.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 25.

"*Lang-settle*, a bench like a settee; North." *Groce*.

LANG-TAILED, LONG-TAILED, adj. Prolix, tedious, S.

"It is said this *long-tailed* supplication was well heard of by the brethren of the General Assembly." *Spalding*, ii. 95.

LANG-TONGUED, adj. 1. Loose-tongued, too free in conversation, S.

"The feul fa' you, that I said say sae," he cried out to his mother, "for a *lang-tongued* wife, as my father, honest man, aye ca'd ye! Couldna ye let the leddy aane wi' your whiggery?" *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 154.

2. Babbling, apt to communicate what ought to be kept secret, S.

"*Lang-tongu'd* wives gae lang wi' bairn;" *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 48; i.e., they too soon tell others of their situation.

LANG-WAYES, prep. [and *adv.*] Alongst; [lengthwise; as, "It was laid down *lang-wayes*," *Clydes*.]

—"Or ellis to grant power—to sett, impose, and vp-lift certane new custumes for a certane space of all schep, ky, oxen, horses, seekis of wool, hydia, and sic vtheris that passis *lang wayes* the said brig to the effect abone writtin." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 519. The same in the Act immediately following.

I have met with no term exactly similar. *Sw. lang-vägar*, signifies from a distance, from abroad; *Widg.*

LANGARE, LANGAYE, LANGERE, LANGYRE, adv. Long since, long ere now.

I knew ful wele, that it was thou *langare*,
That by thy craft and quent wyllis as ale,
Our confederatioun trublit and treta.

Deug. Virgil, 434. 8.

Sye sawis war *langayr* out of thy mynde.

Ibid., 330. 33.

From A.-S. *lang*, and *acer*, Belg. *cer*, prius. As has been observed, it is a complete inversion of E. *erelong*.

To LANGEL, v. a. 1. To tie together the two legs of a horse, or other animal, on one side; as, "to *langel* a horse," *Aberd.*

Langelyn, i.e., to *langle*, is an O. E. v.

"*Langetyn* or *bindyn* togeder. *Colligo Compedio*." *Prompt. Parv.* The latter Lat. term shows that it has been used to denote the act of tying the feet together.

2. To entangle.

Fat gars you then, mischievous tyke!

For this propine to prig,

That your sma' bones wou'd *langel* sair,

They are sae unco' big.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

Sa.-G. lang-a, to retard, from *lang*, long.

LANGEL, LANGELL, s. V. LANGET.

LANGELT, LANGLETIT, part. pa. Having the fore and hind legs tied together, to prevent running, *ibid.*

LANGER, LANGOURE, s. 1. Weariness, dejection.

Langour lent is in land, al lichtnes is lost.

Deug. Virgil, 233. a. 20.

It is always pron. *langer*. To *hald* ane out of *langer*, to keep one from becoming dull, to amuse one, S.

"He was a fine gabby, auld-farren carly, and held us browly out o' *langer*, bi' the rod." *Journal from London*, p. 2.

"Out o' sight, out o' *langer*," *Ferguson's S. Prov.*, p. 23.

2. Earnest desire of, eagerness for.

"Wouldest thou desire to dwell with the Lord, desire to flit out of thy bodie: for if thou hast not a desire, but art afraid to flit, it is a token that thou hast no *langour* of God, and that thou shalt neuer dwell with him." *Rollocke on the Passion*, p. 383.

This may be merely Lat. *langor*, Fr. *langueur*, id. But there is considerable probability in the hint thrown out by *Rudd*, that it is from *long*, S. *lang*, as we say, to *think lang*, i.e., to become weary. It may be added, that the Goth. terms, expressive of gaiety, are borrowed from the *adj.* directly opposed, as signifying short. V. JAMPE, SCHOOTSUM.

It ought to be observed that to *Langure* is an O. E. v. to which Mr. Todd has given a place in the E. Dictionary. Not only does *Hulot* use it; but it occurs in *Prompt. Parv.* "*Languryn* in sekeness. *Langueso*."

LANGST, LANGELL, s. A tether, or rope, by which the fore and hinder feet of a horse or cow are fastened together, to hinder the animal from kicking, &c., S.

"It is not long since Louse bore *langell*, no wonder she fell and break her neck," S. Prov.; "spoken when one has suddenly started up in a high station, and behaves himself naucily in it;" Kelly, p. 198. Ferguson gives it thus: "It is a short while since the louse bore the *langell*," p. 21. "Ye have ay a foot out of the *langie*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 82. This seems the more ancient form, as allied to the v. *Langel*, q. v. *Langel*, indeed, seems merely the part. pa. of the v., q. *langell*, that by which any animal is entangled. A. Bor. *langled*, "having the legs coupled together at a small distance," Gl. Grose.

Hence, to *louse a langel*, metaph., to make haste, to quicken one's pace, S.

This is *Langit*, or *Langell*, in Roxb.;

LANGIE, prep. Along. V. LANGOUS.

Are hale *langins* in aye rout follows hym,—
And thay that dwellis *langie* the schil ryne
Of Anien.——

Doug. Virgil, 232. 38.

Langie, q. v. is used in the same sense. But *langie* is evidently the more simple form; Su.-G. *laenge*, *laenge* *stomed* *sedan*, along the river's side; Belg. *lange*, id. *lange de straat*, alongst the street. The origin is *lang*, long, extended: for the term conveys the idea of one object advancing in respect of motion, or extending as to situation, as far as another mentioned in connexion.

LANGLINS, prep. and adv. Alongst, S. B.

When she her loof had looked back and fore,
And drawn her fingers *langlins* every score,
Up in her face looks the auld hag forfairn.

Ross's *Helmore*, p. 61.

From *lang*, and the termination *ling*, q. v.

LANGOUS, prep. Alongst. V. LANGIS, id.

"Als god haging throucht the cloies, & *langous* the house syd." Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15, p. 639.

LANGRIN, AT LANGRIN, adv. At length, S.; at the long run, E.

At *langrin*, w' waxin and fleechin,
And some bonnie wallies frae Hab,
And mamie and daddie's beseechin,
She knit up her thrum to his wab.

Jamieson's *Popular Ball*, l. 295.

[**LANGSIN, LANGSINS, adv.** Long since; as, "It's *langsins*, mony a year, he did that," Clydes. V. LANGSYNE.]

LANGSUM, adj. 1. Slow, tedious, S., in a general sense.

"That efter the tedious, chargeable and *langsum* parrute in obtaining of thair decreitis,—the execution of the decreitis gevin be quhatsumeur Jugeis—althocht obtaint be maist *langsum* procees, wer altogidder frustra," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 300.

On fute I spreut, into my bare sark,
Whilst for to complete my *langsum* wark.

Doug. Virgil, 403. 54.

A.-S. *langsum*, nimis *longus*, Isl. *langsamur*, Teut. *langsam*, tardus, lentus.

2. Tedious, in relation to time, S.

High hey, she says, as soon as she came near,
There's been a *langsome* day to me, my dear.

Ross's *Helmore*, p. 66.

3. Tediousness in regard to local extension; as, a *langsome* gait, a long road, S.

But yet aae cuntrain in her sight appears,
But dens an' burns, an' bare an' *langsome* moors.
Ross's *Helmore*, First Ed., p. 54.

4. Denoting procrastination; as, "Ye're ay *langsum* in comin' to the schule," S.

[5. Feeling lonely, Clydes., Perths., Banffs.]

LANGSUMLIE, adv. Tediously, S.

LANGSUMNESS, s. 1. Tediousness, delay, S. It is sometimes improperly written as if an E. word.

"We—must entreat your favour, both for our shortness in the abrupt abridgment of our answer, and for our *longsomeness* in sending." Society Contendings, p. 239.

[2. Loneliness, Perths., Banffs.]

LANGSYNE, adv. Long ago, long since.

Hame o'er *langsyne*, you have been blyth to pack
Your a' upon a sarkless soldier's back.

Ferguson's *Poems*, li. 74.

Langsyne is sometimes used as if it were a noun.

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to min'!
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days o' *langsyne*!

Burns, iv. 122.

A.-S. *longe siththan*, diu exinde; Sw. *laenge sedan*, long ago, long since. V. SYNE.

LANGFAILLIE, s.

"Ane compter rowndell, compter clayth with twa *langfaillies*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

Teut. and Fr. *faile* signifies a large vail, or long robe worn by females.

LANGSPIEL, s. A species of harp, Shetl.

—"A knocking at the door of the mansion, with the sound of the *Gue* and the *Langspiel*, announced, by their tinkling chime, the arrival of fresh revellers." The Pirate, li. 40.

Isl. *spil*, *lusus lyrae*; *spil-a*, ludere lyra, G. Andr.; *spil*, fidium cantus, *spil-a*, tibia canere, *spilamadr*, tibicen, Halderson; Su.-G. *spel-a*, ludere, *spelman*, anlocus, tibicen. The word, I find, is Norwegian; *Langspel*, *laangspel*, defined by Hallager, "a kind of harp, on which country people play."

[**LANGVIA, s.** V. LONGIE.]

[To **LANGVURDEN, v. n.** To become long, Shetl. No. *langvooren*, Germ. *langwerden*, id.]

[**LANGVURDEN, adj.** Long-shaped, ibid.]

LANNIMOR, s. A person employed by conterminous proprietors to adjust marches between their lands, Ayrs.

This is evidently a corruption of the legal term *Landimer*, q. v.

To **LANS, LANCE, v. a. and n.** 1. To throw out, to fling.

Frekie in forstarne rewillt weill thar ger,
Leds on haff burd, with a lordlik fer,
Langs laid out, to thar passage sound.

Wallace, ix. 57, MS.

—*Leads* on leibard with lordly there,
Leyes laid out to look their passage sound.
Edit. 1648, p. 211.

—*Leids* on loof-board, with a lord-like effair.
Leyes laid out, their passage for to sound.
Edit. 1758, p. 251.

I suspect that *leids* does not signify *leads* affixed to lines, for the purpose of taking soundings; but *people*, as equivalent to *frekis* in the preceding line; and that *leid* is for *leid* or *lead*. Thus *lanays laid* is throws out lead, the sing. being very frequently used in S. for the pl.

2. To spring forward, to move with velocity.

Quaham Turnas, *lanesand* lightly over the landis,
 With spere in hand perewis for to spyll.
Doug. Virgil, 297, 16.

3. It seems to denote the delicate and lively strokes of a musician on his violin.

Thomas Latas was thair menestral mett,
 as he could *lanes* /
 He playit as schill, and sang as sweet,
 Quhill Towrie tak ane trans.

Chr. K., st. 6.

The minstrels, it is said, could in general acquit themselves as dancers, as well as singers and poets. I am inclined, however, to view the term as used in the sense given above.

Fr. *lanc-er*, to fling. The term seems borrowed from the act of throwing a lance or spear; L. B. *lanccare*, hastiludic sese exerceare; Arn. *lanc-a*, jaculari, lanceam vibrare. [Hence *as lancer*, to rush upon.]

LANS, LAUNCE, *s.* A leap, a spring.

And he that was in juperty
 To do, a *lancess* he till him maid,
 And gat him be the nek but bald.
Burdour, x. 414, MS.

A *loup*, edit. 1620.

LANSPREZED, *s.* A term of contempt, borrowed from the military life.

Bald blest, marmised, *lanesprezed* to thy lounis.
Poems, Watson's Coll., iii. 32.

The term is used by Massinger:
 "I will turn *lanes prezada*."

"The lowest range and meanest officer in an army is called the *lancepeseado* or *prezado*, who is the leader or governor of half a file; and therefore is commonly called a middle-man, or captain over four." The Soldier's Accidence, Massinger, iii. 51, N.

O.E. *lancepeseade*, "one that has the command of ten soldiers, the lowest officer in a foot company, who is to assist the corporal in his duty, and supply his place in absence; an under-corporal;" Phillips.

Fr. *lance-pessade*, the meanest officer in a foot company; Cotgr. *Lance spezate* is thus defined, Dict. Trev.: "Est un officier reformé, qui étoit entrefois un gendarme démonté qu'on plaçoit dans l'infanterie avec quelque avantage, dont on a fait *Anespessade*, qui marche après le caporal. Le Pape a encore pour sa garde, outre trois cens Suisses, douze *lances spezates*, ou officiers reformés." It is also written *lanesperade* and *lancepessade*. The term is properly Ital. *lancia spezata*; *lancia*, a lance, and *spezata*, broken, synon. with *lancia rotta*. It seems originally to refer to the reduction of the regiment or corps, in which such officers have served. *Lansprezed* to thy lounis, is therefore equivalent to, petty officer to thy rascally followers; as *bald blest* and *marmised* signify, bald buzzard and marmoset.

LANT, *s.* 1. Commotion, confusion, Aberd.

[2. A dilemma, a standstill, Banffs.]

3. The old name for the game at cards now called *Loo*, S. Hence, perhaps,

[To LANT, *v. a.* 1. To reduce to a dilemma; to cause to stand still, as in certain games, *ibid.*

2. To cheat, as in a bargain or game, *ibid.*

3. To throw the responsibility on another, *ibid.*

4. To mock, jeer, gibe, *ibid.*]

LANTIT, *part. adj.* Reduced to a dilemma, Banffs., Ettr. For.

LANTEN-KAIL. V. LENTRIN.

[LANTFAEL, *s.* The flood-tide, Shetl. Dan. *land*, land, shore, and *fald*, a rushing or rapid course.]

To LAP, *v. a.* 1. To environ; applied to the surrounding of a place with armed men, in order to a siege. It has the prep. *about* added.

Bot Sotheroun men durst her no castell hald,
 Bot left Scotland, befor as I yow tald,
 Saiff ane Morton, a capdane fers and fell,
 That held Dunda. Than Wallace wald nocht duell;
 Thiddyr he past, and lappyt it about.

Wallace, ix. 1840, MS. also, xi. 96.

"Monseour Tillibatie—forced thame to tak ane peill houn in Linlithgow, for saiftie of thair lyves.—Bot this noble regent *lap* manlie *about* the houn, and seidgit it evir till he constrained thame to render the same." Fitzcotton's Cron., p. 306.

"Seeing him so few in company, they followed hastily, being under cloud and silence of night, *lap about* the house, and tried to turr it." Spalding, i. 30.

As *lap about* is also used as the *pref.* of the *v.* to *Loup*, it is at times difficult to ascertain to which of the verbs this phrase belongs. V. LOUP, *v.*

2. To embrace; applied to the body.

—Gruffyng on his kneis,
 He lappit me fast by baith the theys.
Doug. Virgil, 88. 54.

Genus amplexus, Virg.

[3. To wrap round; as in splicing a fishing-rod, the thread or cord is *lapped* round, Clydes.

4. To cover, to patch; as in mending a shoe, *ibid.*]

5. To fold; used in a sense nearly the same with that of the E. word, but in relation to battle.

—They desirrit on the land,
 To *lap* in armes, and adione hand in hand.
Ibid., 470. 42.

From Su.-G., Germ. *lapp*, Alem. *lappa*, A.-S. *laepp*, segmentum panni, a small bit of cloth. [Dan. *lappe*, to patch.]

* LAP, LAPP, *s.* [1. A wrap or roll round; as, "Tak' the string anither *lap* roun'," Clydes.

2. A patch, a covering put on for the purpose of mending, as on a shoe, the board of a boat, &c. Clydes., Shetl.]

3. Metaph. applied to the extremity of one wing of an army.

"With him the laird of Camford and Farnihurst, to the number of fourscore spears,—set on freshly on the lap and wing of the laird of Buccleugh's field, and shortly bore them backward to the ground." Pitcottie, Fol. Ed., p. 136. In Ed. 1814, "Sett on freschlie on the vintest wing," p. 321.

A.-S. *læppe* not only signifies fimbria, but in a general sense, para, portio, cunivis rei. It is sometimes applied to ground.

[LAP O' THE LUG. The lobe of the ear, Shetl.]

LAP, *pret.* Leaped; [*lap on*, took horse, Barbour, ii. 28, 142.] V. LOUP, v.

[LAPFUS, *s. pl.* Lapfuls, Clydes.

While Jamock turn't the winles blade,
An' waft in *lapf's* left bar.
Alem. Wilson's Poems, p. 45, Ed. 1876.]

LAPIS. *Blew lapis.*

"A chaya of blew lapis garnist with gold and perill containing xxxiiii lapis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 263.

Can this mean *Lapis Lazuli*? I scarcely think that the sapphire is referred to, this being mentioned by its proper name in other parts of the Inventory, as in p. 294; whereas the *blew lapis* occurs again in p. 289. It may also be observed that E. *azur*, through the medium of Hesp. *laur*, id., is deduced from Arab. *lazuli*, a blue stone. V. Johns., vo. *Azur*.

LAPLOVE, *s.* 1. Corn convolvulus, (C. arvensis) Teviotdale.

2. Climbing buckweed, ibid.

In Smalandia in Sweden the Convolvulus Polygonum is called *loaf-binde*, from *loaf*, a leaf, and *binda*, to bind.

To LAPPER, *v. a. and n.* 1. To dabble, to besmear, or to cover so as to clot.

"—She growsome wishes, that men should be slaughtered like sheep—and that they should *lapper* their hands to the elbows in their heart's blude!" Rob Roy, iii. 73.

[2. To coagulate, to become clotted, S.

3. To harden, to become hard; as a damp soil that has been plowed wet, Banffs.]

[LAPPER, *s.* A clot; a clotted mass; as, The milk's into a *lapper*, S.]

LAPPERED, LAPPERT, *part. pa.* 1. Coagulated; *lappert milk*, milk that has been allowed to stand till it has soured and curdled of itself; *lappert blude*, clotted blood, S.; *lapperd*, A. Bor. Lancash. Used also as an *adj.*

There will be good *lapper'd*-milkkebbuck
And sowens, and fardies, and baps.

Ritson's 3 Songs, l. 211.

I vow, my hair-mould milk would poison dogs,
As it stands *lapper'd* in the dirty coga.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 3.

[2. Dabbled, besmeared, clotted, S.

3. Hardened, become hard and lumpy, Banffs.]

It is surprising that Sibb. should view this as "slightly corrupted from Teut. *blotter-melch*, or *klobber-saen*, lac coagulatum." It is beyond a doubt radically the same with Lal. *Alasp*, coagulum, liquor coagulatus, (from *Alcipe*, coagulo); G. Andr. Su.-G. *loep*, Dan. *loeb*, Alem. *löp*, Belg. *lebbe*, id. We call that milk, says Ihra, *mielken loepnar*, and *loepen mielk*, which thickens, being soured by heat. Germ. *lab-en*, to coagulate, *lab*, rennet.

These terms have certainly been formed from the different verbs signifying to run. This is the primary sense of Lal. *Allep-a*, and of Su.-G. *loep-a*, to which *loep* is so nearly allied. Dan. *loeb* assumes the very form of *loeb-er*, currere. Our vulgar phrase is synon. *The milk's run*, i.e., it is coagulated, q. run together into clots. It may be added that the E. *a. rennet* is undoubtedly from Germ. *riina-en*; *ge-riinaen*, coagulari, in se fluere, Wachter; whence the phrase, exactly synon. with ours, *die milch gerinnend*.

LAPPIE, *s.* A splash, a sort of pool, a place where water stands, Ang. *Laip*, Loth.

Shall we deduce this from Teut. *lapp-en*, sorbendo haurire; because at such a place cattle use to drink, and dogs to *lap*? We might suppose it to be radically the same with *loep*, *s.*, q. v., did not this properly denote running water.

[LAPPIT, *pret. and part. pa.* V. LAP.]

LAPRON, LAPROUN, *s.* A young rabbit; Gl. Sibb. Fr. *laperau*, *lapreau*.

"Item, the cuning ij a. vnto the Feist of Fastern-iseuin nixt tocom, and fra thine furth xij d. Item, the *laproun*, ij d." &c. Acts Mary, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 484. *Lapronis*, pl., ibid., p. 488.

"Foramekill, as the derth of scheip, cuningis, and wyldie meit daylie increasie, & that throw the slaughter of the young Lambis, *Lapronis* and young pontis of pertrik or wyldie foule:—that na maner of persoun tak vpon hand to slay ony *Lapronis* or young pontis, except gentillmen and others nobillis with hakis," &c. Acts Mary, 1551, c. 24, Ed. 1566.

Lapron, in E. Loth., as I am informed, denotes a young hare, as synon. with *leuret*.

One would almost suppose that the Fr. term, whence ours seems immediately to originate, had been formed from Lat. *lep-us*, *oris*, as if the coney had been viewed as of the same species with the hare. It certainly has more affinity to the Lat. term than *lievre* or *leuvant*. Du Cange conjectures that L. B. *lepora* may have signified a young female hare; when quoting a curious passage in which a complaint is made that some, whether churchmen is not said, as soon as morning blushed, listened with greater promptitude to the huntsman's horn than to the priest's bell, and heard with greater keenness vocem *Leporum* quam Capellani.

[LAPSTANE, *s.* The stone on which a shoemaker beats his leather, S.]

LARACH, *s.* The site of a building, in S. stance.

"—A very honest and respectable family of farmers date their introduction to this parish from that period; and—amidst the various changes and revolutions of time and proprietors they have continued in the same possession, and on the self-same *Larach*; and their

antiquity is such as to become a proverb, so that when people speak of a very remote circumstance, it is a common saying amongst them. It is as old as the Lobans of Drumderfit." Stat. Acc. P. Kilmuir Wester, xii. 273, N.

"The site of those round houses is denominated by the people *Larack* *taí Draonaich*, the foundation of the house of a Draonaich.—*Lar* signifies the ground upon which a house is built, and is also applied to the floor of a house; hence the *Lares* or familiar deities of the Romans." Grant's Origin of the Gael, p. 174.

Gael. *laithreach*, ruins of an old house; Shaw: Ir. *laithreacha*, id. Lhuyd.

LARBAL, *adj.* Lazy, sluggish, Ayra.

LARBAR. V. LAIRBAR.

[**LARD**, **LARDE**, *s.* V. LAIRD.]

LARD, *s.*

I him forbait as ane lard, and laithit him mekil.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 58.

Mr. Pink. gives this word as not understood. But it is most probably the same with Belg. *lard*, *larder*, a stupid or inactive fellow; ignavus, stupidus,—non recte fungens officio.

[**LARDENERE**, **LARDNER**, *s.* A larder, Barbour, V. 410. Skeat's Ed.; the Edin. MS. has *lardner*.

O. Fr. *lard*, lard, Cotgr., L. *larida*, contracted from *larida*, also *laridum*, fat of bacon. O. Fr. *lardier*, "a tub to keep bacon in," Cotgr.; hence applied to the room in which bacon and meat are kept. V. Etym. Dict., Skeat.]

LARDUN, *s.* Bacon; flesh meat.

The rusin, rowpand rudely in a roch rane,
Was Dene rurall to rede, rank as a rake,
Quhill the lardun was laid, held he na house.

Houlat, l. 17, MS.

Fr. *lard*. This sense is certainly preferable to that of *larder*, given by Mr. Pink. [The meaning here is—while the bacon was in pickle, or until it was cured, he kept no company.]

LARE, *s.* Place of rest. V. LAIR, 1.

To **LARE**, *v. a.* To stick in the mire. V. LAIR.

To **LARE**, **LERE**, **LEAR**, *v. a.* 1. To teach, S.

And, for he saw scho was hys ayre,
He lareid hyr of mynystraly,
And of al clarence of clergy:
Scho hat Elene, that ayne fand
The core in-to the Haly land.

Wynetown, v. 2. 783.

2. To learn, to acquire the knowledge of, S.

"As the old cook crows, the young cook *lears*." S. Prov., Kelly, p. 13.

Be sic access he kend wold,
And lareid thare langage ilka dale.

Wynetown, v. 2. 22.

Al vice detest, and vertew lat vs lere.

Doug. Virgil, 354. 12.

Hence *leard*, learned, as a well-leard man, vir doctus; *lair-master*, a guide *lair-master*, a good instructor; Teut. *leer-meester*, praeceptor. "Lairer-father is an instructor, teacher, or prompter;" Yorks. Dialogue, Gl., p. 107. "Laremaster, a schoolmaster or instructor. North." Gl. Grose.

A.-S. *laer-an*, Alem. *laer-en*, Germ. *ler-en*, to teach; Germ. *ler-en*, Belg. *ler-en*, to learn; Isl. *laerd*, doctus.

LARE, **LAIR**, **LEAR**, **LERE**, *s.* Education, learning, S.

Bot this Japis—

Had leuer hane knawin the science, and the lare,
The mycht and fore of strenthly herbis fyne,
And all the cunning use of medicynes.

Doug. Virgil, 423. 41.

"Hand in use is father of lear." Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 12.

"Lare, or lair, learning, scholarship." A. Bor. Ray; Grose.

"Ye see, Ailie and me are weel to pass, and we would like the lassies to hae a wee bit mair lair than ourselles, and to be neighbour-like—that would we." Guy Mannering, ii. 321.

LARE, *s.* A stratum; corr. from E. *layer*.

"Lay in a lare of the beef, and throw on it plenty of saet with more spice, salt and fruits, do so lare after lare, till it be full." Receipts in Cookery, p. 11.

A.-S. *laere*, Belg. *laer*, Alem. *lera*, *lera*, id.

LAREIT, **LAUREIT**, *s.* The name of a chapel dedicated to our *Lady of Loretto*, which formerly stood a little eastward from Musselburgh. A small cell still remains. The place is now called, according to the original design of the designation, *Loretto*.

This chapel, it is evident, once possessed great celebrity. Hence it is often mentioned by our poets. Persons of both sexes used, in the time of Popery, to go thither in procession; or to meet at this place, as a favourite rendezvous. The greatest abuses were committed under pretence of religion.

I hane sene pas ane marvellous multitude,
Young men and women flingand on thair seit:
Under the forme of fenyett sanctitude,
For till adorne ane image in *Lareit*.
Many cum with thair marrowis for to meit,
Committing thair foull fornication:
Sum kisit the claggit tail of the Hermeit;
Quhy thole ye this abhominatioun?

Lyndsay's *Warkie*, 1592, p. 75.

Here, it appears, there was not only an image of the Virgin, but a hermit who had the highest character for sanctity and miraculous power. Hence the poet adds,

Quhy thole ye vnder your dominion
Ane craftie Priest, or feinyett fals Hermeit?

Ibid., p. 76.

As it has been customary, from time immemorial, for young women to go to the country in the beginning of May, the maidens of Edinburgh used to go a-maying to *Lareit*.

In May gois madynts till *La Reil*,
And has thair mynyonis on the streit,
To horse thame quhair the gait is rich:
Sum at Inche bukling bray thay meit,
Sum in the middle of Musselburgh.

Scott, *Ecorygreen*, li. 189, st. 12, MS.

Alareit is used in the same sense. The Earl of Glencairn intitles his Satyre against the Romish clergy, *An Epistill direct fra the holic Hermeit of Alareit, to his brethren the Gray Friars*. Knox's Hist., p. 24.

The reader may, for a further account of this chapel, consult a curious note, Chron. S. P., iii. 74.

LARG, **LARGE**, *adj.* 1. Liberal, munificent.

Off other mennys thing larg was he.

Barbour, xi. 148, MS.

Welle lettryd he was, and rycht wertwis;
Larg, and of gret alms.

Till all pure folk, ake and hale,
And till all other rycht liberals.
Wynntown, vii. & 344.

Fr. *la*, Lat. *largus*-us.

2. Abundant.

"An *adder* to *large*, plentiful, or in plenty." Sir J. Blackie's Observ., p. 103.

LARGE, LERGES, s. 1. Liberty, free scope, opposed to a state of confinement or restraint.

And for he dred thir thingis suld faille,
He cheyrt furthwart to trawall,
Quhar he mycht at his *lerges* be;
And swa dryve furth his dand.

Burrow, v. 427, MR.

Fr. *en large*, at large, in a state of liberty.

2. Liberality in giving, bounty.

Of all natywnys generally
Comendit he was gretumly
Of wyt, wurtow, and *lerges*,
Wyth all, that he wyth knawyn was.

Wynntown, ix. 27. 85.

Fr. *largesse*. In ancient times it was customary to use this term in soliciting a donative on days of jollity; as appears from the metrical title of a poem in Bann. Collection, p. 151.

Larges, lerges, lerges hay,
Larges of this New-year Day.

This custom also prevailed in France. At the time of the consecration of their kings, and at other great ceremonies, the heralds were wont to throw among the people pieces of gold and silver; and the people used to cry *Largesse, largesse*. Hence the money thus scattered was called *pièces de largesses*; Dict. Trev. A similar custom prevailed in England, of which some vestiges yet remain. When tournaments were held, "a multitude of minstrels," as Goodwin observes, "furnished with every instrument of martial music, were at hand, to celebrate the acts of prowess which might distinguish the day. No sooner had a master-stroke taken place in any instance, than the music sounded, the heralds proclaimed it aloud, and a thousand shouts, echoed from man to man, made the air resound with the name of the hero. The combatants rewarded the proclaimers of their feats in proportion to the vehemence and loudness of their cries; and their liberalities produced yet other cries, still preserved in the customs of our husbandmen at their harvest home, deafening the air with the reiteration of *largesse*." Godwin's Life of Chaucer, i. 206, 207.

Ray, in his East and South Country words, p. 104, shows that this exclamation continued to be used in his time.

"A *largesse, largitie*; a gift to harvest-men particularly, who cry a *Largesse* so many times as there are pence given.

LARGELY, adv. Liberally.

And *largely* among his men
The land of Scotland delt he then.

Burrow, xi. 146, MR.

LARICK, LABOCK, s. A lark. V. LAVE-ROK.

LARICK, s. The larch, a tree, So. of S., Renfr. Lat. *larix*, which name it also bears.

A planting beskirted the spot,
Where pines an' *laricks* were seen;
An' the mavis to season his pot,
At the back of his dwellin' was green.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 197.

LARICK'S LINT, s. Great golden maiden-hair, S. *Polytrichum commune*, Linn.

LARIE, s. Laurel.

There turpentine and *larie* berries:
His medicine for passage sweer,
That for the van, these for the reer.
—Trembling he stood, in a quondarie;
And purg'd, as he had eaten *larie*.

Colvil's Mock Poem, P. ii. p. 3. 23.

Fr. *lauriel*, a bay-tree; *lauraye*, a grove of laurel.

[**LARRY, LARRIE, s.** Joking, jesting, gibling; a practical joke, a hoax, a lark, Clydes.]

[**LARY, LARRY, s.** Servant, drudge, man of all work; as, a *lime-lary*, a hod man, one who serves builders with lime, Ayrs.; Dan. *lare*, Sw. *lara*, to serve as an apprentice, *larking*, a prentice.

LASARE, LASERE, s. Leisure.

No gat he *lasere* anys his aynd to draw.

Doug. Virgil, 307. 40.

Quhy will thou not fle spedely by nycht,
Quhen for to haue thou has *lasere* and mycht?

Ibid. 119. 54.

Fr. *loisir*.

LASARYT, part. pa. At leisure.

"We hartelie thanke you of this your liberalitie, —so the present necessitie compelleth us to accept the same, but hes postponit to this tyme, till this present berer, Mr. Whitlawe, myght be *lasaryt*." E. of Arran, Sadler's Papers, i. 706. V. LASARE.

LASCHE, adj. 1. Relaxed, in consequence of weakness or fatigue; feeble, unfit for exertion, S. B.

Ouer al his body furth yet the swete thik;—
The feblit breith ful fast can bete and blaw,
Amyd his wery breist and lymmes *lasche*.

Doug. Virgil, 307. 42.

Isl. *Messa*, onustus, fessus, from *Messa*, onero.

2. It is also rendered *lasy*, Rudd. I am not certain whether it be used in this sense, S. B.

3. Devoted to idleness, relaxed in manners.

"Allace, I laubyr nycht and day vitth my handis to neureis *lasche* and inutill idil men, and thair recompens me vitth hungry and vitth the sourd." Compl., S. p. 191.

It is rendered *base*, GL. But this is too indefinite a sense.

Fr. *lasche*, Tent. *lais*, and Lat. *laxus*, have been mentioned as cognate terms. To these we may add Germ. *lase*, tired, faint; and Su.-G. *loes*. Notat id, quod molle et flaccidum est, opponiturque firmo et duro; Ibra. Isl. *lostr*, ignavus, Moea.-G. *laus*, and A.-S. *leas*, are radically allied.

LASHNESS, LASHNES, s. 1. Relaxation in consequence of great exertion.

"In the end, after some *lashness* and fagging, he made such a pathetic oration for an half-hour, as ever commedian did upon a stage." Baillie's Lett., i. 291.

2. Looseness of conduct, relaxation of discipline or of manners.

"Alwaies in the meane time, suppose there be trewe promised, yit stand ye on your gairds, & let it not come to passe be your misbehaneour and *lashness*, that the glorie of God, & libertie of this citie be impaired in any waies, bot stand on your gairdes, that as this citie hath bene a terror to euill men of befoir, so it may terrifie him also." Bruce's Eleven Serm., 1591, Sign. Q. 6, b.

To **LASH out**, v. n. To break out, to be relaxed in a moral sense.

"O shelter mee and saue me from the vnsoundnesse of a deceitfull heart, that I *lash* not out into the excesse of superfluitie of wickednesse." Z. Boyd's L. Battel, p. 828.

Moss-G. *lass-jae*, Su.-G. *lass-a*, liberare, solvere.

LASK, s. A diarrhoea, to which black cattle are subject, S. B.

"The *lash* or *scour*, is likewise a distemper seldom cured. It generally originates from feebleness, cold, or grazing on a soft rich pasture, without a mixture of hard grass." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S., ii. 208. This word occurs in Skinner.

* To **LASH**, v. a. and n. 1. To fall or be poured down with force; applied to rain or any body of water: as, *to lash on*, *to lash down*, S.

—W' swash an' swow, the angry jow
Cam *lashen* down the brae.

Marmalade of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May 1829.

"A neuter verb, expressive of the pouring of an irresistible torrent; as, a *lashen* rain, a *lashen* spail." *Ibid.*, p. 452.

2. To dash or throw with force; as, *To Lash* water or any liquid, to throw forcibly in great quantities, Lanarks.

3. Used impersonally; as, *It's lashin' on*, it rains heavily, S. It evidently owes its origin to the idea of the rain *lashing* the ground, or producing a sound resembling that made by a *lash*.

[4. To rush, dash, overflow; as, "The burn's *lashin'* down over bank and brae," Clydes.]

LASH, s. 1. A heavy fall of rain, Lanarks.; synon. with *Rasch*.

2. A *Lash* of water, a great quantity of water thrown forcibly, S.

[3. A large quantity or amount; as, a *lash* o' milk, a *lash* o' siller, Clydes. V. **LASHIN**.]

[**LASHIN**, **LASHINS**, s. A large quantity or amount, abundance; as, "We got milk parritch an' *lashins* o' cream," *ibid.*]

LASKAR, s. A large armful of hay or straw, as much as one can lift in both arms, Tweedd.

Lal. lla denotes the load of a sledge; quantum portat traha vel currus; Su.-G. *lass*, id. It might, however, be deduced from *las-a*, A.-S. *les-an*, to gather.

VOL. III.

LASS, s. 1. A sweetheart, S.

The lads upon their *lasses* on'd
To see gin they were dress'd.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 80.

V. **LAD**.

2. A maid-servant, a young woman, S.

"As far as the *lass* has cash or credit, to procure dress, she will, step by step, follow hard after what she deems grand and fine in her betters." P. Glenorchay, Stat. Acc., viii. 350.

—"It will may be no be see weel to speak about it while that lang-lugg'd limmer o' a *lass* is gaun flisking in and out o' the room." Guy Mannering, iii. 101.

LASS-BAIRN, s. A female child, S.

LASSIE, s. 1. A young girl; strictly one below the age of puberty, S.

"It was a common remark,—that the *lassies*, who had been at Nansie Banks's school, were always well spoken of, both for their civility, and the trigness of their houses, when they were afterwards married." Ann. of the Par., p. 29.

My love she's but a *lassie* O! *Old Song.*

Sometimes, to mark the inferiority of age more determinately, *bit* is prefixed, S.

"Her *bit lassie*, Kate and Effie, were better off." Annals, ut sup., p. 28.

"The *lassie* weans, like clustering bees, were mounted on the carts that stood before Thomas Birdpenny, the vintner's door." Ayra. Legates, p. 282.

2. A fondling term, S.

It has been observed that the S. has often three degrees of diminution, as besides *Lassie*, *Lassock* is used for a little girl, and *Lassiekin*, *lassiekin* for a very little girl. On the same plan, we have *lad*, *laddie*, *laddock*, and *laddikin* or *laddiekin*; *wife*, *wife*, *wifock*, and *wifeekin*.

LASSOCK, **LASSOCKIE**, s. A dimin. from E. *lass*, West of S. [Gael. *og*, young.]

"I wadna for ever sa muckle that even the *lassock* Mattie kenna'd ony thing about it, I wad never hear an end o't." Rob Roy, iii. 267.

LASS-QUEAN, s. A female servant; rather a contemptuous designation, West of S.

"It's my rule to gang to my bed—precisely at ten o'clock—ask the *lass-quean* there, if it iana a fundamental rule in my household." Rob Roy, ii. 195.

LASS-WEAN, s. A female child, Fife.

LAST, s. A measure used in Orkney.

"Item, 24 meales makis ane *last*. Item, of meill and malt, called *coist*, ane *last* makis ane Scottish chaldier." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplaidh*.

[Skene also states that a *last* of rye contained from 18 to 19 bolls; and that a *last* generally weighed 120 stoness Troy.]

Su.-G. *laest*, mensura 12 tonnarum, Ibre. But the measure, he says, differs according to the nature of the commodity. [Besides, the *last* was also a measure of liquids. V. Halyburton's Ledger, p. 289.]

This seems to be from *Lal. lla*, quantum portat traha vel currus, q. a carriage-load; from *lless-a*, onerare, to load; G. Andr.

LAST, s. Durability, lastingness, S.

LASTIE, **LASTY**, *adj.* Durable, E. *lasting*, S.

"If you be hasty, you'll never be *lasty*," S. Prov.; "spoken ironically to lazy people." Kelly, p. 210.

N

LASTER (comp.), *adv.* More lately, *Aberd.*

LASTEST (superl.), *adv.* Last, *ibid.*

LAST LEGS. A man is said to be on his *last legs*, either when his strength is almost entirely exhausted by exertion, age, or disease, or when he is supposed to be on the borders of bankruptcy, *S.*

The phrase seems to be borrowed from a beast, which, although still able to move about, is totally unfit for labour or exertion.

To LAT, v. a. 1. To suffer, to permit, *S. B. let, E.*

Your strength, your worship, and your mycht,
Wald naicht *lat* yow enschew the fycht.

Barbour, xviii. 581, MS.

—That the Maystyr walds ayrly
Cum, and a part of his schipemen,
To speik wyth hym, and had hym then
Lat thame cum hardely hym til,
And that saild entre at thare wills.

Wynetown, viii. 38. 37.

Belg. let-on, last-on, A.-S. last-on, Moen.-G. let-on, Dan. last-on.

[2. **To LAT AFF.** 1. To fire, explode; as, *He lat aff the gun, Clydes.*

2. To break wind. *V. LAT GAM, 2, 3, ibid.*

3. To make a great display, to show off, *Banffs.*

[**LAT-AFF, s.** A great display, a bounce, *ibid.*

3. **To LAT BE.** To let alone, to cease from, *S.*

Lat be to vex me, or thy self to spill.

Doug. Virgil, 112. 19.

Desine, Virg.

The rial stille, cleift Heroicall,—
Suld be compellit, but tenechis or vnde wourde,
All less laggage and lichtnes *lattend* be.

Ibid., 271. 32.

This is O. E. "I *let* be, I let alone. Je laynes.—*Let* be this nyceanesse, my frende, it is tyme, you be nat yonge." *Palegr. R. iii. F. 279, a.*

In compaigne we will have no debat :

Telleth your tale, and *let* the Sompnour be.

Chaucer, Friars Profr., 6871.

4. **LAT BE, LET BE.** Much less, far less; q. not once to mention, to take no notice of.

To elme the craig it was nae bait,
Let be to prais to pull the fruit,
In top of all the traie.

Cherry and Sleas, st. 23.

"Long it was ere a person could be found of parts requisite for such a service. Morton, Roxburgh, *let* be Haddington or Stirling, were not of sufficient shoulders." *Baillie's Letters, i. 51.*

"One Trouwman confessed, that he had heard that knave's motion to him, without dissenting, of joining with the Scots, if a party should come over to Ireland; but withal did avow, that he had never any such resolution, *let* be plot, for accomplishment of any such motion." *Ibid., i. 170.*

Lat. let-a, Sw. last-a, desinere, Verel.; the very term in Virg. for which Doug. uses let be.

[5. **To LAT FLY.** To throw a missile, to shoot; as, *He lat fly at the rabbits, Clydes.*

6. **To LAT GAM.** 1. To let off, to let fly, *S.*

'Twas then blind Cupid did *lat* gae a shaft,
And stung the weans, strangers to his craft.

Ross's Helenore, p. 14.

2. To break wind, *S.*

3. To lose the power of retention, *S.*

4. To raise the tune, *S. V. LET, v.*

[5. To give birth, *Banffs.*]

[7. **To LAT IN.** 1. To cause to lose, to swindle, to overreach, *Clydes.*

2. *To lat in o' ither*, to allow to fight, *Banffs.*]

[8. **To LAT-INTIL.** To strike; as, "He *leet* intil the ribs o' 'im wee a drive," *Banffs.*]

9. **To LAT O'ER.** To swallow; as, "She wadna *lat o'er* a single drap," *S. B.* Hence,

LAT-O'ER, s. 1. The act of swallowing, *S. B.*

2. Appetite, stomach, *ibid.*

[10. **To LAT ON.** 1. To pretend; as, "He *lat on* ho was a gentleman," *Clydes.*

2. With *ne'er*, or *never*, it means to conceal, to evade, to keep back; as, "He *ne'er lat on* about his losses," *ibid.*]

[11. **To LAT ON THE MILL.** To scold; as, "Aince she *lats on the mill*, she gars a' bodie shack i' thir sheen," *Banffs.*]

[12. **LAT OOT ON, or UPON.** To break out into scolding; *S.*

13. **To LAT WI', v. a. and n.** 1. To yield to, not to debate or contest with, *Aberd.*

2. To indulge, as a child, *ib.*

[**LAT, s.** Let, hindrance, *Barbour, xii. 516.*]

LATTYN, s. Hindrance, impediment.

Than grathit some thir men of armys keyne :

Sadlye on fute on to the house thal socht,

And entryt in, for *lattyne* fand thal nocht.

Wallace, iv. 232, MS.

To LAT, LET, v. n. To esteem, to reckon; frequently with the prep. *of*; pret. *leyt, lets.*

And thal, for thair mycht anerly,

And for thal *lat* of us heychtly,

And for thal wald destroy we all.

Mais thaim to fycht.—

Barbour, xii. 250, MS.

This is rendered *set*, edit. 1620.

Into this warld of it we *lat* leichtly,

Throw fleschely lust fullfillit with folly;

Quhill all our tyme in fantasy be tint,

And than to mend we may do nocht but mint.

Friends of Peblis, S.P.R., i. 3.

All the fouls of the firth he defoultit syne,

Thus *lets* he na man his pere.

Howlate, iii. 21, MS.

The man *kyt* him beglyt ill,
That he his god salmound had tynt.

Barbour, xix. 680, MS.

Thought, edit. 1623.

And that call *let* thaim trumpet ill
For that wyt weill we be away.

Ibid., v. 712, MS.

i.e. They call *think* that they are miserably deceived.

Let is thus used O. E.

All that men saine he *lete* it coth, and in solace taketh.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 80. a.

A.-S. *læt-an*, reputare, estimare, judicare. *Dicorost læsteth, pretiosissimum aestimant, Boet., p. 158.*

To LAT, LATT, v. a. To leave.

Let I the Queens to message rody dycht,
And spek furth mar off Wallace trawall rycht.

Wallace, viii. 1150, MS.

Let I this King makand hys ordinans,
My purpos is to spek sum thing off Frane.

Ibid., ix. 1832, MS.

In these and other passages, *leave* is substituted, edit. 1643.

This is a very ancient sense of the v., corresponding to Sw. *læt-a*, to leave, Søren. A.-S. *læt-an*, id. *Læt thear this læ*, Leave there thy offering, Matt. v. 24. *Is læts us to thirum dome me thone to Asora*; Relinquo nunc tuo iudicio plus quam eorum; Boeth. 38. 5. *Moss-G. læt-an, læt-et-an*, id. *Aftandans ina gath leikum allat*; Leaving him, they all fled, Mark xiv. 50. Germ. *lase-en*.

This is the most simple, and probably was the original sense of the v. For what does the idea of permission, which is the ordinary sense, imply; but that a man is *left* to take his own will, or to prefer one mode of acting to another?

To LAT, v. n. To put to hire, E. let.

"He quha *lættis* or sets the thing for hyre, to the use of ane other man, sould deliver to him the samine thing." Reg. Maj. B. iii. c. 14, s. 2.

Lættis, part. pa. "Any thing *lættis* and received to hyre for rent and profits." *Ibid.* Tit.

To LAT, LET, v. a. To hinder, to retard, E. let.

—The Mure—

—*Lættis* us the Sowme to se

In als makill quantytth.

As it pease be-twix our sycht.

And of the Swae *lættis* us the Lycht.

Wyntown, viii. 37. 86.

Moss-G. læt-jan, A.-S. læt-an, læt-an, Su.-G. læt-in, Isl. læt-in, Belg. læt-en, id.

LATCH, s. 1. A dub, a mire; Gl. Sibb.; a wet mass, Banffs.

"If we were ance by Witherahin's *latch*, the road's no ne'er so soft, and we'll show them play for't.—They soon came to the place he named, a narrow channel through which soaked, rather than flowed, a small stagnant stream, mantled over with bright green mosses."—"Dumple, left to the freedom of his own will, trotted to another part of the *latch*." Guy Mannering, ii. 30, 31.

2. A rut, or the track of a cart-wheel, S. O.

LATCHY, adj. Full of ruts, S. O.

[To LATCH, v. a. To catch, seize, possess; part. pa. *latched*, *laucht*, *laught*, *laght*, S. A.-S. *laccan*, id. V. LAUCH.]

[LATCHET, s. A smart blow, Banffs.]

[To LATCH, v. n. 1. To show laziness; as, "He's eye *latchin'* at's wark, an' eye ahin."

2. To loiter; as, "He steed *latchin'* aboot o' the rod." Banffs.]

[LATCH. 1. Indolence, *ibid.*

2. An indolent person; as, "He's a mere *latch* wee's wark; he's eye ahin," *ibid.*]

[LATCHIN, LATCHAN, part. pr. Used as a s., and as an adj. in both senses, *ibid.*]

To LATE, LEET, v. a. 1. A term applied to metal, when it is so heated in the fire that it may be bent any way without breaking, S. It is used with respect to wire of any kind. *Latit*, part. pa.

Sum stole hawbrekis forgis furth of plate,
Birnyet flawkertis and lag harnes fute hate,
With *latit* cowpyl siluer well amaynt.

Doug. Virgil, 230. 22.

Sum *latit* lattoun but lay lepis in lawde lyte.

Ibid., 233, b. 49.

2. "They say also, iron is *lated*, when it is covered with tin," S. Rudd.

In the latter sense it seems allied to Su.-G. *laad-a*, *lod-a*, *loed-a*, to solder. In the former, it is more allied to A.-S. *lith-gian*, *lith-ian*, *ge-lith-ian*, to soften, to attemper, mollem et tractabilem se praeberet, Lye; as indeed iron is softened by heat.

* LATE, LAT, adj. At late, at a late hour; late and air, late and early, S.

The morn at late, that dreary hour,
Fan spectres grim begin their tour,
An' stalk in frightful forms abroad, &c.

Piper of Peebles, p. 11.

[LATE, s. Gesture, demeanour, Barbour, vii. 127. Isl. *ldt*, manners.]

To LATHE, v. a. To loath.

He lawyd men, that war wartuows;
He *latthd* and chastyd all vyttyows.

Wyntown, 7. 10. 499.

A.-S. *lath-ian*, id.

LATHAND, part. pr.

—*Laithly* and lousy *lathand* as a lath.

Dumbar, Everygreen, li. 93, st. 7.

This Ramsay explains "feeble, weak and faded." It is certainly more consistent with the other epitheta, to render it, "causing disgust, as a leak does by its smell."

LATHE, adj. V. LAITH.

LATHELY, adj. V. LAITHLY.

LATHERON, s. 1. A sloven, S. V. LADDRONE.

2. It seems used as equivalent to *Limmer*, Ayrs.

"We then had the *latheron* summoned before the session, and was not long of making her confess that the father was Nicol Snipe, Lord Glencairn's gamekeeper." Ann. of the Par., p. 61.

LATHRON, LATHERIN, adj. 1. Lazy, Fife.

2. Low, vulgar, Ayra.

"She had a gentle turn, and would not let me, her only daughter, moss or mull wi' the lathron lasses of the clachan." *Ann. of the Par.*, p. 221.

LATIENGE, s. Leisure; a word mentioned by Callander, MS. Notes on Ithre, vo. *Lis-a*, *mora*, *otium*.

This seems the same with S. B. *Lecakins*, id. V. *LEASH*.

LATINER, s. One who is learning the *Latin* language, Fife.

This can hardly be traced to so respectable an origin as Fr. *Latinier*, L. B. *Latinar-ins*, a dragoman, an interpreter.

LATIOUSE, adj. Free, unrestrained.

Mankinds can never wale lyke,
But gif he have a latiouse lying.
Belland, S. P. R., III. 124.

Lat. latius, or compar. neut. *latius*.

LATRINE, LATRON, LATRONS, s. A privy;
Fr. *latrine*.

"The latrons of the oratorie of the hospitall."
Abard. Reg., Cant. 16.

"1628 and 1629, the publick latrones (removed from the north gavel of the great hall) were built where now they stand." *Crauf. Univ. Edin.*, p. 150.

"He also turred the latrons in the college, whereby the students had not such natural easement as before," *Dr. Spalding*, II. 47.

"The sea—is the latrons and receptacle of the universe." *Fountainhall. V. DIMITT*, v.

• **LATTER, adj.** Lower, inferior in power or dignity.

"Life, lim, land, tenement, or escheit, may not be judged in latter Courts then Courts of Baron; bot gif these Courts have the samine fredome, that the Baron has." *Baron Courts*, c. 47, comp. with *Quon. Att.*, c. 48. "Life or limme may not be adjudged, or deemed as escheit, in ane court, inferior to ane Baron Court, except that court have the like libertie and fredome," &c.

This seems a comparative formed from A.-S. *laith*, *laith*, *malum*; or a corruption of *lythr*, bad, base; *lythre* *accut*, bad money; *lythre*, *pejus*.

LATTER-MEAT, LEATER-MEATE, s. "Victuals brought from the master's to the servants' table," S.

Ases thrawart porter wad na let
Him in while latter meat was bett;
He gaw'd fou air.

Ramsey's Poems, I. 237.

"Johns Paterson, means in Auchtermouchtie, strake throw new doores in the leater meate roume." *Lament's Diary*, p. 156.

LATTOUCE, s. The herb lettuce.

He mycht well serve for sic a cuire.
His hippis, sic lattoues, lordis and lownes:
All creased workis payit with crack-crownes.
Leg. Ep. St. Andrie, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 322.

"Like lise, like lattuce. This is in the old collection from the Latin. Similes habent labra lactuca." S. *Prov.*; Kelly, p. 241.

LATTOUN, s. 1. A mixed kind of metal,
E. *latten*.

Sum lattit lattoun but lay lepis in lawds lyte.
Doug. Virgil, 233, b. 49.

i.e., "Some heat lattoun that is lattit, against law, little to their praise." V. *LATE*, v.

It is singular, that this term had in O. E. signified a brazier. "*Laten* or *Laton*. *Ætarius*. *Auricalcarius*." *Prompt. Parv.*

2. Electrum, "a metal composed of gold and silver," *Rudd*.

The licht leg barnes on that vthir syde,
With gold and birnist lattoun purifyt,
Graithit and polist wale he did espy.

Ibid., 285. 40.

3. The colour of brass.

—Bright Phæbus schene couerane hemanis E,
The opposit held of his chymes his,
Clere schynand bemes, and goldin sumeris hew,
In lattoun coulour altering all of new;
Kything no signe of heit be his visage,
So nere approachit he his wynter stage;
Reddy he was to enter the thrid morne,
In cludy skyes vnder Capricorne.

Ibid., 290. 2.

In this sense it is also used by Chauc.

Phæbus waxe old, and bowed like *latoun*,
That in his hote declination,
Shone as the burned gold with stremes bright;
But now in Capricorne adoun he light,
Where as he shone ful pale, I dare wel sain.

Frankel T., v. 11557.

So striking is the resemblance between this, and the description given by Douglas, that one would almost think that he had the language of Chaucer in his eye. *Isl. latoun*, orichalcum, Belg. *latoon*, Germ. *latoun*, id. Various conjectures as to the origin may be seen in *Jun. Etym.* in vo.

LATTYN, s. V. *LAT*, v. To hinder.

LAUANDER, LAVANDER, s. Laundress;
Fr. *lavandiere*.

"To the *lavander* iij gret bred," &c. *Chalmers' Mary*, i. 177.

LAUANDRIE, s. The laundry.

"*Lauandrie*; Margaret Balcomie, *lauander*." *Ibid.* V. *LATNAR*.

"*Lauander*, wassher. Lotrix." *Prompt. Parv.* *Lauander* is used both as the masculine and feminine. "*Lauander*. Lotor. Lotrix." *Ibid.*

[**LAUBOR, LAWBOR, s.** Labour; tillage, S.]

[To **LAUBOR, LAUBYR, v. a.** 1. To labour.
Lyndsay's Complaynt to the King, l. 215,
Compl., S., p. 191.

2. To till, to plough, Clydes.]

[**LAUBORABLE, adj.** Fit for the plough, or able to be ploughed, *ibid.*]

LAUCH, LAWIN, LAWING, pron. *lauwin*, s.
A tavern-bill, the reckoning.

The first is sometimes used, S. B., only the latter in other parts of S.

Ay as the gudwyf brocht in,
Ane scortt upon the wanch.

Ans had pay, oneither said, nay,
Byd quhill we rakin our lauch.
Public to the Play, st. 11. Select A. Bell, l. 6.
Bakin our lauch, i.e., calculate what is every one's
share of the bill.

The dogs were barking, cocks were crowing,
Night-drinking sots counting their lawin.

Ramsey's Poems, li. 535.

—Sajors forcing alehouse brawlings,
To be let go without their lawings.

Colvill's Mock Poem, P. 1, p. 31.

Sibb. derives it from Goth. *launa*, remuneration. *Lawin*
has indeed considerable resemblance to this; and Germ.
lohn is used in the same sense; wages, recompence,
pay; *fuhrlohn*, fare, freight; *tagelohn*, pay for a day's
work.

But as *lauch* seems the original form, the term, *lag*,
or *in*, being apparently of later use, the word claims a
different parentage. Tent. *ghe-lagh*, *ghe-laeph*, sym-
bolum, compotatio; club, or shot, a drinking together.
Kilian derives this from *leggh-en*, to lay, because every
one *lays down* or contributes his share. *Ghe-lagh-vry*,
shot-free; *ghe-lagh betaalen*, to pay the reckoning.
Germ. *gelag*, *gelack*, compotatio. Proprie, says Wach-
ter, est collatio, vel symbolum convivale, quod quiesque
convivasium pro rata conferat, a *legen* offerre, conferre,
proventus ut *glide* a *gelten* offerre. *Ge* est nota collectivi,
quia unus solus non facit collectam nec symposium.

According to this account, the origin of the term
is referred back to that early period, in which the
northern nations, when celebrating the feasts of hea-
thenism, were wont to contribute, according to their
ability, meat and drink, which they consumed in con-
vivial meetings. V. SKUL.

Sa.-G. *lag*, in like manner, signifies social inter-
course, fellowship; also, a feast, a convivial entertain-
ment; *laegga samman*, to collect, or gather the reckon-
ing; Sw. *betaala laget*, to pay for the entertainment,
Widog. Isl. *lagaman*, *lagoraeder*, *lagunautur*, denote
companions, properly in feasting or drinking. *Esa*
thesa sign a huer, *laugunautur adrum at veita*; Hanc
vero honorem contubernalius quiesque contubernali
suo exhibere debet; Spec. Regal., p. 370.

According to Olaus, *lag* has a different origin from
that which has been assigned to the Germ. word. He
derives *lagunautur* from Isl. *laug*, drink, liquor, and
nastr, a partaker, from *nyt-a*, to use, Lex. Run.

LAUCH, LAUCHT, s. 1. Law.

This word occurs in an old and curious specimen of
S. and Lat. verse conjoined:

Lauch lig down our all: fallax fraus regnat ubique.
Mich garris richt down fall: regnum quia regit inique.
Treuth is made now thrall: spernunt quam dico perique.
Bot til Christ we call periculus nos inimique.
Forden, Scotchcron., li. 474.

Walter Stewart of Scotland
Syne in *laucht* was to the King.

Barbour, xvii. 219, MS.

"Every land has its *lauch*," S. Prov., Rudd., i.e.,
particular law or custom.

This is more emphatically expressed; "Ika land
has its ain *lauch*." Antiquary, li. 281.

2. Privilege.

Gyve only hapnyd him to als
That to that *lauch* ware bowdyn swa;
Of that *privilege* evyr-mare
Parties suld be the cleare.

Wyntown, vi. 19. 34.

A.-S. *lah*, *laga*, Isl. *laug*, Sa.-G. *lag*, *lagh*, O. Dan.
lag-ar, Germ. *lage*, id. V. the v.

To LAUCH, v. a. To possess or enjoy accord-
ing to law.

All ledis langis in land to *lauch* quhat tham leif is.
Doug. Virg., 226, a. 34.

Sa.-G. *laegg-la* signifies to covenant, to agree; Germ.
lag-en, to constitute, to ordain. But neither of these
is used precisely in the sense of this v. Some view the
Germ. v. as the origin of *lage*, law. *Ihre* derives Sa.-G.
lag from *laegg-a*, posere, in the same manner as Germ.
geetza, a law, is formed from *setzen*, collocare.

LAUCHFUL, adj. Lawful.

Hys fadrys landis of herytage
Fell til hym be clere lynage,
And *lauchful* lele befor all othirs.

Wyntown, v. 12. 1126.

To LAUCH (gutt.), v. n. To laugh, S.;
part. pr. *lauchand*, *lauchin'*. Pret. *leuch*,
part pa. *leuchin*, Clydes.

LAUCH, s. A laugh, S.

LAUCHER, s. A laugher, S.

LAUCHT, pret. Took. V. LAUGHT.

LAUCHT, [adj. Low, low set, small.]

He raid upon a litill palfray
Laucht and joly, arrayand
His bataill, with an ax in hand.

Barbour, xli. 19, MS.

[Dr. Jamieson left this word undefined. His note, in
which he suggested a meaning, has been deleted, and
the punctuation of the passage altered, because they
were misleading. A comparison of the different Edits.
confirms the meaning now given; besides, *laugh*, low
is a common form.

Herd's Ed. has—

Himselfe rade on a gray palfray
Proper and joly, &c., &c.

Skeat's Ed. has—

He raid upon ane gray palfray
Litill and joly, &c., &c.]

LAUCHTANE, adj. Of, or belonging to,
cloth; [prob. woollen or light-coloured. V.
next word.]

A *lauchtane* mantel than him by,
Laid upon the bed, he saw;
And with his teth he gan it draw
Out our the fyr.

Barbour, xix. 672, MS.

[Du. *laken*, cloth; in Chaucer's Sir Thopas called
cloth of lake; Isl. *lakan*, a bed-sheet.]

Mr. Pink leaves this for explanation. Mr. Ellis, on
this passage, inquires "if it be *Louthian*, the place
where it was manufactured, or where such mantles
were usually worn?" Spec. E. P. i. 242. It un-
doubtedly signifies a mantle of cloth; perhaps woollen
cloth is immediately meant. V. LAKE, a. l.

LAUCHTANE, adj. Pale, livid.

My rubie chaika, was raid as rose,
Ar leyn, and *lauchtane* as the leid.

Maitland Poems, p. 192.

I can form no idea of its origin, unless it be a cor-
ruption of *lattoun*, q. v.

LAUCHTER, s. A lock, flake, tuft. V.
LACHTER.

[LAUCHTERINS, n. The small quantities left
after the removal of a body or mass of any-
thing, particularly of dung; as, "See it
ye rake the *lauchterins* clean up." Banffs.]

LAUDE, s. Sentence, decision, judgment.

"David Wed, &c., and all vtheris halfand interis in the mater vnder specifit to here and as the decrets, laude, and sentences of forfaltour gevin in our souerane lordis parliament," &c. Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 416.

"Sentences, laude & decrets of forfaltours, allegit, led, gevin & pronouncit," &c. Ibid., p. 417.

"Thai & ilkane of thaim to be restorit,—as thair war befor the geving of the said laude and dome of parliament." Ibid.

L. B. *Laud-em*, sententia arbitri. Rex Angliæ dicitur (arbitrorum) et *laude* sub certa obligatione se submittere. Trivet. A. 1293—Omni *laudo* arbitrio, dicitur, diffinitione, & pronuntiationi ejus. Chart. A. 1345. Hence *Laud-are*, arbitrari, arbitrii sententiam proficere; and *Laudator*, arbitror. Du Cange. *Laudum* is expl. by Kersey or Phillips, "in ancient deeds, a decisive sentence, determination, or award of an arbitrator, or chosen judge."

Laudere seems to have received this oblique sense in the dark ages, in consequence of the legal use of the term by Roman writers in regard to the citation of a witness. In this sense it is used by Plautus. This may have been the reason why it properly denotes the deed of an *arbitrator*, rather than of an ordinary judge; an arbitrator being one as it were called or *cited*, by one or both parties, to determine.

LAUDE, adj. Of or belonging to laymen. V. LAUIT.**LAUDERY, s.** Perhaps drinking, or revelling.

The gudwyf said, I reid yow lat tham ly,
They had lever sleip, nor be in *laudery*.

Dunbar, *Mailand Poems*, p. 75.

A-S. *Med-len*, to drink, to pour out; or Belg. *ledderigh*, wanton, gay.

[LAUENDER, s. A laundress. V. LAYN-DAR.]**LAUGH, s.** Law. V. LAUCH.**LAUGH, s.** A lake, Selkirks. V. LOCH.**LAUGHT, LAUCHT, pret. and part. pa.** Took; taken, caught.

Thar kyff thair *laucht*, and past, but de'ay.
Wallace, ix. 1964, MS.

Thair luffy ledis at that lerd thair levis has *laucht*.
Gosson and Col., ii. 12.

i.e. taken leave of.

A-S. *laecc-an*, *ge-lacc-an*, apprehendere; pret. *laecte*, copit, prehendit; part. *gelacht*. It sometimes signifies to seize with ardour, which is the proper sense of the A-S. v.

Athir *laucht* has thair lance, that lemyt so light;
On twa stedis thair straid, with ane sterne schiere.
Gosson and Col., ii. 24.

Laucht out is also used to denote the drawing out of swords.

Thair brayd fra thair blonkis beessy and bane,
Synne *laucht out* swordis lang and luffy.

Ibid., iii. 227.

[LAUGHT, s. A loft; the ceiling, Ayrs., Renfr.

This form which is common in the West of S. is found also in Devonshire.]

LAUTT-MAN, s. A layman, one not in clerical orders.

"The said official considering that the said Harlo had an commission to mak sic preaching, bot [was] an *laute-man*,—required him, of quhais authoritie, quha gaff him commission to preach, he being ane *laute-man*, and the Quenis rebald, and excommunicate, and was repelled furth of uther partis for the said cause." Keith's Hist., App. p. 90. V. LAUIT.

[LAUNCE, s. A jump, leap, spring, Barbour, x. 414. V. LANS.]***To LAUREATE, v. a.** To confer a literary degree; [*part. pa. laureat*, crowned, Lyndsay, Dreame, l. 990.]

"After Dr. Rollock had *laureat* the first classe, he betook himself to the general inspection of the college, under the title of principall and rector." Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin., p. 45.

To LAUREATE, v. n. To take a degree in any faculty, S.

"It is—certain that *laureated* was originally applied to those who took their degrees in Scotland." Bower's Hist. Univ. Edin., i. 42.

The author thinks that the phraseology originated "from the laurel which, from the earliest antiquity, formed the chaplet of the victors in the games."

LAUREATION, s. The act of conferring degrees, or the reception of them; graduation.

"At the very time when Rollock had given the most substantial proofs of his ability in instructing the youth at St. Andrews, in consequence of the remarkable progress of his pupils, and the public applause which he received at their *laureation*, the patrons of the university of Edinburgh were—anxiously looking for a person of his description." Bower's Hist. Univ. Edin., i. 79.

[LAURENCE-MAS, s. August 23rd, Shetl.]**LAURERE, s.** The laurel.

—Rois, register, palme, *laureure*, and glory.
Doug. Virgil, 3, 2.

Fr. *laurier*.

LAUREW, s. Laurel.

—"He wald not remane the crown of *laurew*, to have the samein deformit with the publick doloure." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 181. *Laureum*, Lat.

LAUS, s.

Ane helme set to ilk scheild, eiker of assay,
With fel *laus* on loft, lemand full light.
Gosson and Col., ii. 14.

Mr. Pink. inquires if this be *laus*, fire? *Laus* may indeed be allied to Su.-G. *lius*, Ital. *lios*, light. *Fel laus* would thus mean great splendour. But *fel* may be here used in the sense of *many*; and *laus* may refer to the crest of the helmet; q. many hairs on loft, i.e., a bushy and lofty crest; from Dan. *lu*, *lus*, hair, Su.-G. *le*, *legg*, rough, hairy. *Lugg* and *lus* denote the hair that grows on the foreheads of horses. According to this view, *lemand* is not immediately connected with *laus*, but is a farther description of the helmet itself.

[LAUTE, LAWTE, s. Loyalty, fealty, fidelity, Barbour, v. 162, l. 125; true word of honour, ibid., xii. 318, Skeat's Ed. O. Fr. *leaute*, id. V. LAWTA.]

LAUTEFULL, adj. Loyal, faithful, dutiful.

"As to the phrase and dictious heroet, guid it war to remembir, that the plane and sempill trowth of all thingis requiris only amangis the *laute/full* and *faithfull* pepil, plane, familiar, and na curius nor affectat speche." N. Wisyet's Foursooir Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist. App., p. 223.

Apparently, full of loyalty, or truth. V. **LAWTA.**

LAVATUR, s. A vessel to wash in, a laver.

"Item, ane grypt clam shall gilt for the *lavatur*." Inventories, A. 1642, p. 59.

Fr. *lavatoire*, id. L. B. *lavator-ium*, the name given to the vessel in which monks washed their hands before going to the refectory, or officiating priests before performing divine service.

LAVE, s. The remainder. V. **LAFE.**

LAVELLAN, s. A kind of weasel, Caithn.

"Sir Robert Sibbald mentions an animal, which he says is common in Caithness, called there *lavellan*: by his description it seems to belong to this genus. He says it lives in the water, has the head of the weasel, and resembles that creature in colour; and that its breath is prejudicial to cattle. Sibb. Hist. Scot., ii." Pennant's Zool., i. 86.

The latter writer elsewhere says: "I inquired here after the *lavellan*, which, from description, I suspect to be the water-shrew-mouse. The country people have a notion that it is noxious to cattle; they preserve the skin, and, as a cure for their sick beasts, give them the water in which it has been dipt. I believe it to be the same animal which in Sutherland is called the water-mole." Tour in S., 1769, p. 194.

LAVE-LUGGIT, adj. Having the ears hanging down, Roxb.; [*lavis-lugged*, Shetl.]

C. B. *lav*; "that extends or goes out;" Owen.

[*Lave-eared* occurs in Hall's Satires, ii. 2, p. 29. "The *lave-eared* ass with gold may trapped be."]

LAVENDAR, s. A laundress. "The King's *lavendar*;" Treasurer's Accts. V. **LAYNDAR.**

L. B. *lavender-ia*, lotrix. *Lavendar-ia*, fulla; Du Cange.

LAVER, s.

"Here I gif Sahir Galeron," quod Gaynor, withouten any gile,

All the landis, and the lithis, fro *laver* to *layre*,
Connest and Carlele, Conynghame and Kile."

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 27.

"East to west?" Pink. A.-S. *laefer*, signifies a rush; Teut. *laer*, locus incultus et vacuus. This, however, seems to have been a prov. phrase, the sense of which is now lost.

LAVEROCK, LAVEROK, LAVROCK, LAUEBOK, s. The lark, S. The word is often pron. q. *lerrik*, *larick*. Lancash. *learock*.

"The *lauerok* maid melody vp his in the skyis." Compl. S., p. 60.

"Alauda, a *lauerock*." Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 16. There is an old traditional adage, illustrative of this term, which contains good counsel. "In order to be healthy, gang to bed wi' the hen, and rise wi' the *lauerock*." S. V. LITT, s.

A.-S. *lafer*, *lawere*, Belg. *lawerick*, *leuwerik*, Alem. *lawer*, id.

The name of this bird appears in its most simple form in Lat. *laus*, vulgo *lova*, or *lova*; avia, *alauda*;

G. Andr., p. 162. *Lafer*, id. Edda Saemund. Wachter derives A.-S. *laferes*, Belg. *lawerick*, &c., from Celt. *laif*, vox, and *ork-a*, valere, q. powerful in voice.

LAVEROCK-HIECH, adj. As high as the lark when soaring; apparently a proverbial phrase, Roxb.

La Pen* in a string should *laerock* hiech hing,
Till his banes be weel pick'd by the crows a'.

* La Pena, N. A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 130.

LAVEROCK'S LINT, s. Purging-flax, an herb, Linum Catharticum, Linn.; Lanarks.

[**LAVIE-LUGGED, adj.** The drooping of an animal's ear, when improperly cut in marking, Shetl. V. **LAVE-LUGGIT.**]

LAVY, s. The foolish guillemot, a bird; colymbus troile, Linn.

"The *Lavy*, so called by the inhabitants of St. Kilda, by the Welch *guillema*, it comes near to the bigness of a duck." Martin's St. Kilda, p. 59.

Isl. Norw. *lomsie*, *langvie*, id. Pennant's Zool., p. 519.

[**LAVY, adj.** Lavish, liberal; as, "He was aye *lavy* o' his siller," Clydes.]

LAVYRD, s. 1. Lord; Cumb. *laord*. V. **LAIRD.**

2. Applied, in this sense, to the Supreme Being.

Thus Wyntown, when celebrating the virtues of David I., the great favourite of the Roman clergy, makes a curious allusion to the first words of Psalm 132, suggested by the identity of the name:

Twenty and nyne yhere he was,
Thynk, *Lavyrd*, on Dawy and his mykldnes.
Chron., vii. 7. 36.

LAW, LAUCH, adj. Low, low-lying.

King Eduardis man he was sworn of Ingland,
Off rycht *law* byrth, suppos he tuk on hand.
Wallace, iv. 184, MS.

"—The lord Oliphant for the *law* land of the schirreffdomme of Perth, Strathbravne, and the bischoprik of Dunkeldon. The lord Gray, the lord Glammye, the Maister of Craufurde for Angus his land and *law* land." Acts Ja. IV., 1488, Ed. 1814, p. 208.

This obviously points out the origin of the term *Lawlandis* or *Lowlands*.

Sa.-G. *lag*, Isl. *lag-r*, Dan. *lau*, Belg. *laeg*, *leeg*, id. Mos.-G. *lig-an*, Sa.-G. *ligg-an*, to lie, is viewed by some as the root.

LAW, s. Low ground, the low part of the country.

Schyr Amerys rowte he saw,
That held the plane ay, and the *law*.
Barbour, vi. 518, MS.

To **LAW, LAWE, v. a.** To bring down, to humble; part. pa. *lawit*.

—Quhen the king Eduardis mycht
Was *lawit*, king Robert was on bycht.
Barbour, xiii. 658, MS.

Thou makis febil wicht, and thou *lawest* him.
Doug. Virgil, 93. 53.

Bot now the word of God full weill I knaw;
Quha dots exalt him self, God sal him *law*.
Lyndsay's Warke, 1592, p. 280.

Teut. *laeg-en*, demittere, deprimere; Kilian.

LAW, LAWE, adv. [1. Low; lowly, in a low voice, Barbour, iv. 200.]

2. Downward, to the bottom, below; generally a *lawe*.

As I beheld, and heit myn eyen a *lawe*,
From bough to bough, that hippit and that plaid.
King's Quair, c. 2, st. 16.

That this is the sense, appears from st. 21.

And therewith heit I down myn eye ageyne.

It is sometimes written as one word.

And by this like ryser syde a *lawe*,
Ane hyway fand I like to *lawe*.

Ibid., v. 2.

A often occurs in this connexion, where *be* is now used; as *anewth*, for *anewth*, *ahint* for *behind*.

[*Olayn and law*, wholly and to the bottom, Barbour, x. 124.]

[3. *Eye and law*, high and low, altogether, every one, *ibid.* iv. 594.

4. *Hay na law*, neither high nor low, not one, none of any sort, *ibid.* iii. 556.]

LAWLY, adj. Lowly, humble.

"And this *lawly* and meik submission in the confession, with consent to reane the said discipline & penance, is one part of satisfaction, quhilk is the third meane to cum to the sacrament of Penance as is afore reherit." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 15b, b.

LAW, s. 1. A designation given to many hills or mounts, whether natural or artificial, *S. Loc*, *A. Bor. Ray*.

"Its name is derived from the old Celtic word *Dun*, a hill; its original site having been on the top of a most beautiful little hill, which is called Dunse Law." P. Dunse, Berwicka. Statist. Acc., iv. 378.

This might be viewed as the same with *loc*, "a little round hill, or a great heap of stones," *A. Bor. V. Gl. Gross*.

A. S. Alawe, Alawe, agger, acervus, cumulus, tumulus, "a law, low, loo, or high ground, not suddenly rising up as a hill, but by little and little.—Hence—that name given to many hillocks and heaps of earth to be found in all parts of England; being no other but so much congested earth brought, and in a way of burial used of the ancients, thrown upon the bodies of the dead." Somner in vo. He refers to Dugdale's Descr. of Warwickshire.

According to this account, it might be supposed that the name had been primarily given to the artificial mounts raised above the dead, and afterwards transferred to those that were natural. For it is unquestionable, that in *S.* this designation is given to several hills of the latter description; as *Largo-law*, in *Fife*, *North-Berwick-law*, in *Lothian*, &c. It might be conjectured, that the reason of this transition was, that after our ancestors ceased to bury their dead under such tumuli, the places were still viewed as in some measure sacred; that they therefore assembled there in the conventions which were held in particular districts; and at length, in *S.* at least, gave this name to all those rising grounds, on which they used to meet for enacting laws, or regulating matters of general concern.

It must be admitted, however, that the invariable orthography of the *A.-S.* term opposes this supposition; as it never assumes the form of *lag*, *lage*, or *laga*, the words which denote a law, as corresponding to *Lat. lex*. But two circumstances deserve to be mentioned,

which render it doubtful whether the term, as used in *S.*, is radically the same with *A.-S. Alawe*. The first is, that such a mount is often called the *Law-hill* of such a place. The other that a correspondent word occurs in *Ial.*, evidently formed from *lag*, *laug*, *loeg*, *lex*. The name of *laug-berg*, i.e., the rock of law, is given to many hills in Iceland. *Their Fridrekr Biskup oc Thorvalldr foru til things, oc bad Biskop Thorvalld telia tru fyrer monum at Logbergi*: Profectis ad comitia universalia Episcopo Frederico et Thorvalldo, ille hunc rogavit, ut se praesente in *Logbergo* (rupe, in qua jus dicebatur) religionem christianam populo praedicaret; *Kristnisag.*, c. 4. All their public and judicial assemblies were, and, if I mistake not, still are, held at these *bergs*. *Ibid.*, p. 89–91. *Laug-berg*, locus publicus ubi judicia peraguntur; Verel. Ind.

It has been said; "The word law, annexed to the name of so many places in the parish [Coldstream] attests, that it had belonged to the kingdom of Northumberland during the Heptarchy; as *Hirael-law*, *Castle-law*, *Spy-law*, *Carter-law*, &c." P. Coldstream, Berwicka. Statist. Acc., iv. 420.

But this of itself cannot prove that the parish was under the dominion of the Anglo-Saxons; as the same designation is found in many parts of *S.* where we are certain that their jurisdiction never extended.

2. In one passage, *lawe* seems to signify the tomb, grave, or mound.

There come a lede of the *lawe*, in londe is not to layne,
And glides to Schir Gawayne, the gates to gayne;
Yauland, and yomerand, with many loude yelle.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal, l. 7.

i.e. an inhabitant of the tomb. It is the description of "a grisly ghost," that appeared to Queen Quynor and Sir Gawan.

To what has been formerly observed, I may add, that *Moss-G. Alawe*, signifies monumentum. *Gangith thu thamma Alawe*; He cometh to the tomb, *Joh. 11. 38*.

It must be observed, however, that when Ulphilas uses *Alawe* for rendering the Gr. word denoting a monument, he must be viewed as using it because the Goth. language had no other term for a monument but that which properly signified a mound.

To **LAW, v. a.** 1. To litigate, to subject to legal investigation and determination, *S.*

2. Transferred to the legal defender; as, "*I'm resolv'd I'll law him weel for't*," "I will take every advantage that law can give in this business," *S.*

LAW, s. The remainder. *V. LAFE*.

LAWAINE, s. The eve of All-hallows.

Wide, wide abroad were spread its leafy branches—

But the topmost bough is lowly laid!

Thou hast forsaken us before *Lawaïne*.*

Coronach of Sir Lauchlan, Chief of Maclean, Lady of the Lake, Notes, lxii.

* Halloween.

This does not appear to be a Gael. or Ir. word, but merely a poetical abbreviation of the designation used in the low country.

LAWAR, LAWARE, LAWER, s. A laver, or vessel to wash in.

"Basun with *lawar*;" *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, V. 16.

"In the first, ane basing and ane *laware* of gold, with thrissillis and lilleis round about the samyne." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 110.

LAW-BIDAND, LAW-BIDING, part. pr. 1. Waiting the regular course of law, as opposed to flight; a forensic term.

"Gif the vassall is fugitive for slauchter, and not *law-biding*, the superior may recognosse the land halde of himselfe, as lang as the felon or manslayer happens to live." Skene de Verb. Sign. vo. *Recognition*. V. Bona, v.

2. "Able to answer a charge or accusation;" Gl. Guthrie.

"The soul is pursued for guilt more or less, and is not *law-biding*; Christ Jesus is the city of refuge, and the high-priest there, during whose lifetime, and that is, for ever, the poor man who wins hither, is safe." Guthrie's Trial, p. 112.

LAW-BOARD, s. The board on which a tailor irons his cloth, S.; *lay-baird*, Banffs.

"Jock, a little hump-backed creature, brought the goose behind him, bearing the *law-board* over his shoulder." Sir A. Wylie, i. 51.

LAW-BORROIS, LAW-BORROWS, s. pl. The legal security which one man is obliged to give, that he will not do any injury to another in his person or property, S.

Sp. Burnet gives a ludicrous account of the origin of this term.

"When all other things failed so evidently, recourse was had to a writ, which a man who suspects another of ill designs towards him, may serve him with; and it was called *Law-borrowings*, as most used in *borrowings*." Hist. of His own Time, ii. 185.

"Gif ony man be feidit, and allegis feid, or dreid of ony partie, the schirif sall furthwith of baith tak *law-borreis*, and forbid thame in the Kingis name to trubill the Kingis peax, vnder the pane of Law." Acts, Ja. II., 1487, c. 33. Edit. 1566, called "*Borrowis of peax*," i.e., peace, 1448, c. 13.

"The action of contravention of *lawborrows* is likewise penal. It proceeds on letters of *lawborrows*, obtained at the suit of him who is disturbed in his person or goods by another, and containing a warrant to charge the party complained of to give security, that the complainer shall be kept harmless from illegal violence." Erskine's Inst., B. 4, Tit. 1. s. 16.

"The import of *lawborrows* in Scotland is, when two neighbours are at variance, the one procures from the council, or any competent court, letters charging the other to find caution and surety, that the complainer, his wife, bairns, &c., shall be skaithless from the person complained upon, his wife, bairns, &c., in their body, lands, heritages, &c., and before such letters can be granted, the complainer must give his oath expressly, that he dreads bodily harm, trouble, and molestation, from the person complained upon." Wodrow's Hist., i. 473.

It is from *law* and *borgh* or *borrow*, a pledge, a surety, used in pl. V. BONA.

LAWCH, adj. Low, S. *laigh*. V. LAW.

And in a rycht fflyr place, that was
Lowch by a house, he gart thaim to
Their herbery.—

Barbour, xiv. 339, MS.

To LAWE, v. a. To lower. V. LAW, v.

LAWER, s. A professor of law.

"That the *lawer* and mathematicians of befor in the new college call now be in Sanctualnatouris college, and have their stipendia and buirdis vponne the fructis thaird." Acts Ja. VI., 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 180.

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LAWER, s. A washing vessel. V. LAWAR.

LAW-FREE, adj. Not legally convicted or condemned.

"The earl answered, he would prefer him to his good-brother Frendraught; but to quit him who had married his sister, so long as he was *law-free*, he could not with his honour." Spalding, i. 17.

LAWIN, s. A tavern reckoning. V. LAUCH, s. l.

LAWIN-FREE, adj. Scot-free, excluded from paying any share of a tavern-bill, S.

She took me in, she set me down,
She hecht to keep me *lawin-free*;
But wylie carlin that she was,
She gart me birl my bawbee.

Song, Andrew's 'His Cutty Gun.

I'm no for letting ye, ye see,
(As I ware rich) gang *lawin-free*.

Poems, Engl. Scotch and Latin, p. 108.

V. LAUCH, s. l.

LAWIT, LAWD, LAWYD, LEWIT, adj. 1. Lay, belonging to laymen.

Than ordanyd was als, that the Kyng,
Na na *lawyd* Patrowne, be staff na ryng,
Suld mak fra thine collatyowne.
Wyntown, vii. 5. 120.

The Archebyschape of Ythorke—

—assoylyd then
Alyswandyr our Kyng, and his *lawed* men.
Bot the Byschappys and the clergy
Ythit he leit in cursyng ly.—

Wyntown, vii. 2. 160.

The *lawit* folkes this law wald never cele,
But with thair use, quhen Bishops war to cheis,
Unto the kirk thay gadred, suld and ying,
With meik hart, fasting and praying.

Priests of Pobbis, S. P. R., i. 16.

"Ordanis that our soverain lordis lettres be writtin chargeing the said James Straithauchin to haue na dale nor intrometting with the said benefice of Culter in hurting of *laude* patronage & the uniuersale gud of the realme." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 123.

2. Unlearned, ignorant.

Of all the realme, quhom of ye beir the crown,
Of *lawit*, and leirit; riche, pure; up and down;
The quhilk, and thay be slane with man's [mannis] hand
Ans count thairdof ye sall gif I warrant.

Priests of Pobbis, p. 29.

I say not this of Chaucers for offence,
Bot till excuse my *lawit* insufficiency.

Doug. Virgil, 10, 31.

A.-S. *laewede*, *lewd*, id. *laewede-man*, a layman; O. E. *lewd*.

And they meet in her mirth, whan minstrels ben styll,
Than telleth they of the trinitie a tale or twaine.

P. Ploughman's Vision, Fol. 46, a.

The history of this term affords, at the same time, a singular proof of the progressive change of language, and of the influence of any powerful body on the general sentiments of society. By Bede, Aelfric, and other A.-S. writers, it is used in its primitive sense. This meaning it retained so late as the reign of Edw. III., when R. de Langland wrote his *Vision of Piers the Ploughman*. But as, in the dark ages, the little learning that remained was confined almost entirely to the clergy; while the designation, by which they were known, came to denote learning in general, the distinctive term *lewd* was considered as including the idea of ignorance. It did not stop here, however. The clerical influence still prevailing, and the clergy con-

timing to treat the unlearned in a very contemptuous manner, as if moral excellence had been confined to their own order; by and by, the term came to signify a wicked person, or one of a licentious life. Hence, the modern sense of *lewd*.

The A.-S. word may have been formed from Lat. *leu-us*, which must be traced to Gr. *le-u-s*, *populus*. Other dialects retain more of the original form; *Sa.-G. lek*, *Isl. lek*, *Alam. leig*. It seems doubtful, however, whether *leuwede* be not radically the same with *leede*, *populus*, *plebs*, *Isl. lid*, Germ. *leute*. V. Spelman, vo. *Leutia*. In Fr. the phrase, *le laid gens* resembles the secondary sense of *lewd*; *le petit peuple*; Dict. Trev.

LAWLAND, LAULAND, adj. Belonging to the low country of Scotland, S.

"That Ergle, with the bondies [bounds] & the Justice thairof, sit & hald the Justice are thairof in Perth, quhen the kingis grace please, as that euirilk beland man & lauland mane may cum & ask & have Justice." Acts Ja. IV., 1503, p. 241.

"—Two his-land regiments;—the other five lauland regiments." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vi. 242.

LAWLANDS, LAWLANDS, s. pl. 1. The plain country of Scotland, as distinguished from the Highlands; pron. *Lallans*.

2. The language of the low country, as opposed to the Erse or Gaelic, S.

LAWRIE, s. A designation for the fox, S. V. **LOWRIE**.

LAW SONDAY. V. LEIF SOUNDAY.

LAWLY, adj. Lowly. V. **LAW, adj.**

LAWRIGHTMEN. V. LAGRAETMAN.

LAWTA, LAWTH, LAWTY, LAWTHITH, s. 1. Loyalty, allegiance. V. **LAUTE**.

Then Wallace said, Will ye herto consent,
Fergyll him frae all thing that is by past,
Frae he will cum and grant he has trespass,
Frae this tyme furth kepe lawtis till our crown?
Wallace, viii. 11, MS.

Lawtis, *ibid.* vii. 1281, MS. O. Fr. *leanty*, *id.*

—Love and lawnes and *leanty* togther
Shall be maisters on moldis.—

P. Ploughman's Vision, Fol. 16, a.

2. Truth, integrity, equity.

Bot he gat that Archebyschopryk
Noucht wyth *lawtis* bot wyth swyk.

Wyntoun, vii. 8, 23.

—No quhar now faith nor *lawtis* is fund.

Doug. Virgil, 112, 47.

Lawty will leif us at the last,
As few for falsheit may ne w. fand.

Rennetysne Poems, p. 161, st. 1.

She neither has *lawtis* nor shame,
And keeps the hale house in a steer.

Rennetysne Poems, ii. 251.

Fr. *loyauté*, loyalty, fidelity, truth; O. Fr. *leauté*, *id.* from *leal*, trusty; Lat. *legal-is*, from *lex*, *legis*.

LAWTIFULL, adj. Most loyal, full of loyalty.

"—And allowing thame and euerie ane of thame, in their repairing and abyding with his Maiestie, to hane done the dewtie of maist loving and *lawtifull* subiectis to their soverane lord." Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 227, concerning the Raid of Rathven. V. **LAWTA**, &c.

LAWTH, Bar. xiii. 651. Leg. lawth.

And it that wadre *lawth* was ar,
Mon lepe on loft in the contrar.

Lawth seems to signify *low*. V. **LAWTH**.

LAWTING, s. The supreme court of judicature in Orkney and Shetland, in ancient times. V. **THING**.

LAX, s. "Relief, release."

O wharefore should I tell my grief,
Since *lax* I canna find?
I'm far frae a' my kin and friends,
And my love I left behind.

Bonny Baby Livingston, Jamieson's Pop. Ball., ii. 139.

L. B. *lax-a*, denotes a gift; Donatio, legatum; Du Cange. The S. term may be immediately from Lat. *lax-us*, loosed, released. But Goth. *laus*, *Sa.-G. loos*, *id.*, seems to be the root.

LAX, s. A salmon; formerly the only name by which this fish was known, *Aberd.*

"In the acciouns persewit be James of Douglas chaumerlane of the lordship of Murray aganis James Innes of that ilke, for the wrangwis occupaciouns of our soverane lordis fishing of the watter of Spey,—decretis—that the said James sall—content & pay to the said James of Dowglas the profitis of the sade fishing of xx yeris bigane, extending yerely to ixth of salmond *lax*is takin vp be him, as was sufficiently profit before the lordis." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 89.

"Ane half barrell of salmond or xij sufficient *lax*,"

&c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

"He askit at him tus Soudais *lax*is," &c. *Ibid.*, V. 20.

A *myddle lax*, a salmon of a middle size. "The baillies decernit him to pay ane *myddill lax* for himself." *Ibid.*

This was indeed the general designation of the salmon in the northern languages: A.-S. *leax*, O. E. *laz*, (V. Jun. Etym.) Dan. *Su.-G.*, *id.* Teut. *lachs*, Belg. *lase*, Ital. *lacc-in*. The origin of the term, however, seems lost in obscurity.

LAX-FISHER, s. A salmon-fisher, *Aberd.*

"The said day the Procurator Fiscal gave in a complaint against George Law and Alexander Mason, *lax-fishers* at the Bridge of Don, for their unwarrantable seizing upon and breaking the lyns [lines] belonging to the whyte fishers of Don." Decree, Baron Court of Fraserfield, A. 1722. State, Fraser of Fraserfield, &c., p. 325.

"Upon the 11th of May there was wonderful high tempestuous winds, marvellous in May, whereby sundry persons died, and a *lax-fisher* [was] drowned [in] the water of Don, and a ship going with victuals to Dumbritton likewise perished." Spalding, i. 210. (24)

"He also by direction frae the General Assembly, charged the masters and *lax-fishers* of Dee and Don,—to forbear fishing upon Sunday, viz. frae Saturday at midnight till Sunday at the same time.—This assembly got some obedience with great difficulty, for it was thought no sin to fish upon the Sabbath-day before." *Ibid.*, p. 299, 300.

LAY, s. Law.

Yone pepil twane sall knyt vp peace for ay,
Bynd confederance baith conjoinit in ane *lay*.

Doug. Virgil, 442, 32.

Leyes et foedera jungerit.

Virg.

O. Fr. *lai* is used for *loi*, *id.*

[* To LAY, v. a. To lay, set, place, fix. The S. language presents some peculiar

applications and combinations of this verb; as,

To LAY AT. To box, strike, beat severely; as, "He *laid* at him till he could harly stan'," S.]

To LAY BY. 1. To overdo, to make unfit for work; as, "He has *laid* himself by wi' o'er muckle wark."

2. To be confined by ailment; as, "He's *laid* by," S.

To LAY DOWN. To sow out in grass, S.

"It is a prodigious error to overcrop ground, before *laying* it down with grass seeds." Maxwell's *Sci. Trans.*, p. 52.

[To LAY HEART TO. To set the mind to anything earnestly, S.]

To LAY IN. 1. To throw back into the state of a common, to put into a waste state.

—"Ordinis thatt all persones quha hes teillit, laubourit, sawin, parkit, &c., ony pairt or portoun of his maiesties common mures or vtheris commonteis, within yair and day efter the said tryell *lay* in the samys commonteis agane." Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 222.

2. To work earnestly, to strike home; as, "Turn to your wark noo, and *lay* in," Clydes.]

[To LAY INTIL, or INTO. 1. To fight with, to beat severely; as, "They will *lay* intil't; sae, thickest skin stan' langest out," ibid. "The twa loons *laid* intil ane anither, till they wir a' bleedin'," Banffs.]

2. To eat much, or greedily, S.]

[LAYIN INTIL, or INTO, s. 1. A fight, a beating; fighting, beating, ibid.]

2. A surfeit; eating much or greedily.]

To LAY ON. 1. To rain, to hail, to snow heavily; as, "It's *layin'* on o' snow," S. O.

2. To strike, to give blows, S.

"For the Lords rebukes ar ever effectuell, he mynteth not against his enemies, bot he *layeth* on." Bruce's Eleven Sermons, 1501, Sign. S. 3, a.

Beaujeddart, Hundie, and Hunthill,

Three, on they *laid* weel at the last.

Raid of Redwires; Minstrelsy Border, l. 120.

To *lay* on strokes, is E. But the verb is used elliptically in S. *I'll lay* on, I will strike; *he laid* on me, he struck me. It seems properly to denote repeated blows.

"Gif the master [of a ship] *layis* on his men, and gevis ony of thame ane buffet with his neif, or with his palms, he sall pay vii d. Bot gif he strikes him mair, he that is strucken may turn and stris agane." Ship Lawis, Balfour's Pract., p. 627.

It was, however, anciently used in E. in the same manner. "I *lays* upon one, I beate him or bunche hym.—She *layde* upon hym lyke a maulte sacke, and the poore boye durste nat oncs qytette." *Palagr.*, B. iii. f. 274, b.

Sa. G. *laegga*, id., *laegga* ps en, aliquem verberare.

[3. To work earnestly, to eat much, ibid.]

[LAY ON, s. A good meal, a surfeit, Clydes., Banffs.]

[LAYIN ON, s. 1. The act of beating, a beating, ibid.]

2. Earnest working, hard work, ibid.]

3. Much or greedy eating, a surfeit, ibid.]

To LAY TILL one. To allot, to ordain. "*Laid* till her, fated that she should;" Gl. Antiquary.

[2. To *lay* till again, to resume work, to try again heartily, S.]

[To LAY TO. To begin, to set to work; as, "I could wait na langer, and jist *lay* to," Clydes.]

[To LAY A CHILD. A superstitious practice adopted to cure a ricketty child. The child is taken before sunrise to a smithy, in which three men, bearing the same name, work. One of the smiths takes the child, first laying it in the water-trough of the smithy, and then on the anvil. While lying on the anvil all the tools are, one by one, passed over the child, and the use of each is asked of the child. The nurse then receives the child, and she again washes it in the water-trough. If the smith take a fee for his work, the *lay* has no effect." Banffs.]

To LAY GOWD. To embroider.

And ye mairn learn my gay goss hawk
To weld baith bow and brand;
And I sall learn your turtle dow
To lay gowd wi' her hand.

Fausse Foudrage, Minstrelsy Border, li. 85.

To LAY METALS. To alloy, to mix other substances with more precious metals.

"Tuching the article of gold-smythis, quhillis *layis* and makis fals mixture of euill mettall." Acts, Ja. iv., 1480, c. 29, edit. 1566. V. LAYIN, LAYIN.

To LAY SHEEP. To smear or salve sheep with a mixture of tar and butter, Stirling., Roxb.

"It was, till of late, the almost universal practice to *lay* or smear the whole stock with an ointment composed of butter and tar." Agr. Surv. Stirl., p. 295.

LAYING-TIME, s. The season when shepherds besmear their sheep with butter and tar, to guard them against the cold of winter, Roxb.

This is about the beginning of November. The term is formed, I suppose, from the circumstance of their *laying* this mixture on the skins of the sheep.

[To LAY UP SKIP LAAGS. To make promises to oneself for the future that may never be realised, Shetl.]

[**LAY**, *s.* 1. The direction in which anything is laid; as, "The ween wis against the *lay* o' the corn, and we made unco fool wark." *Lie* is also used. Gl. Banffs.]

2. A basis, foundation, *S.*

"But this plainly enough says, that this rising did not flow from any correspondence with the earl of Shaftsbury; and indeed the narrow *lay* upon which the first gatherers together set up, makes this matter beyond debate." Wodrow's Hist., ii. 42; in margin, expl. *foundation*.

Test. *laegle*, positus, positura, positio; Kilian.

3. The slay of a weaver's loom, *S.*

"The instrument which inserted the woof into the warp, radius, the shuttle; which fixed it when inserted, *pesten*, the *lay*." Adam's Rom. Antiq., p. 523.

His loom, made o' stout alken rungs,
Had can't him saxty dinner,
Tho' his lang lay, w' fearfu' fangs,
Shook o' the rooding tin'er.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 200.

Test. *laede* *waserwaleide*, *pesten*; probably from *laegle*-en, *ponere*, because by means of this the woof is as it were laid, or kept firm.

[**LAY-BUIRD**, *s.* The board on which tailors use the goose. Gl. Banffs.]

To **LAYCH**, *v. n.* To linger, to delay.

—Mony tymis hym selfin has accusit,
That he so lang has *laychit* and refusit
To remane gladdie the Troiane Enece.

Doug. Virgil, 423, 15.

"*Lachle* or *tariyaga*. Mora. Tarditas." Prompt. Parv. Radd. derives it from Fr. *lach*-er, *lach*-er, or Lat. *lae*-ere, to slacken, to unbend. Did not the form of the word favour the Fr. etymon, we might deduce it from Sa.-G. *laet*-ja, *intermittere*, *laet*-jae, *otari*; Alem. *lae*, *laene*, *piger*. Fr. *lach*e, however, is used as nearly equivalent to E. *lazy*. Chaucer, *lache*, sluggish, *lary*; *lachness*, *lazine*.

"If a wight be slowe, and astonied, and *lache*, men shall holde him like to an asse." Boeth. 389, a.

[**LAYD**, *part. pr.* Laid; *layd at erd*, thrown to the ground, overthrown, Barbour, iii. 16, Skeat's Ed.]

[**LAYD-MEN**, *s. pl.* Lit. loadmen, i.e., men in charge of pack-horses, *ibid.*, viii. 466.]

LAYER, *s.* The shear-water, a bird. V. **LYER**.

[**LAYFF**, *s.* The rest. V. **LAFE**.]

LAY-FITTIT, *adj.* Having the sole of the foot quite plain or flat, without any spring in it, and also much turned out, Fife, Loth. *Selectin-fittit*, Caithn.

This is viewed as corresponding with E. *Splay-footed*, as given by Bailey, "One who treads his toes much outward."

The superstitious view it as an evil omen, if the first ft, i.e., the first person who calls, or who is met, in the beginning of the New Year, or when one sets out on a journey, or engages in any business, should happen to be *lay-fittit*.

LAYIS, *s.* The alloy mixed with gold or silver. V. To **LAY METALS**.

—"Na goldamyth sall mak mirture, nor put fals *layis* in the said metallis." Acts Ja. IV., 1496, c. 29, edit. 1568.

Fr. *lar*, id. *all*-er, *all*-er, to alloy. *Allier* or *allier* is most probably the original form of the Fr. word, which Menage derives q. a *loy*, according to law. Somner however renders A.-S. *alecg-an*, "to embase, as by mixing baser with better metals, vulgarly termed *Alloy*." The verb primarily signifies *ponere*, *deponere*. V. next word.

The correspondent term in L. B. is *lig-a*, which Du Cange defines, *Monetarum in metallo probitas à lege requisita ac definita*, Gall. *loi*, *aloi*, Ital. *lega*.—"Quod ferunt denarii,—sub forma & cuncto ac remedii *ligae* & ponderis sibi concessis in opere monetarum. Comput. A. 1339. This, definition, however, does not give a clear idea of the meaning of the word. In the quotation, the phrase *Remedii Ligae* is equivalent to our *Remoid*, q. v.

Lex, in the Lat. of the middle ages, was used in the same sense. It is expl. in the very same terms as *Liga*, by Du Cange. V. *Lex*, col. 158.

LAYIT, *adj.* Base, of inferior quality; a term applied to money.

"Quhat care over your comoun-welthe doethes hir Grace instantly bear, quhen evin now presentlie, and of a lang time bygane, by the ministry of sum, (quho better deserved the gallows than ever did *Cochran*), sche doeth so corrupte the *layit* mony, and hes brocht it to such basenes, and to sick quantitie of scrufe, that all men that hes their eyis oppin may persave ane extreame beggarie to be brocht tharethrow upoun the whole realme." Knox's Hist., p. 164. *Layed*, p. 222.

The sense of the passage is totally lost in the London edit., p. 175,—"Sche doth so corrupt the good money, and hath brought it to such *business*, and such a deale of *strife*," &c.

The money here meant appears to be that commonly called *billon*.

The word seems to have been still in use in Ramsay's time, although printed as if contracted from *allay'd*:

Yet all the learn'd discerning part
Of mankind own the heav'nly art
Is as much distant from such trash,
As 'lay'd Dutch coin from sterling cash.

Poems, i. 317.

V. **LAYE**, and **LAY**, *v.*

LAYKE, *s.* Paint.

Quhais bricht conteyning bewtie with the beamis,
Na les al uther pulchritude dois pas,
Nor to compair ane clud with glansing gleames,
Bright Venus coulour with ane landwart las,
The quhytest *layke* bot with the blakkest asse.

Philotus, & P. R., iii. 25.

i.e. "with ashes of the darkest hue."

The term, although properly denoting a reddish colour, is here used in an improper sense for paint in general. Fr. *laque*, sanguine, rose or ruby colour.

LAYME, **LEEM**, *adj.* Earthen.

"As the fyre preiflis and schawis the *layme* vesselis maid be ane pottar, as temptatioun of troublil preiflis & schawis iust men." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Fol. 167, b.

"Are we not God's *leem* vessels? and yet when they cast us over an house we are not broken in sheards." Ruth Lett., P. i. ep. 48.

"Item, the figure of ane doig maid quhite *laym*." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 158.

"Next that heavenly treasure the gospel, that is, the vascorahle riches of Jesus Christ, care (I say) should be had of the *laine* vessell, wherein it is contained. 2 Cor. 4. 7. A man is but a *laine* vessell, wherein the Lord puts so rich a treasure." Rollock on 2 Thea., p. 121. V. LAMR.

LAYN, s.

"Item, one bed of *layn* sewit with silk of divers callouris garnisit with thre curtenis and with thre uther litte peeces and the heidpece of the same." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 180.

Fr. *laine* denotes wool. But the bed here described, as belonging to Q. Mary, would scarcely correspond with this idea, for it was deemed of such value, as to be kept in a coffer of silk. V. CAMMES. I therefore view it as signifying lawn; the same with *Layne*, q. v.

LAYNDAR, LAUENDER, s. A washerwoman, a laundress.

The King has hard a woman cry,
He askyt quhat that was in hy.
"It is the *laynder*, Schyr," said one,
"That hyr child ill ryght now has tane."
This was a full gret curtesy,
That swilk a Kyng, and as mychty,
Gert his men dwell on this maner,
But for a poor *lauender*.

Barbour, xvi. 273. 292, MS.

Fr. *lauendiere*, id. Chaucer, *lauender*.

LAYNE, n. Lawn, fine linen.

The King and Parliament complain of "the great abuse, standing among his subjectes of the meane estate, presuming to counterfeit his Hienes and his Nobilitie, in the use and wearing of coastellie cleithing of silkes of all sortes, *layne*, cammeraise, freinyne," &c. Acts, Ja. VI., 1561, c. 113.

Fr. *laine*, id.

To LAYNE, v. n. To lie, to tell a falsehood.

Then he carpit to the knight, cruel and kene;
"Gif thou luffis thi life, laily nought to *layne*,
Yeld me thi bright brand, burnist as bene."

Gosson and Gol., iv. 2.

The term might seem to signify render, give up. A-S. *lean-ian*, Sn.-G. *laen-a*, reddere. But *layne*, or *laid*, very often occurs in the sense given above.

In lede is nought to *layn*,
The hunters him biheld.

Sir Tristram, p. 30, st. 43.

In lede is nought to *layn*,
He sett him bi his side.

Ibid., p. 41, st. 65.

To LAYNE, v. n.

Men sayis one met thame in the Forde,
That prowaly wyth-outyn worde
Led thame up by the wattyry syne,
Qwhill thai to the Gask come and Duplyne.
There mony was lwygd, nought to *layne*:
Of thai the mast part have thai alayne.

Wyntown, viii. 26. 119.

This word is left by Mr. Macpherson without explanation. Perhaps the meaning is, that the persons lodged here, were appointed to *keep watch*; for it is evident that they formed only an outpost. Thus, *nought to layne* would signify, "not to lie down;" Sn.-G. *laen-a*, A-S. *llyn-an*, *llec-ian*, recumbere.

If such were their orders, they disobeyed them. For we learn from Fordun, Scotichr., ii. 305, that many were slain, sine vigile cubantes.

The phrase in Wyntown may, however, merely signify, not to lie, i.e., to tell the truth.

In the same sense may we understand the following passages:—

There come a lede of the lawe, in londe is not to *layne*,
And gldes to Schir Gawane, the gates to gayne.

Sir Gawane and Sir Gal., l. 7.

O tell us, tell us, May Margaret,
And danna to us len;
O wha is aught yon noble hawk
That stands your kitchen in?

Jamieson's Popular Ball., l. 85.

The amiable editor is mistaken in viewing this as signifying "to stop or hesitate;" and as the same with O. E. *lin*, synon. with *blin*, to cease.

To LAYNE, LEIN, v. a. To conceal.

"Whae drives thir kye!" can Willie say;—

"It's I, the captain o' Bewcastle, Willie;

I winna *layne* my name for thee."

—It's I, Watty Woodspar, loose the kye!

I winna *layne* my name frae thee.

Ministry Border, l. 103. 104.

Sn.-G. *laen-a*, Moen.-G. *ga-laen-ian*, Germ. *laugen*, *lail*, *laen-a*, A. Bor. *lean*, which Ray improperly derives from A.-S. *laenne*, to shun.

Then lukit aye to me, and leuch;
And said, Sic luf I rid yow *layne*,
Altho ye mak it never as tech,
To me your labour is in vain.

Maitland Poems, p. 268.

I am uncertain whether this signifies *conceal*; or *avoid, shun*, from A.-S. *laenne*, vitare, fugere, Somn.

The phrase, quoted under the preceding verb, from Sir Gawane, might bear the sense of *conceal*.

"Little can a lang tongue *lein*," S. Prov. "Spoken as a reproof to a babler," Kelly, p. 240.

To the same purpose it is said, "Women and bairns *lein* what they ken not." Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 341.

LAYNERE, s. A strap, a thong.

He hym dressyt his sted to ta,
Hys caschit *layners* brak in twa.

Wyntown, viii. 32. 48.

Fr. *laniere*, id. V. CUCHER.

LAY-POKE, s. The ovarium of fowls, S.; synon. Egg-bed.

[LAYSER, s. Leisure, Barbour, xx. 234.]

To LAYT, v. a.

Who will leingies *layt*,
Tharf him no farther go.

Sir Tristram, p. 175.

"Listen," Gl. But I suspect that it rather signifies give heed to, make account of. V. LAT, LET, to esteem.

[LAYT, s. A small quantity of liquid, Shetl.]

[LAYUM, s. Planks roughly laid so as to form a loft at one end of an outhouse, Shetl.]

LAZY-BEDS, s. pl. A plan of planting potatoes, formerly much in use, according to which the root was laid on the ground undressed, some dung being spread under it; the seed and manure were then covered with earth dug from a sort of trench which surrounded the *bed*, S.

"In *ley* ground, they are commonly, in Scotland, planted in *Lazy-beds*, as they are called, thus: After the ground is marked out into *beds*, which cannot conveniently be above two yards broad, the same is

covered with dung and litter," &c. Maxwell's *Sol. Trans.*, p. 159.

"*Leag-beda*, a mode of dressing land peculiar to some parts of the highlands. It is most appropriately named." *Saxon and Gael*, iv. 59.

LE, LIE. A sort of demonstrative article, often prefixed to the name of a place or thing in our old deeds, signifying *the*.

"*Lie mylne clap and happer*;" Cart. Priorat. Pluscarden, A. 1552. V. LEIN. *Brewing Leid*.

It seems to be merely the Fr. article, *le*, "the, the said, this same;" Cotgr. This, although properly the masculine pron., and declinable, in one of its uses is indeclinable, and used both as masculine and feminine. V. *Dict. Trev.*

LE, LEE, s. The water of the sea in motion.

They wome tharby that nocht may thaym gane stand,
But that they sail vnder there anyoory
Subdew all hale in thiridome Italy,
And occupy thay boundis orientale,
Quhere as the our as flowis allhale;
And eik thay wostir partis, traistis me,
Quhillis er bedyit with the nethir *le*.

Doug. Virgil, 245, 41.

—The stony stoure of stromes *lee*
Upwalis from the brade palmes of tre.

Ibid., 321, 53.

"It seems to signify," says Radd., "nothing but sea-water, and so may come from the A.-S. *ea*, with the Fr. particle *f*." But I have no doubt that here we have a vestige of the old *Isl.* word *lae*, *lua*, *mare*, *Verel*; *hodie*, *unda fluens*. G. Andr. Hence *la-gardur*, the sea-shore covered with weeds, sand, &c., *Alace meyer*, poetically, the virgins of the sea, i.e., the waves, *lee-ear*, *fluit*, *fluctitat*; *laugr*, *laug*, liquor fluens. The same root may perhaps be traced in the compound A.-S. words, *lae-fled*, *lae-stream*, a deluge, an inundation.

This seems also to give us the true origin of E. *lee*, which has been strangely derived by Skinner from Fr. *Fens*, water. Others have traced it to *le*, as denoting shelter. But a *lee shore*, is that towards which the winds blow, and, of consequence, the waves are driven. From the *lee side* of the ship being understood to denote that which is not directly exposed to the wind, it seems to have been oddly inferred, that the term *lee*, as thus used, signifies calm, tranquil. Dr. Johnson has fallen into a very singular mistake in relation to this subject; having given precisely the same sense to *leeward*, as to *windward*. He thus explains both terms; "Towards the wind."

LE, LEA, LEE, LIE, LYE, s. 1. Shelter, security from tempest.

The cilly echape and there litill hird gromes
Larkie vnder *lee* of bankis, woddis and bromes.

Doug. Virgil, 301, 27.

"The *lee* of the hill," is a common phrase for the shelter afforded by a rising ground, S.

2. Metaph. peace, ease, tranquillity. In this sense it most frequently occurs; as in that beautiful elegy on the death of Alex. III., one of the oldest specimens of S. poetry extant.

Quhen Alyeandyr our Kyng was dede,
That Scotland led in lufe and *le*,
Awy was some of ale and brede,
Of wyne and wax, of gamyn and gie.

Wynl. Cron., vii. 10. 523.

Bettir but stryfe to leif allone in *le*,
Than to be mechtit with a wicket narrow.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 122, st. 3.

Our folkis than that warren blith and glad
Of this outh surname of our new ciete,
Exhort I to graith hous, and leif in *le*.

Doug. Virgil, 71, 51.

There I the tall,
Is the richt place, and stede for your ciete,
And of your trasel ferme hald to reste in *le*.

Ibid., 81, 19.

Jun. renders to *live in lee*, to live at his own ease and liking. It also signifies, to live in peace, as opposed to contention or warfare.

Now is the grame that was ene grim
Richt glad to *live in lee*.

Evergreen, ii. 182, st. 14.

Also, to live in security.

Frae hence furth he sal baith hair and ae
Baith thair paneist, and lell men *live in lee*.

Priests of Pöblis, S. P. R., i. 14.

Su.-G. *lae* expresses the very idea conveyed by this word in its primary sense; locus tempestati subductus, *lira*. *Isl. le, Alie*, id. A.-S. *leoa*, warmth; a place secure from the winds, a place of shelter. In old Gothic monuments, this is written *ly*.

Of hede for ragn ok veder *ly*.
Tecti a pluvia, et tempestate.

Chron. Rythm.

Den. *lye, lee*, a shelter, a cover, chiefly from severe weather. These terms are evidently allied to *Isl. Myr*, *My*, calidus; de aethere et aere dicitur; *Myende*, calor aethereus; *Mye-ar*, aer incalescit, ac clemens fit ex frigido. Perhaps the obsolete *Isl. v. Alau-a*, may be viewed as the root; *vota Alaua*, aquae calant; G. Andr., p. 114, 115. S. *Lee*, *like* and *loun*, q. v. seem also radically allied.

Le occurs in a passage in which the sense is uncertain.

Spynagros than spekis; said, Lordingis in *le*,
I rede ye tent trealy to my teching.

Gosson and Gol, ii. 2.

It may have the same meaning as in the passages cited above: but it must be left doubtful.

LE, LEA, LIE, adj. Sheltered, warm.

The land loun was and *lee*, with lyking and love.

Howlate, i. 2, MS.

The fair forrest with levis loun and *le*,
The fowls song, and flouris ferly suet,
Is bot the world, and his prosperite,
As fals plesandis, myngit with cair repleit.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 129.

V. the s.

LEA LAIK, s. A natural shelter for cattle, such as is produced by glens or overhanging rocks, Ayrs.

LEALAIKE-GAIR, s. Well sheltered grazing ground; sometimes applied to the place where two hills join together, and form a kind of bosom, Ayrs.

If the first part of the word is not merely *lea like*, i.e., *like lea* ground, it might seem allied to *Isl. Aliae* umbra, and *Alaka*, aer calidus, q. a warm shelter; or to C. B. *leek*, what lies flat; a covert. V. GAIR, GARR, s. 2.

LE, s. Law; Wyntown.

O. Fr. *ley*, id. This Mr. Maeph. deduces from Lat. *leg-s*, the abl. of *lex*.

[**LEASUM, adj.** Lawful, S.]

LEASUMLIE, adv. Lawfully; a term used in our old laws.

"Gif oay man hes sum landis pertening to him as heritage, and some uther landis as coaquist, he may

leasum give all and hail his conquest landis, or ony part thair of, without consent of his eldest sone, to his second or ony uthir efter born sone, to remane with thame perpetuallie in all time cuming." Leg. Burg., Balfour's Pract., p. 162. V. LEAUM.

To LE, v. n. To lie, to tell a falsehood; Wyntown.

A.-S. *leagan*, mentiri.

LE, LIE, s. A lie; a falsehood; Wyntown.

[LEAR, LEER, s. A liar, S.]

[LE-LIKE, LEE-LIKE, *adj.* Like a lie, exaggerated, S.]

To LEA, LEE, v. a. To leave, Aberd., Clydes. V. LEED.

[LEAFU', *adj.* Left by all, with no one near; as, "There I was my leafu' lane," there I was with no one near me, Clydes.; Forfar. V. LEEFOW.]

[LEA'IN, *part.* and s. Leaving, departure, *ibid.*]

LEA, *adj.* Not ploughed; used only for pasture.

Plenty shall cultivate ilk scawp and moor,
Now lea and bare, because thy landlord's poor.
Ramsay's Poems, l. 60.

A.-S. *leag*, pastura.

To LIE LEA. To remain sometime without being cropped, S.

"It [the exhausted land] was then left to nature to recover verdure and fertility, by a number of years pasture without the aid of any artificial grasses. This was called allowing the ground to lie lea." Agr. Surv. Berwickshire, p. 210.

[To LEAD, v. a. To load; hence, to drive, to cart or carry away in loads, S.]

To LEAD CORN. To drive corn from the field to the stack-yard, S.

[LEAD, LED, s. A load, Clydes. A *led* of corn, hay, or peats; a load for a pony, Shetl.]

[LEADIN, LEADING, LEADAN, s. 1. Driving grain from the field to the stack-yard: *leadan*, Banffs.

2. Load, or supply, of provisions.]

"Proclamationis was maid the tent day of the said moneth (Feb. 1591) to all noblemen, baronis, and vtheris, within a great number of schireldomes, to ryse in armes with twentie dayes *leading*." Belhaven MS. Mem. Ja. VI., F. 50.

Provisions are undoubtedly meant. But the term would seem strictly to signify as much as one can carry at a *loid* or load.

LEAD, s. The name given to the course over which the stones are driven in curling, Ang., Stirlings, Clydes. Hence, to *gae* to the *leads*, to go a curling; Ang.

In Loth., Ayra., and some other counties, this is called the *rink*. Some curling societies have an office-bearer who is called *Master of rinks*, it being his province to see that the course be properly swept, and that the rules of the game be observed. In Lanarkshire the course is called the *rack*, although the term *rink* be also used.

The name *Lead* may have originated from the first player taking the *lead* in the game; and he is still said to *lead*.

LEADER, s. In curling, one who takes the lead in the game, who first lays down his stone, S.

Next Robin o' Maine, a leader good,
Close to the witter drew—
Ratcliff went by, an' cause he miss'd,
Pronounc'd the lee untrue.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 166.

LEAD-BRASH, s. A disease to which brute animals are subject at *Leadhills*.

"Fowls of any kind will not live many days at *Leadhills*. They pick up arsenical particles with their food, which soon kills them. Horses, cows, dogs, cats, are liable to the *lead-brash*. A cat, when seized with that distemper, springs like lightning through every corner of the house, falls into convulsions, and dies. A dog falls into strong convulsions also, but sometimes recovers. A cow grows perfectly mad in an instant, and must be immediately killed. Fortunately this distemper does not affect the human species." Stat. Acc., App. xxi. 98. 99. V. BRASH.

LEAD DRAPS. Small shot, used in fowling, S.

[LEAD-STANE. The weight used for sinking a fishing-line, Shetl.]

LEADEN HEART. A spell, not yet totally disused in Shetland, which was supposed to restore health to those whose ailments could not be accounted for.

"Norna knotted the *leaden heart* to a chain of gold, and hung it around Minna's neck;—a spell, which, at the moment I record these incidents, it is known has been lately practised in Zetland, where any decline of health, without apparent cause, is imputed by the lower orders to a demon having stolen the heart from the body of the patient." *The Pirate*, iii. 23, 24.

The lead, in a state of fusion, must be cast into water, receiving its form fortuitously, and be prepared with a variety of incantations.

LEADIS, s. *pl.* Languages. V. LEID, s.

To LEAGER, v. n. To encamp.

"The army *leager'd* at Pitarro." Spalding.
Teut. *legher-en*, castra metari; Sw. *laegr-a sig*, id.

LEAGUER LADY, s. A soldier's wife, one who follows a camp; a term used in contempt, S. "A soldier's wife; a campaigner; a camp-trotter," S.; Gl. Antiq.

Sir J. Smythe, in *Certain Discourses concerning the Forms and Effects of divers sorts of Weapons*, 1590, speaking of Officers, says: "These, utterlie ignorant of all our ancient discipline and proceedings in actions of armes, have so affected the Walloons, Flemings, and base Almanes discipline, that they have procured to innovate, or rather to subvert all our ancient proceed-

ings in matters military;—as, for example, they will not vouchsafe in their speeches or writings to use our terms belonging to matters of warre, but doe call a campe by the Dutch name of *lager*; nor will not afford to say that such a towne or such a fort is besieged, but that it is *belagurd*." V. Massinger, iii. 117.

Dan. *lager*. Tent. *lager*, *lager*, a camp; E. *lager*, a siege; Tent. *lager-en*, castra metari, Sa.-G. *laegg-a*, to besiege.

LEAL, *adj.* Loyal; honest, &c. V. **LEIL**.

To LEAM, *v. a.* To take ripe nuts out of the husk, Roxb.

LEAMER, **LEEMER**, *s.* A nut that separates easily from the husk, as being fully ripe, *ibid*.

"*Leamers*, nuts which leave their husks easily;" Coll. Enceyl.

A. Bor. "*leam*, to free nuts from their husks;" Grose. Flandr. *lema*, *acus*, palea. Isl. *lin-a*, membratim dividere; Dan. *scender-lema-er*, *id*.

To LEAM, *v. n.* To shine. V. **LEME**.

To LEAN DOWN, *v. n.* To be seated; also, to lie down, to recline; often with a reciprocal pronoun, S.

[LEAN-TO], *s.* The name given to an out-house, or small addition to a building, when it is merely built to, or *against*, an outside wall, Clydes.]

[LEANGER]. A tax formerly paid by the inhabitants of Shetland to the crown of Denmark as a punishment for harbouring pirates, Shetl.

Dan. *le*, a harbour, a creek, and *anger*, sorrow, contrition, repentance.

LEAP, *s.* A cataract; *synon.* *lin*. V. **LOUP**.

To LEAP OUT, *v. n.* To break out in an illegal or disorderly way.

"He, in all this time grieving that he had not that power in court that he thought his birth and place deserved *leapt out*, and made sundry *out-roads* against the king; one in Falkland, and another near Edinburgh." Scott's *Staggering State*, p. 153.

Sw. *leaps ut*, to run out; Belg. *utleap-en*, to break out.

LEAPING ILL. The name given to a disease of sheep, Annandale; the same with *Thorster Ill*, q. v.

LEAR, *adv.* Rather; i.e., *liefer*.

I hear by far she dy'd like Jinhon's hen,
Or we again met you unruly men.

Ross's *Helmore*, First Ed., p. 53.

Leer, Ed. Third. V. **LEVER**.

LEAR, **LEARE**, *s.* A liar, S. *pron.* *lear*.

God of the Dewyl sayd in a quhile,
As I have herd red the Wangyle,
He is, he sayd, a *leare* fals;
Swayk is of hym the fadyre als.

Wynedown, vi. 13. 223.

A.-S. *leogara*, Belg. *legher*.

LEASE-HAUD, *s.* Possession; q. *holding* by a *lease*, Selkirks.

"That gang tried to keep vilest *lease-haud* o' your ain fields, an' your ain ha', till ye gae them a killicoup." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 236.

LEASH, *adj.* Clever, agile, S. A.

"She replaced the hares on the floor, evidently affected by their association with her lover, and his favourite pursuits.—'Even take some of the ripest, and greet about his gifts again, and get another; he was a *leash* lad and a *leal*.'" Blackw. Mag., May 1920, p. 160.

LEASH, *s.* Freedom, liberty, S. B. *Gie us the leash*, set us at liberty.

I'm of your proffer wond'rous fain;
Gie us our *leash* the night, and ye all be
My danted lass, and gang along wi' me.

Ross's *Helmore*, p. 52.

Shirr. views the phrase mentioned as equivalent to "give us licence." But the word is more allied to Isl. *leis-a*, *leys-a*, solvers, whence *leysinge*, a freedman; Moss-G. *laus*, solutus. Lat. *lic-et*, whence *licentia*, would indeed seem to have the same origin.

To LEASH AWAY, *v. n.* "To go cleverly off, or on the way, S. B." Rudd. v. *Relies-chand*. V. the *s*.

LEASING-MAKER, **LEASING-MAKING**. V. **LESING-MAKARE**.

[LEASUM, LEASUMLIE]. V. under **LE**, *s*.

LEATER MEATE. V. **LATTER-MEAT**.

LEATH, *s.* The lay of a weaver's loom.

"The weaver should hold his foot firmly and strongly on his treddles whilst he weaves, and likewise be careful each time he throws the shuttle, that he draws the thread straight and tight [tight?] to the cloth, before he strikes with the *leath*, or removes his feet." Maxwell's *Sci. Trans.*, p. 242.

Evidently the same with Tent. *laede*, pecten, mentioned under **LAY**, q. v.

To LEATH, *v. a.* To loiter.

"The earle of Angus cam haistilie to Edinburgh, to the governour, shewing him, if he *leathed* still at home, vsing the counsall of the preistis and cardinall, he would tyne all Scotland." Fitzscottie's *Cron.*, p. 436. V. **LEIT**, *v.* to delay.

To LEATHER, *v. a.* 1. To lash, to flog, S., q. to beat with a thong of *leather*, in inflicting discipline; a low word.

Leather, Lanchab. *id*; *ledder*, Shetl.

2. To batter soundly; transferred to battle.

"I cam to a place where there had been some clean *leathering*, and a' the pair chields were lying there buskit wi' their claes just as they had put them on that morning." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 199.

3. To tie tightly, Ettr. For.; q. to bind with a thong.

LEATHERIN, *s.* A beating, a drubbing, S.; *ledderin*, Shetl.

"There was a wheen chaps here speerin' after you, an' they're gaun to gie you a *leatherin*." 'A *leatherin*,

friend I said I, 'pray what may that mean?' 'Tis what we ca' threashin' ane's skin i' some places; or, a drubbing, as an Englishman wad ca't, returned he." *Hogg's Winter Tales*, i. 282.

To **LEATHER**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To go cheerfully, to move briskly. *S.*; a low word.

An' shearers frae the hamlets roun'
Wi' souple shanks war leatherin'.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 142.

[2. To do any kind of work with energy or earnestness, to labour assiduously, to keep constantly at; commonly used with the prepositions *up* and *at*, or joined with another word signifying the action, *Clyde*, *Banff*.

3. To scold; sometimes followed by the preposition *at*. *Banff*.]

[**LEATHERIN**, **LEATHERAN**, *s.* 1. The act of shewing energy, earnestness, or assiduity at work. *V.* sense 2 of *v.*

2. The act of scolding. *Banff*.]

***LEATHER**. *Loose leather*. *V.* under **LOUSE**, *v.*

[**LEATHING**, *s.* *Lath*, flooring; floor, *Alex. Wilson's Poems*, p. 56, Ed. 1876.

In *Renfrew*, it is still used in the same sense; but the term is generally applied to wood in *this* boards.]

LEAUGH, *adj.* Low; *Selkirks*. *V.* **LEUCH**.

LEAUW, *s.* A place for drawing the nets on, composed partly of stones, earth, and gravel; *Aberd.*

"Interrogated, if some parts of the bank to the east of the croft-dike be not faced or barricaded with stone? depones, That he does not know if any *leaws* must be made at any part of the water-side, but he knows of no bulwark." *State, Leslie of Powis, &c.*, p. 91.

"The biggest *leaws* there for felling at does not exceed one space and one half in breadth, from the declivity of the brae to the margin of the water; but they extend several paces in length along the margin of it, by which he means only the shots in deep water immediately below the brae." *Ibid.*, p. 102.

"When there are any obstructions made by the river, in hollowing in one place, and raising hirsts in others, at the *leaws* or felling, or landing places, the hollows are in like manner filled up, and the hirsts and every other obstruction removed." *Ibid.*, p. 114.

"Further depones, That a *Leauw* is a place wherever a net can be hauled ashore." *Ibid.*, p. 138.

This might seem to be *Fr. leu*, place, but more probably is the same with *Teut. loc*, *lo*, locus altus adjacens stagnis, torrentibus, aut paludibus; *Becan. ap. Kilian. A.-S. Mæw, Mæw*, agger, coercus, tumulus. The latter is the word from which we have our *Law*, *q. v.*

[**LEAWTE**, *s.* Loyalty, fidelity, truth, *Barbour*, i. 400.]

[**LEBB**, *s.* 1. As much as can be taken into the mouth at once; as, "The dog took a *lebb* oot o' the porritch pot."

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2. As much as can be thrown by the hand at once.

3. A quantity of strong drink. *Lebb* is another form. *Banff*.]

[To **LEBB**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To take any kind of food into the mouth with the tongue.

2. To throw in small quantities by means of a vessel or by the hand; *up* and *oot* are often added.

3. To swallow food quickly; as, "*Lebb* up yir brackfast, an' lat's awa."

4. To tope; to tipple. The preposition *at* is used. *Lebb* is in use. *Banff*.]

[**LEBBIN**, **LEBBAN**, *part. pr.* Used also as a *s.* in each of the senses of *v.*, *ibid.*

These forms are evidently the local pron. of *Lebb*, *Lebbin*, *q. v.* *Dan. lebe*, to lap, *Isl. leppa*.]

LEBBIE, *s.* The lap or fore-skirt of a man's coat, *S. B. Loth.*

A.-S. leappa, *Belg. Germ. lap*, *lapp*, *Isl. laf*, *id. Su.-G. lap*, *pannus*.

To **LEBER**, **LEBBER**, *v. a.* To bedaub, to beslabber; as, "Thai bairns has *leber's* a' the table;" *libering*, the act of beslabbering, *Teviotd.*

Isl. lap, *Dan. labe*, *sorbillum*. *V. LARBER*, *v.*

LEBBER-BEARDS, *s. pl.* Broth, used by the peasantry, made of greens, thickened with a little oatmeal, *Roxb.*

LEBBERS, *s. pl.* Droppings from the mouth, &c., in eating or drinking, *ibid.*

To **LECHE**, *v. a.* To cure, to heal.

Bot quhen that he had fowchtyn fast,
Eftyr in-till an ile he past,
Sare woundyt, to be *lechy* thare,
And eftyr he was seyn na mare.

Wynntoun, v. 12. 353.

Su.-G. laek-a, *Moss-G. leikin-on*, *A.-S. lacn-ian*, *id.*

"To *leech* the sare, *Scot.*" *Callander's MS. Notes* on *Ihre*, vo. *Laek-a*, *mederi*.

LECH, **LECHE**, **LEICHE**, *s.* 1. A physician or surgeon.

Thaim that war woundyt gert he ly
In till biddillie, all priuely;
And gert gud *leche* till thaim bring,
Quhill that thai war in till heling.

Barbour, v. 437, *MS.*

The gentlemen of the faculty had affected a considerable degree of state, even as early as the time of our poetical Bishop of Dunkeld.

Me thoct I lurkit vp vnder my hude,
To spy thys auld, that was als sterns of speiche,
As he had bene ane medicynare or *leiche*.

Doug. Virgil, 450, 29.

"*Leche*," says Strutt, "was the name by which all professors of surgery and physic were anciently distinguished; and in some parts of the kingdom to this day, a cow doctor is called a cow *leche*." *Angel cynnan*, ii. 20.

P

2. *Leicht* occurs Aberd. Reg., as denoting a barber; as surgeons and barbers originally belonged to one incorporation.

This is evidently a very ancient word. Moes-G. *leht, leh*; A.-S. *leac, laece, lyce*; Alem. *laehi*; Isl. *lechner, lechnir*; Sa.-G. *labare*, Dan. *laege*; Slav. *Dabnat*, Bohem. *libar*; Pol. *libarts*; Fenn. *leach-suri*; Ir. *legh*, id. Hence *horse-leech*; and *lough-leach*, sanguisuga, which, by translation into modern language, although it has a ludicrous effect, is sometimes called, S. B., a *black Doctor*. "In Aberdeen, it is said that *leeches* are cried in the streets under the name of *Black Doctors*, whelped in a pool." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 123. S. *horse-leech*, "a farrier or horse-doctor," Radd.

LECHING, LEICHING, *s.* Recovery, cure.

Jop past north, for leiching wald nocht let.

Wallace, ix. 1248, MS.

LEICHING, LEICHMENT, *s.* Medical aid.

"As soon as the said preist saw the king, he knew him incontinent, and kneeled down upon his knee, and spaired at the king's Grace, if he might live if he had good *leiching*." Pitcottie, Fol. Ed., p. 90. *Leichment*, Ed. 1814, p. 221.

"Nicolas Pirotes—sett his wholl studie to abolich the old rud maner of *leichment*, and to garnisch and teach the youth with eloquent language, in all kyndis of sciences." Pitcottie's Cron., p. 164.

LECHEGE, *s.* Leakage. "His default & *lechege* of the wyne." Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 19.

LECK, *s.* The name given to any stone that stands a strong fire, as greenstone, trapp, &c., or such as is generally used in ovens, Fife, Loth.

"These [trap, whinstone, and amorphous basalt] often graduate into each other, and are often intermixed, in their imperfect, irregular, and troubled stratification, with a half lapidified tough and compact clay, called *leck* by the quarriers." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 41.

This, perhaps, is the same substance which, in Ireland, is called *lack clay*.

"Immediately under the moor, is a thin stratum of what they call *lack-clay*, which is like baked clay, the thickness of a tile, and no water gets through it. Under it lime-stone gravel." Young's Tour in Irel., i. 236.

LEDDY-LAUNNERS. V. LANDERS.

LEDDYR, *s.* Leather. "Insufficient schone & *leddyr*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

"To quyt thaimselfis for the bying of rocht *leddyr* on the get and in landwart;" i.e., buying wrought leather on the way to the town. Ibid.

LEDDERANE, LEDDERING, *adj.* Made of leather, leathern.

"Four markis of holand lynning worth iiij lib., ane *ledderane* coit worth tua crownis of the sone, xliij Flemis ell of Sandeill the price sax lib., & ane stik of Colyne silk for beltis & gartanis the price viij sh grit." Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 19.

Ane *ledderane* coit must here mean a buff coat, or hequeston, used for defence.

"Item, in a *leddering* puris beand in the said blak coffre, twelf score & xvi salutis." Inventories, p. 12.

LEDE, *s.* A person. V. LEID.

To LEDE, *v. a.* To carry. V. LEAD, *v.*

[LEDING, *s.* 1. Government, command, Barbour, i. 579, xv. 302.

2. Company, squad, *ibid.* ix. 19.]

LED FARM. A farm on which the tenant does not reside, S.

[To LEDGE, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To jut out, project, hang over, S.

2. To insinuate, throw out suspicions; almost like E. allege; as, "They *ledge* it he's nae far fae the brackan," Banffs.]

[To LEDGE on. To travel at a good pace, to keep hard at any work, *ibid.*]

[To LEDGE out. To start off at a good pace, to begin any work with a dash, *ibid.*]

[To LEDGE upon. To accuse, to charge, *ibid.*]

LEDGIN, *s.* A parapet, that especially of a bridge, S.

"He raise up, an' gied a glower as gin he faund the tow round his neck; an' syne, wi' a yell like a sticket ball, leupit richt ower my head, far beyont the *ledgin* o' the brig." St. Kathleen, iv. 143.

[LEDGIT, *s.* The top of the inner half of a window, Banffs.]

LEDINGTON, *s.* A kind of apple, S.

"Apples. *White Ledington, Green Ledington, Grey Ledington*." P. Carluke, Stat. Acc., viii. 125.

"We have also—for the kitchen the Codling, *Lid-ington*, and Rubies." Reid's Scots Gard'ner, p. 121.

This has evidently received its name from Ledington, or Lethington, in the county of Haddington, formerly a seat of the Lauderdale family, now, under the name of Lennox-Love, the property of Lord Blantyre.

LEDISMAN, LEDSMAN, LODISMAN, *s.* A pilot.

Before the laif, as *ledsman* and lard,
And al hys sails vp with felloun fard,
Went Pallanra.

Doug. Virgil, 156, 19.

—Thy schip—I knew full quyte
Spulyeit of hir graith, and *lodieman* furth smyte.

Ibid. 175, 44.

Chaucer *lodieman*; A.-S. *ladman*, Teut. *leydsman*, Belg. *loodsman*, Sa.-G. *ledesman*, Sw. *lots*, E. *loadsman*; not as Sibb. supposes, "q. the heaver of the lead;" but all from the idea of *leading*.

LEE, *adj.* Lonely.

When seven years were come and gane,
Lady Margaret ahe thought lang;
And she is up to the highest tower,
By the *lee* licht o' the moon.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 88.

This seems to have been a favourite allusion. It occurs also in p. 25, st. 1. Vol. ii. 46. V. LEKROW.

LEE, *s.* Little Lee, apparently slender means of escape. To set at little *lee*, to leave

scarcely any means of shelter. This phrase I have met with only in one passage.

Then Hobbes Noble is that deer !
I wat he carries the style fu' his ;
Aft has he driven our bluidhunds back,
And set ourselves at little lee.
Hobbes Noble, Minstr. Border, l. 189.

Den. lee, shelter ; A.-S. *leoa*, *leowa*, umbraculum ;
asylum, refugium. V. LE, LIE.

LEE, *s.* Shelter.

LEE, *adj.* Sheltered. V. LE, LIE, &c.

[LEE, LE, *s.* A lie ; to lee, to tell lies, S.]

LEEAR, *s.* A liar, one who utters falsehoods, S.

LEE-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of falsehood ; as, "It was a very lee-like story," S.

To LEECH, LEETCH, *v. a.* To pin or splice two pieces of wood together. Thus, when the shaft of a cart is broken, it is said to be *leech*ed, when spliced with a piece to supply the place of that which has been broken off, Roxb.

LEECH, *s.* A piece of wood nailed across the broken *tram* or shaft of a cart, or any kind of wooden utensil, for supporting it, Selkirks.

There can scarcely be a doubt that this is merely a metaph. use of *Leech*, as signifying to act the part of a physician ; q. to cure, to heal. V. LECH, *v.*

[LEED, LEID, *s.* 1. A great stretch, a long "skreed," Banffs.

2. One line of conversation, story, or argument ; a harping on the same string ; as, "He got ontill a *leed*, an' oot o't he couldna get, *ibid.*, Clydes.]

[To LEED, *v. a.* 1. To repeat from memory fluently, Banffs.

2. To talk or write much and tell little, to expatiate to no purpose, *ibid.*, Clydes. V. LEID.]

LEED, *pret.* Left.

With both his hands he hint his sword,
And all the strength that he had *leed*,
He set upon Sir Gryme his head.

Sir Egair, v. 1603.

Leued, left, R. Glouc. Perhaps here *head* and *leed* have been originally *heued* and *leued* ; as the poem is much modernized.

LEEFOW, LIEFU', *adj.* Lonely, solitary. The phrase used is *leefow lane*, quite alone, S.

When he came in, wha's sitting here but Jean,
Poor Colin's honest wife, her *liefu'* lane !
Ross's Helenore, p. 44.

Here the idea of being *lonely* is conjoined with that of being *alone*. It may be allied to Sw. *ledsom*, lonely ; Su.-G., Dan., Germ., Belg. *ledig*, empty, without an inhabitant. Wachter observes that Belg. *ledig* is also written *leeg*, per syncope. Tent. *led*, vacuity, is the root. Isl. *Alia*, however, signifies umbra, umbraculum ; ad *draga a Alia*, occultare, coelare, subducere. G. Andr., p. 115. Or, shall we refer to Isl. *Alloed*, subtristia, taciturnus, and *full* ?

LEEFOW, *adj.* Wilful, obstinate, Teviotd.

As A. Bor. *leaf* and *leave*, (E. *lief*) signify willingly, this term may be analogous to *wilful*, q. "full of one's own will."

LEEFUL, LEEFOW-HEARTIT, *adj.* Compassionate, sympathizing. Loth. *Leiful*, friendly.

"The *leaf*ul man is the beggar's brother ;" S. Prov. "Spoken when we have lent something that we now want, and must be forced to borrow." Kelly, p. 315.

—Ane *leif*'s mayden stude at her knee,
With ane sylver wand, and melting ee.
—The *leif*'s mayde with the melting eye,
Scho droppit ane tear, and passit bye.

Queen's Wake, p. 178.

Leeful is used by Wynt. in the sense of friendly.

This seems radically different from the preceding ; most probably from A.-S. *leaf*, dear. Isl. *Alif-a*, Su.-G. *lif-a*, tueri, parcere, are considerably allied in signification. But the former is preferable.

[LEEGINS, *s.* Spots of fishing in the deep sea frequented only by *haaf* boats, Shetl.]

[LEE-LANE, *adj.* All alone, quite alone, Banffs. V. LEEFOW.]

LEE-LANG, *adj.* Livelong, S.

Whyles, o'er the wee bit cup an' platie,
They sip the scandal potion pretty ;
Or *lee-lang* nights, wi' crabbed leuks,
Fore owre the devil's pictur'd books.

Burns, ill. 10.

[LEEK, *s.* The persons in a district invited to the funeral of one of their number, Shetl. V. LEET.]

[LEEM, *s.* A utensil of any kind ; same as *lome*, *loom*, q. v. Banffs.]

LEEM, *adj.* Earthen. V. LAME.

LEEMERS, *s. pl.* V. LEAMER.

LEEN, *interj.* Cease, give up, yield.

Let gang your grips :—fye, Madge !—hout, Bauldy,

leen :

I widna wish this tulyie had been seen.

Ramsay's Poems, ll. 148.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *laen-a*, concedere ; or rather A.-S. *alinn-an*, Sw. *lian-a*, to cease ; whence O. E. *linne*, id.

To LEENG, *v. a.* To slouch ; as "a *leen-gin* ganger," one who slouches in his gait, Roxb., Clydes.

Su.-G. *laeng-a*, retardare ; or corr. from E. to *lounge*.

[LEENGER, *s.* A slouching, lounging, lazy, fellow, Clydes.]

LEENGYIE, adj. A weaver's web, when it is of a raw or thin texture, is said to have "a *leengyie* appearance," Ayrs.

A.-S. *leang*, fragile; macilentus, tenuis; frail; lean, thin; from *leang*, id. Sommer.

LEENING, adj. [Prob. for *bening*, benign.]

Calliope, most shrewd and *leening*,
Inquiret Venus quhat wicht had hir mismaid?
Pallas of Honour, ii. 19.

Editt. Pink.

Leg. *bening*, as in Edin. edit., 1579.

LEENO, LEENON, s. The name given by the common people to the fabric called thread gauze, Loth., Fife.

Leeno is the Fr. term for lawn. This, however, is synon. with *lecomp*, defined by Cotgr. "a fine, thinne, or open-waled linnen much used in Picardie (where it is made) for women's kerchers."

To **LEEP, v. a.** 1. To heat hastily, to par-boil. *Leepit*, parboiled. V. LEPE.

2. "To burn slightly; to scorch the outside of any thing roasted, while it is raw in the middle;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

[3. To sit lazily over the fire, Clydes., Banffs.]

[**LEEP, LEEPIN, s.** 1. A slight warming, a hasty heat, a parboiling, *ibid.*

2. A lounge over a good fire, a slight toasting, *ibid.*]

LEEPIT, adj. [1. Slightly warmed or toasted, parboiled; as, *leepit* milk, *leepit* kail.]

2. "Meagre, thin, loving the fire," Shirr. Gl., S. B.

We left the said gabby carly an' the hudderen wife to help the leethifs' *leepit* sleeth o' a coachman to yoke his horse." Journal from London, p. 6.

Isl. *lepe*, fungus homo, G. Andr. Sibb. derives it from *lepe*, to warm, to parboil.

To **LEEP, v. a.** To cozen, to deceive, S. B.

"*Leep*, to cheat one in a bargain," Gl. Surv. Moray.

This is given as if it were an oblique sense of the *a.* signifying to heat; to burn slightly, &c. But I am convinced that it is radically different. It seems to claim the same origin with Teut. *leop*, crafty; callidus, verutus, vafer, subdolis; Kilian. This he views as an oblique sense of *leop*, lippus, blear-eyed; because, he says, those who are blear-eyed, blind of one eye, or pinked-eyed, are generally crafty and deceitful: Sunt enim lippī, lūci, pī, plerumque versipelles, vāfī, subdoli. *Leop-on*, lippire; *leopigheyd*, lippitudo et calliditas, astutia; *leopnerd*, petus; et homo callidus. Belg. *leop* is still used in both significations.

LEEPER FAT, adj. Very fat, S. A.

If not corr. from Isl. *lyrfeit-r*, *lyrfeit-r*, praepunguis; or *lepp-a*, coagulare, q. to curdle, like what is *lepp-a'd*; perhaps from C. B. *leppyr*, flaccid, glib, smooth, as we say vulgarly, that one's skin is *lying in* *lepp* or *fat*, S. S. *lepp* itself signifies a crease or fold.

LEERIE, s. The designation given by children to a lamp-lighter, Aberd., Edin., Lanark. [The light of a lamp, candle, &c., is also called a *leerie*, Clydes.]

Probably of Welsh extract. C. B. *llewyr*, radiance, *llewyr-aw*, to radiate; *llewyrch*, illumination. Isl. *leiri* signifies a window.

LEEROCH, LEERRACH, s. 1. A term used in Ayrs. and borders of Galloway, to denote a peat-moss. "Will ye gang a day to the *Leeroch*?" Will you go to the moss and cast peats for a day?

2. The site of an old house, or the vestiges of ancient battlements, Renfrews., Ayrs.; the same with *Leerroch*, q. v.

[3. A cairn, a mass of any material, *ibid.*

4. An incoherent jumble in statement, story, argument, speech, or writing; *leerrach*, Banffs.]

[Dan. and Sw. *ler*], Isl. *leir*, argilla; lutum, coenum; *leirug-r*, lutulentus; *leirug-a*, collutare, lutulare.

[To **LEEROCH, LEERRACH, v. n.** and *n.*

1. To jumble, confuse; hence, to speak or write in a stupid or rambling manner, S.; *leerrach*, Banffs.

2. To repeat from memory without reference to the sense or bearing of the passage, Clydes.

3. With prep. *aboot* or *at*, it implies continuance of the act expressed in senses 1 and 2, *ibid.*

4. To speak in an unknown tongue, Banffs.]

[**LEEROCHIN, LEERRACHIN, LEERRACHAN, part. pr.** Used as a *s.* in each of the senses given under the *v.*]

[**LEES, s.** Lies, lying; *leesing*, Barbour, v. 510, Herd's Ed.]

To **LEESE, v. a.** 1. To pass a coil of ropes through the hands in unwinding it, or in gathering it in again, Ettr. For.

2. The term is also used to denote the act of arranging a number of entangled bits of pack-thread by collecting them into one hand, *ibid.*

3. To gather any thing, as straws, or rushes, neatly into the grasp of the hand, Roxb.

"To *Leese*, to arrange, to trim, to sort;" Gall. Enc.

To **LEESE out, v. a.** To be prolix in narration. One who, in telling a story, makes as much of it as possible, is said to *leese* it out, *ibid.*

It is given as synon. with the *v.* to *Tome*, or *Town*, out.

A.-S. *le-as*, liberare, solvere. Of this *v.* we have a vestige in O. E. "*Lesings* or losings of things bownden. Solutio." Prompt. Parv. Isl. *leys-a*, id. Moen.-G. A.-S. *le-as*, colligere, congregare; Alem. Belg. *le-en*, id. Indeed E. *leese* signifies to glean.

[**LEESH**, *s.* 1. A long piece of rope, twine, &c., *S.*; also, a string, a whipcord, &c. **V. LEISCH.**

2. A long stretch of any thing, as news, speech, argument; as, *a leesh o' lies*, *ibid.*

Leeshack, Leeshock, are other forms, but properly imply a very long stretch, longer than a *leesh*.]

To **LEESH**, *v. n.* To move quickly forward, to stretch or step out, Banffs., Aberd.

*She sees him leeshin' up the craft
An' thinks her whittle's i' the shaft.*

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 31.

Probably from the idea of applying the *leash* or *lash*.

[To **LEESH** or **LEESHACH** *aff.* 1. To unroll, *S.*

2. To lay off or tell all the news, Banffs.

3. To repeat from memory, *ibid.*

The part. *Leeshin* or *Leeshachin aff* is used as a *s.* in each of these senses in Banffs.]

[To **LEESH ON**. 1. To walk or drive quickly.

2. With prep. *at*, to work with energy and speed.

3. The part. *pr.* is used as a *s.* in both senses.]

[To **LEESH OOT**. 1. To unroll, to begin to unroll.

2. To walk or drive quickly.

3. The part. *pr.* is used as a *s.* in both senses, Banffs.

Leesh oot refers properly to the beginning of the motion, and *Leesh on*, to the continuance of it.]

[To **LEESE**, **LEEZE**, *v. a.* To please, gratify, satisfy; often used in the *imper.* with the meaning, let me enjoy, dear to me is; as, "O *leese* me on my spinnin' wheel." **V. LEEZE, LEIS.**]

LEESING, *s.* Allaying, assuaging. **V. LEIF.**

*The foremost help yit that I have,—
Is in your Grace, bayth crop and grayne.
• Qahlik is ane leesing of my pane.*

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 119.

LEESOME, *adj.* 1. Pleasant. **V. LEIFSUM.**

2. Easily moved to pity, Tweedd. **V. LEIFSUM.**

LEESUM, *adj.* Lying, speaking in a lying or hyperbolical manner; as, "If it's nae lee, it's een unco *leesum* like;" Roxb. **V. LEE**, *s.* a lie.

LEET, *s.* 1. One portion of many, a lot: as, *a leet of peats, turfs, &c.*, when exposed to sale, *S. B.*

"Peats are estimated by the *leet*, which is a solid body piled up like bricks, 24 feet long, and 12 feet broad at bottom, and 12 feet high." P. Pitligo, *Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, v. 101, 102.

This term is used to denote a division in an oblong stack of grain or pulse which may be taken down and thrashed at one time, without exposing the stack to be injured by the weather, Berwick.

"Sometimes, however, they [beans] are built in oblong stacks, having interruptions without spaces, dividing them into portions of convenient size for being thrashed at one time.—These long stacks are provincially called *Sows*, and the separate divisions are termed *leets*." *Agr. Surv. Berw.*

2. A nomination of different persons, with a view to the election of one or more of them to an office, *S.*

To put on the *leet*, to give in one's name in order to nomination, *S.*

"After long delay, and much thronging, being set in our places, the Moderator for the time offered to my Lord Commissioner a *leet*, whereupon voices might pass for the election of a new Moderator." *Baillie's Lett.*, i. 98.

3. The term is also used to denote a list.

*My Burchet's name well pleas'd I saw
Among the chosen leet,
Who are to give Britannia law,
And keep her rights complete.*

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 400.

A. S. *Alote*, a lot. It is used perhaps in the second sense, in reference to the mode in which persons are often chosen by lot. Mr. Macpherson, however, seems to think that it is contracted from *elyte*, as formed from *elect*; "lists of persons chosen for an office under the control of a superior power," being "in Sc. called *Lyte* in 1583." *Maitland's Hist. of Edin.*, p. 223. **V. LITTA, LITTA.**

To **LEET**, **LEIT**, *v. a.* To put in nomination, in order to election, where there are more candidates than one, *S.*

"And to present ane *leit* to my Lord [of] aucht personnes;—and to *leit* and present twa personnes with the said thesaurar to the thesauraris of the said cietye," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 518.

"Mr. David Calderwood—has pressed so a new way of *lecting* the Moderator for time to come, that puts in the hand of base men to get one whom they please, to our great danger." *Baillie's Lett.*, ii. 261.

To **LEET**, **LET ON**, *v. n.* To pretend. **V. LEIT.**

To **LEET**, *v. n.* To ooze very slowly by occasional dropping, Fife.

C. B. *Laid*, a humid state; *leith-iaw*, to dissolve, to become moist.

[**LEET**, *s.* A mass of liquid or moist stuff, an unseemly mass, Banffs. *Leetack* is another form.]

To **LEET till**, *v. a.* To attend to, Fife.

"Do ye think I was na bred wi' Mr. Doig, at Falk-lan school, who could hae learned the very kae that biggit in the auld palace to speak Latin, as my auld granny said, gin they had only *leeted till* him?" *Edin. Month. Mag.*, May 1817, p. 138.

Sn.-G. lyed-a till, Isl. Alyd-a, audire, aures advertere; lythl, auditus. Hence O. E. lita, lithe, lythe.

Now *lita* and *lysten*, gentlemen, &c.

Adam Bell, Percy's Rel., i. 114.

LEET, *s.* 1. Language. **V. LEID.**

[2. A long rambling speech, sermon, &c., Banffs.]

[LEETACH, *s.* Incoherent, rambling, or nonsensical talk; a long rambling speech, story, or argument, *ibid.*]

[To LEETACH, *v. n.* 1. To talk much in a rambling or nonsensical manner, *ibid.*

2. With prep. *aff*, to deliver a speech, to repeat from memory, *ibid.*

3. With prep. *about*, *at*, to speak much but stupidly; to speak in an unknown tongue, *ibid.*

4. Part. pr. *leetachin*, used also as a *s.* in each of the senses given, *ibid.*]

[LEETACHIN, *adj.* Much given to talking, *ibid.*]

LEETHFOW, *adj.* Sympathising, Roxb.
A corr. of *Leeful*, compassionate, *q. v.*

LEETHFOW, *adj.* Loathsome, dirty, S. B.
"We left the old gabby carly, an' the hudders wife, to help the *leethfu* leepit sleeth o' a coachman to yoke his horse." *Journal from London*, p. 6.
A-S. *leth* and *full*, *q.* what fills one with loathing.

[LEET-LYTE, *s.* A heavy fall, Banffs.]

[To LEET-LYTE, *v. n.* To fall flat with violence, *ibid.*]

[LEET-LYTE, *adv.* Flat, flat down, *ibid.*]

LEEVIN LANE. Quite alone, Ayrs.

"I have been," said she, "o'er the sea, by my *leevin lane*, for nae ither end—but to see the place where the great battle was fought and won." *The Steamboat*, p. 57.

[This corr. of *leefow lane* is perhaps peculiar to Ayrs., but it is used only by the vulgar: the proper phrase is much more common.]

LEEZE ME. V. LEIS ME.

[LEFFYT, *pret.* Remained, became, Barbour, iv. 264. Misprinted *leesed* by Herd, and *leesyt* by Pinkerton and Jamieson. V. note, Skeat's Ed.]

LEFT, *pret.* Remained; used in a passive sense. V. LEVE, *v. n.*

[LEFT-ANE, *s.* The largest bannock of a batch, Shetl.]

[LEFTIE, *s.* A clot or mass of dirt, *ibid.*; Su-G. *leifa*, Isl. *leif-a*, A-S. *leif-an*, to leave.]

LEFULL, LEIFULL, *adj.* Lawful.

Leifull is now to break, but mare abade.
The sworn promise, that I to the Greikis made;
Leifull is ilk they pepill for to hate.

Doug. Virgil, 42, 54; 44, 1.
This word is used by Wiclif.

"Thy disciples don that thing that is not *leeful* to them to do on the Sabotia.—He—eat loaves of proposicioun, which looves it was not *leeful* to him to etc." *Matt* 12.

"*Leifull*, [Fr.] licite;" *Palagr. B. iii. F. 90, a.*
This is derived from *le*, law, Gl. Wynt. But it is questionable whether it be not from *leif*, leave, and *full*, *q.* allowable, what may be permitted; especially as it is often written *leifull*. V. *LESUM*.

To LEG, *v. n.* To run; a low word, S.

Some spankies, or some same-like ills,

Fast after him they *leggit*;

An' mony a day he ran the hills,

He was sae fairly *leggit*.—

Turvas's Poems, p. 70.

Su-G. *lack-a*, id., whence *lactare*, a runner, a running footman; softened into Fr. *laquai*, Ital. *lacché*, Hisp. *lacayo*, E. *lacquey*. Thre views *laegg*, *crua*, the leg, as the common origin.

[To LEG on, *v. n.* 1. To walk quickly, S.

2. To work with energy and speed, Clydes., Banffs.

3. To assist to horseback; as, "Wait, an' I'll leg you on," Clydes.

4. Part. pr. *leggin-on*, used also as a *s.* in both senses, *ibid.*]

[LEG-ON, *s.* Assistance to horseback; as, "Man, stop an' gie me a *leg-on*," Clydes.]

[To LEG oot, *v. n.* To walk quickly, to walk as fast as possible, *ibid.*]

[LEG-OOT, *s.* 1. A quick or smart walk, *ibid.*

2. Quick walking, Banffs.]

[LEGGIN-OOT, *s.* The act of walking quickly, Clydes.]

To LEG away, *v. n.* To walk clumsily, Berwicks.

Perhaps from a common origin with E. *Lag*, to loiter; Su-G. *lagg*, extremitas.

LEG-BAIL, *s.* A ludicrous but emphatic term applied to one, who, when chargeable with any crime or misdemeanour, instead of waiting the course of law, or endeavouring to find bail for himself, provides for his safety by flight. It is said, *He has tane leg-bail*, i.e., He reckons his limbs his best sureties.

See weel's he'd fley the students a',
When they were skelpin at the ba';
They took *leg-bail*, and ran awa'
Wi' pith an' speed.

Fergusson's Poems, II. 10.

The phraseology is occasionally varied.

"*Doune Market*.—There were some notorious characters, who, upon a general search, gave *leg bail* for their honesty: but these faithful constables—expect that some of them will return to the ensuing market, when they will be better recognised, and may depend upon *free quarters*." *Edin. Correspondent*, Nov. 10, 1814.

LEGACIE, s. The state or office of a papal legate.

"This prior John Hepburne—shew how bischops Forman had gathered all the substance of Scotland be his legacie." Pitcautty's Cron., p. 296. *Legateship*, Edit. 1728.

LEGAGE, s. Supposed to signify *leakage* of a ship, &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15, p. 26.

LEGATNAIT, s. One who, as being an Archbishop or Bishop, enjoyed the rights of a Papal Legate within his own province or diocese.

"Johns be the mercie of God Archbisshop of Sanct Androu, Metrapolitan and Primat of the hail kirk of Scotland, and of the sett Apostolyck *Legatnait*, till all & sindry Personis, Vicars and Curattis, specially within our awin Diocye, and generally within the boundis of al our hail primacie of Scotland, desyris grace and peace in Christ Jesu our Saviour." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Pref.

Such Archbishops or Bishops were designated *Legati Nati*, q. *natives Legates*, as it was a right belonging, in succession, to those who presided in such provinces or dioceses. They were free from the jurisdiction of the Legates *a latere*. The Archbishop of Canterbury is acknowledged as *Legatus natus*, in a bull of Pope Urban, A. 1378. V. Du Cange.

The language is still retained in France, or was so till very lately. It is applied to counsellors, legates, cardinals, &c. Un tel évêque est Conseiller-né, d'un tel Parlement—un tel Prelat est *Legat-né*, du S. Siège. L'Abbé de Vendôme est Cardinal-né, a droit de porter un chapeau rouge sur ses armes. Dict. Trev. vo. *Naitre*. The idea obviously is, that the person referred to has, from his office, the same right which another has, in a different respect, by his birth.

LEG-BANE, s. The shin, S. Callander's MS. Notes on Ihre, vo. *Laegg*, os.

LEG DOLLOR. Perhaps a dollar of *Leige*.

"Taken away—of money tuo *leg dollors*." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 81.

We find, however, the phrase "ane *leggit dollar*;" Ibid., p. 100.

[**LEGE, adj.** Free, full, uncontrollable; as, *legs pouste*, full power, Barbour, v. 165, Skeat's Ed. Fr. *lige*, from Germ. *ledig*, free; V. Bracket's Etym. Fr. Dict.]

LEGEN-GIRTH, s. V. LAGEN-GIRD.

LEGGAT, LEGGET, LEGGIT, s. A stroke at handball, golf, &c., which is not fair, or which, on account of some accidental circumstance, is not counted, is said to be *leggat*, i.e., null; Loth.

LEGGIN, s. The angle within, between the side and bottom of a cask or wooden vessel, S.

To LIP AND LEGGIN. A phrase applied to drink in a vessel. When the vessel is held obliquely, if the liquid contained in it does

not at the same time touch the *leggin*, or angle in the bottom, and the lip or rim, a person may refuse to receive it, saying "There's no a drink there, it 'ill no *lip and leggin*;" Fife. V. LAGEN.

LEGGINS, s. pl. Long gaiters, reaching up to the knees, S.; evidently from E. *leg*.

"Strong clouted shoes, studded with hobnails, and gramoches, or *leggins*, made of thick black cloth, completed his equipment." Tales Landlord, ii. 14.

[***LEGIBLE, adj.** Fair, equitable; as, "The twa made a *legible* bargain," Banffs.]

LEGIER, s. A resident at a court, an envoy, or legate.

"This done he was dimitted, Sir Robert Bowes residing still as *Legier*." Spotswood, p. 393. *Lieger*, Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 301.

Corr. from L. B. *legator*, or *legatar-ius*, *legatus*, missus.

LEG-ILL, s. A disease of sheep, causing lameness, called also *Black Leg*, South of S.

"Black leg, Mr. Beattie. *Leg ill*, Mr. Scott." Essays Highl. Soc., iii. 481.

LEGIM, adv. Astride. *To ride legitim*, or on *legim*, to ride after the masculine mode, as opposed to sitting sideways, Roxb.; synonym. *stride-legs*, S.

Su.-G. *laegg*, Isl. *legg-r*, crus, the leg-bone; perhaps q. *laegg om*, having the "leg around" the horse.

LEGITIM, s. The lawful portion of moveables to which a child is entitled on the death of a father; a law term, S.

"No *legitim* can be claimed by children but out of the moveable estate belonging to their father at the time of his death." Ersk. Inst., B. iii. t. 9, § 17.

Fr. *legitime*, L. B. *legitim-a*, pars hereditatis legibus constituta, Du Cange.

LEGLIN, LAIGLIN, s. A milk pail, S. The wooden vessel to which this name is given, has one of the staves projecting as a handle.

It occurs in that beautiful old song, *The Flowers of the Forest*.

At bughts in the morning nae blyth lads are scorning,
The lasses are lonely, dowie and wae;
Nae daffin, nae gabbin, but sighing and sabbing,
Ilk ane lifts her *leglin*, and hies her away.

Ritson's *S. Songs*, ii. 2.

In a traditional version of this song, the second line is still more emphatic—

But wooers are runkled, liart, and gray.

Teut. *ieghel*, id. *lagena*; Isl. *leigill*, ampulla; Su.-G. *laegel*, Alem. *lagella*, Dan. *leyel*, dolium, a small barrel. Ihre deduces these words from Lat. *lagenula*.

Isl. *leigill*, ampulla, seria, assumes a form still nearer in dat. pl. *leiglinum*. Her *gullar* & *leglinum*, "It chinks, or guggles in the *leglin*." V. Halderson, vo. *Gulla*.

LEG-O'ER-IM, adv. Having one leg over the other; or, as a tailor sits on his board, Roxb.

LEG POWSTER. "Ane testament maid be vnuquhill Alex' Kay baxter in his *leg powster*." *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 24.

A ludicrous corr. of the forensic phrase *liege Pouster*, "a state of health, in contradistinction to deathbed. A person possessed of the lawful power of disposing the *legitime potestas* is said to be in *liege pouster*." *Bell's Law Dict.*

To LEICH, v. n. To be "bound or coupled as bounds are," L. Hailes.

The truth will furth, and will not leich.

Spec. Godly Songs, p. 13.

E. leich, Belg. Su.-G. *las*. Fr. *lesee*. Skinner considers Lat. *laqueus*, a snare, as the common origin.

LEICHE, s. A physician. V. LECH.

[LEICHCRAFT, s. Medical skill or treatment.

"Isem gevin to M' M'wane the barbour, at the kingis commande, xiiij' Marcij, for the leichcraft done be him to the litil boys of the Chalmire, xl a." *Accta. L. H. Treas.*, i. 68, Ed. Dickson.]

LEICHING, LEICHCRAFT, s. Medical aid, S.

LEICHCRAFT, s. Cure of diseases. V. under LEICHE, v.

LEID, LEDE, s. People, folk, nation.

"Said thow help thaim that wald put the to deil!"
Kynedee said, "Yha, thai ar gud Scottismen."
Then will said, "Gay; wert thow may ken,
Had they bene gud, all anys we had beyn.
Be reason heyr the contrar now is seyn;
For thai me hayt me na Sotharoun leid."

Wallace, x. 227, MS.

i.e., "I am more hated by the Scots of Bute's party than even by the people of England."

The term is used in the same sense in pl. by Doug.

All leidie langis in land to lauch quhat thame leif is.

Virgil, 238, a. 34.

V. next word.

LEID, LEDE, s. A man, a person.

And thus he wait than in till gret honour,
To Wilyham Wallace as a conquerour.

"O lowit leid with worship wys and wicht,
Then werray help in baldyn of the rycht."

Wallace, viii. 1635, MS.

There come a *lede* of the Lawe, in londe is not to layne.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal., i. 7.

i.e., "an inhabitant of the tomb." V. LAW, a. 1, and next word.

And as this leid at the last liggand me seis,
With ane luke unufsum he lent me sic woundis.

Doug. Virgil, 239, a. 22.

O. E. *leode*, id. synon. with *wye*.

And so sone this Samaritan had syght of this leode,
He lyght downe of hiarde, and ladde hym in hys hand;
And to the wye he went, his woundes to beholde,
And perceivd by hys pulse, he was in perel to dye.

P. Ploughman's Vision, Fol. 92, a.

Liarde, as appears from the connexion, denotes the male on which the Samaritan rode. This, as Tyrwhitt observes, was a common appellation for a horse, from its grey colour. Note, *Cant. Tales*, v. 1145.

A.-S. *leod*, comes, satelles, homo; a poetical word, *Hicken*. Ial. *lyd*, Su.-G. *lid*, miles. This seems only a restricted, if not a secondary sense of Su.-G. *lyd*, *lid*, *leud*, Ial. *liod*, A.-S. *leod*, populus; Germ. *leute*, Belg. *leden*, C. B. *liwed*, gens, natio, turba. The modern term *leud*, as denoting a young man, seems radically the same. It is indeed used by Ulph. in the compound word *fuggaleud*, vir juvenis.

This word seems to have been of general use among both Goths. and Celts. For besides the C. B., Ir. Gael. *leachd*, folk, is defined as corresponding with Lat. gens; and Ir. *liachd*, "a great many, a multitude," is probably the same term a little varied. Ir. Gael. *leachd*, or *liocht*, a tribe, may be merely *liachd* or *leachd*, with the sibilant prefixed.

LEID, s. A country, a region.

Ye ar welcom, cumly king, said the kene knyght,
Ay quhil yow likis, and list, to luge in this leid.

Gawen and Gol., i. 15.

This may be an oblique sense of A.-S. *leod*, as properly signifying a people, hence transferred to the territory inhabited by them; A.-S. *leod-geard*, a region. Ial. *leud*, however, signifies terra, solum.

LEID, LEDE, s. 1. Language, S. B. It also assumes the form of *Lead* and *Leed*.

Strophades in Grew leid ar namyt so,
In the grete se standing ilis tuo.

Doug. Virgil, 74, 33.

i.e., the Greek tongue.

Translait of new, thay may be red and soung
Ower Albion lie into your vulgare lede.

Id., 450, 54.

"Ilk land has its ain leid;" S. Prov.

Leet is used in the same sense.

Let matrons round the ingle meet,
An' join for whilk' their mous to weat,
An' in a droll sauld-farrant leet
Bout fairy crack.

Morrison's Poems, p. 77.

"Also they could speak sundrie leadis." *Pitcottie's Cron.*, p. 247. *Languages*, Edit. 1728.

'Twas that grim gossip, chandler-chafed want,
—Gar'd him cry on thee, to blaw throw his pen,
Wi' leed that wall might help him to come ben.

Ross's Helenore, Invocation.

2. In *lede*, literally in language, an expletive frequently used by Thomas of Ercildoune. Scott views it as "synon. to *I tell you*."

Monestow never in lede
Nought lain.

Sir Tristram, p. 39, st. 60.

i.e., "Thou must not tell a falsehood in any respect."

Rudd. is uncertain whether to refer this to A.-S. *leod*, people; Belg. *lied*, a song; A.-S. *lydan*, to make a noise, *lyd*, a tumult; or *laeden*, *leden*, Latin, the learned, the best and most universal language, and therefore, by way of eminence, as he imagines, taken for language in general. Sibb. prefers the last of these etymologies.

It may seem to confirm this derivation, that so late as the age of Chaucer, *leden* occurs in the same sense.

This faire kinges daughter Canace,
That on hire finger bare the queinte ring,
Thurgh which she understood wel every thing
That any foule may in his leden sein,
And coude answers him in his leden again,
Hath understonden what this faucon seyde.

Squires T. 10749.

Tyrwhitt observes, that Dante used *Latino* in the same sense. It may be added, that A.-S. *lyden*, is sometimes used to denote the Latin language, and also language in general; lingua, sermo. Notwithstanding, as our word still occurs without the termination, it seems doubtful whether it should not rather be traced to Su.-G. *liud*, sonus, or *lyd-a*, sonare. Ihre deduces it from the latter. The use of the Su.-G. *v*. has a striking analogy; *Orden lyden saa*, its sonant verba. V. next word.

LEID, LEDE, LUID, s. A song, a lay.

Sum sang ring angis, dancia, ledie, and roundie,
With voels schil, qahil all the dale resoundie.

Doug. Virgil.

Radd. has overlooked this very ancient word. It occurs in another form, as used in the title of a poem composed on the death of Sir Richard Maitland and his lady.

"A *leid* of the said Sir Richard; and his Lady, who died on his burial day." Maitland Poema, p. 353.

Mr. Pinkerton has observed, that "*Leudus* was a sort of ode among the Gauls," and that "it seems to have been of the mournful kind." Ibid. Note, p. 432. Of this, however, there is no evidence; as far as we can judge from the vestiges still remaining. Lhuyd mentions Ir. *lyidh*, as simply signifying a song, a poem; Gael. *leuidh*. The term seems to have been general in the Gothic dialects; A.-S. *leoth*, *lioth*, carmen, ode, poema. This was a generic word, the adj. conjoined determining the particular sense; as, *idel leoth*, frivolous carmen, *hilde-leoth*, military carmen. Hence *leoth-ryhta*, a poet, literally a song-wright; as *play-wright* is still used in E. for one who composes plays. Belg. *lied*, a song or ballad; *minnelied*, a love-song; *bruyloft lied*, an epithalamium, or wedding song; *herders lied*, a pastoral song. Isl. *Alíod*, *liod*, a song, verses, metre; *liedabæk*, liber canticum. *Liuth-on* is an old Gothic word, signifying to sing. Hence, as would appear, Moes.-G. *ent-liud-on*, to praise, to celebrate. V. Ihrs, vo. *Liud*.

I am inclined, with G. Andr., to derive this term from Isl. *Alíod*, voice, *Alíod-a*, to resound; Su.-G. *liud*, *liud-a*; especially as Germ. *laut-en* is used in both senses, sonare, resonare; canere, sonum modulare, sive id fact ore, sive instrumento; Franc. *liut-on*, canere; Wachter. From this sense of the word, he adds, are derived the names of songs, actors, and musical instruments, in many languages. He mentions Lat. *lituus*, buccina, a trumpet. Vorel. explains Isl. *Alíod* as equally signifying cantus and sonus; although the latter is unquestionably the primary sense, as appears from Snorro Sturleson. V. Von Troil's Letters on Iceland, p. 317. Isl. *loddart*, ludio, a player, *ludr*, tuba; Germ. *laute*, testudo, (E. *lute*), *lied*, cantus. Ital. *lai*, Fr. *E. lay*, may be merely the Gothic or Celtic term softened in pronunciation; although, it must be observed, that A.-S. *legh* and *leij* are used in the sense of canticum.

LEID, LIED, s. A *leid* of a thing, is a partial idea of it. One is said to have a *leid* of song, when he knows part of the words, S. B.

Whether this is allied to the preceding word, seems doubtful. Shall we refer it to *liht*, a joint? *Leyt* occurs in Chron. Sax. for the link of a chain, membrum cunctus; Schilter.

LEID, s. Safe-conduct, or a state of safety.

Off his modyr tithandis war broocht him till,
That tym befor echo had left Elriale,
For Inglesmen in it echo durst not be.
Fra thine diageyt echo past in pilgrame weid,
Sum gyth to sak to Dunfermlyn echo yeid;
Saknes hyr had so socht in to that sted,
Decost echo was, God tak his spreit to *leid*.

Wallace, ix. 1529, MS.

Su.-G. *leid*, Germ. *leit*, *geleit*, signify safe conduct, or the liberty of going to any place and returning without injury. Thus, Su.-G. *komma hem pa leid*, is a phrase used with respect to those who, being at a distance from home, have the public faith pledged for their safe return; *leid-a*, *legd-a*, saluum conductum dare.

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*Utin han honom legdaman saende,
Sum honom leigde at forvare.
Nisi ille mitteret duces itineris,
Qui ipsum saluum praestarent.*

Chron. Rhythm., p. 364, ap Ihrs, vo. *Leid*.

i.e., "Unless he should send *leid-men*, or guides of his journey, who should conduct him in safety."

Hence also *leidebref*, letters of safe conduct. It seems uncertain, whether the term *leid* has its origin from Isl. *leid-a*, to lead, or Germ. *leit-en*, to depart. Wachter has observed, that Belg. *lyde*, and hence *overlyd*, denote a departure, and metaphorically death; *overleeden*, deceased. The ancient Lombards used *lido* as simply signifying death.

The idea suggested by the term, as used by Blind Harry, is evidently that God received the soul of the mother of Wallace into his protection. According to this view, a contrast is stated, happily enough, not only between her dangerous situation while at Elriale, and the *gyth* or sanctuary she sought at Dunfermline; but even between the latter, and the more secure sanctuary she obtained with God.

LEID, s. A load, Aberd.**LEID, s.** Lead (metal), Aberd. Reg.**LEID, s.**

The Regent then gart mak ane prohibitioun,
To leue the spallie vnder pane of deid:
He curis for na thing bot the kingis munition;
As for the lane, thair was bot lytill *leid*.

Sigs Edin. Castel, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 295.

The sense seems to be, "as for the rest, there was little concern." But I know of no similar word, which can bear this sense. It is, therefore, probable that the author had written *leid*, i.e., heed, attention.

LEID, s. A mill-race. V. LADE.**LEID.** *Brewing Leid*, a utensil formerly used in brewing.

"He that is richteous air—may, be resoun of air-schip, challenge—the best brewing *leid*, the mask fat, with tub, barrellis, and laid-gallon," &c. Balfour's Pract., p. 234.

This is the translation of—*Melius plumbum cum le mask-fat, cupam, barrellam, lagenam. Leg. Burg. c. 125, § 1.* Whatever was its use, this vessel was, evidently, made of lead.

"Ane mekill *leid*, ane litill *leid*, tua litaltis, tua cruikis, & ane schuill." Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 91.

It seems doubtful whether it has been denominated from the metal of which it was made, or from Teut. *laede*, Germ. *lade*, Su.-G. *laada*, cista, theca, loculamentum.

To LEIF, v. n. To believe.

He saw nane levand leid upone loft lent,
Nouthir lord na lad; *leif* ye the lele.

Gowen and Gof., i. 6.

i.e., "believe ye the truth, or what is testified by an honest person."

I will not do that syn!
Leif yow, this world to wyn.

Mourning Maidin, Maill. Poems, p. 208.

Mr. Ellis explains it "Love you! a mode of address." Spec. E. P. ii. 37. But it certainly means, "Believe you, be assured;" and is to be viewed as the language of the *Maidin*, although otherwise printed. It seems to be the same with O. E. *leue*.

Be here all the Lordes lawes! quod I. Yea *leue* me,
he said.—

Lo here in my lappe, that *leued* on that charme,

Q

Jesse and Judith, and Judas Maccabees,
Ye and vi. thousand beside forth.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 91, a. b.

A.-S. *leaf-an*, Moen.-G. *ga-laub-jan*, Germ. *laub-en*, *cradere*.

TO LEIF, v. a. To leave.

The lard langis eftir land to *leif* to his ara.

Doug. Virgil, 238, a. 42.

Id. *N-a*, Su.-G. *leif-a*, *leif-wa*, Moen.-G. *ly-nan*,
A.-S. *leifan*, *le-if-an*, id. *leifed*, left.

LEIF, s. Remainder.

—“The foiryecheis crumsey eating, and the *leif* with
reid taffete.” *Inventories*, A. 1542, p. 100. V. *LAFK*.

LEIF, LEIFF, s. Leave, permission, [also discharge, A.-S. *leaf*, id.]

A woman syne of the Newtown of Ayr,
Till him scho went fra he was fallyn thar,
And on his knes ryght lawy thaim besocht,
To purchase *leif* scho mycht thin with him fayr.

Wallace, li. 317, MS.

To give a servant *Leif*, or *Leave*, to dismiss or discharge from service; a phrase still commonly used, S.

“Scho dischargeit hir of hir said service and *gaif* hir
hir *leif*.” *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1540, V. 20.

TO LEIF, LEIFF, LYF, v. a. To live.

This Thomas said, Than call I *leif* na mar
Gif that be trow.

Wallace, li. 322, MS.

Leif is thy *leuche*, as master of thy core,
Leif in this world, as not ay to remane.
Resist to tyrannies with all thy force.

Doug. Virgil, 355, 49, 50.

A.-S. *le-if-an*, signifies superesse, to be left, to remain; *le-ifend*, vivens, superstes, remanens, living, surviving, remaining; *Somner*.

Su.-G. *leif-a*, Id. *ly-a*, A.-S. *ly-fian*, Belg. *lev-en*, id. It is highly probable that this is merely a secondary sense of the v. signifying to leave; like Lat. *sup-er-esse*, to be, or remain, over, i. e., to be *left*, while others are removed.

LEIFULL, adj. Lawful. V. LEFUL.

LEIF, LIEF, adj. 1. Dear, beloved, S.

Remembrand on the mortall ancient were
That for the Grekis to hir *leif* and dore,
At Troye lang tyme scho led before that day.

Doug. Virgil, 13, 44.

2. Willing, not reluctant.

—“Gidditir me war loth or *leif*,
Full oft resistand and denyand the were,
Constraynt I was—

Doug. Virgil, 471, 2.

As *leif*, as *leive*, as soon, S.

Alas I could whistle, cantily as they
To even, as they till'd my rugged clay.
But now I wou'd as *leive* maist lend my lugs
To tuneless paddocks creaking i' the bog.

Fergusson's Poems, li. 1.

A.-S. *leaf*, *leofa*, Moen.-G. *liuba*, Franc. *liobo*, Su.-G. *lyf*, Id. *lyfe*, Belg. *lyf*, Germ. *lieb*, carus, amicus, gratus. Wachter views the v. *lieb-en*, amare, as the root. Hence *lever*, *leuir*, q. v.

LEIFSUM, adj. 1. Proper, desirable; [also, lawful; Lyndsay, Experience and Court-cour, l. 4574. V. LESUM.]

Quhat thinkis thou *leifsum* is, that Troians in fere,
Violence to make with brandis of mortall were
Aganis Latynia.—

Quhat holdis thou *leifsum*, as I pray the, say.
Doug. Virgil, 315, 45, 50.

2. Leesome, which is evidently the same word, is now used in the sense of pleasant, S.

O gear will buy me rigs o' land,
And gear will buy me sheep and kye,
But the tender heart o' *leesome* luvie,
The gowd and siller canna buy.

Burns, iv. 320.

3. Easily moved to pity, Tweedd.

Ye wives! whose *leesome* hearts are fain
To get the poor man's blessing,
Your trampit ginals dinna hain,
What's gien will ne'er be missin.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, l. 27.

Dignus, Virg. as *ualeif*, for indignus, p. 442. This, according to analogy, should be the comparative of A.-S. *leof*, carus, and sum, as *unleif* is A.-S. *unleof*, non dilectus, odiosus. It seems radically different from *lesum*, q. v. as well as used in a different sense.

LEIFU', adj. Discreet, moderate; Selkirks.

“The ewes had been very mensefu' that night, they had just comed to the merch and nae farther; sae, I say, purr things, sin ye has been sae *leifu'*, we'll sit down and rest a while, the dog an' me, an' let ye tak a pluck an' fill yerseels or we turn ye back up to your cauld lairs again.” *Brownie of Bodaback*, i. 141. V. *LAITHFOW*, of which this seems to be merely a corrupt pronunciation.

LEIL, LEILE, LELE, adj. 1. Loyal, faithful; respecting the allegiance due to a sovereign, S.

Quharfor, syr King, by the his goddis aboue,—
And by the faith vnflit, and the *lele* lawt,
Gif it with mortall folkis may fenden be,
Have reuth and pietie on sa faill harmes smert!

Doug. Virgil, 43, 20.

—Makmurre and greet Onele
To him obeyed, and made him homage *lecl*.

Hardyng's Chron., F. 191, b.

i. e., true faith.

2. Right, lawful; as enjoined by authority.

Oure Kyng Alyswyndyr tak Margret,
The dowchtyr of this Kyng Henry,
In-to *lele* matrimony.

Wynetown, vii. 10. 94.

—Vato Juno of Argo our sacrificye
Maid reuerently, as Helenus vs bad,
Observing wele, as he commandit had,
The serimoniis *lele*.

Doug. Virgil, 88, 47.

Jussos honores, Virgil

Unlele is used in the same sense of unjust, unrighteous.

Lordis ar left handles be *unlele* lawis.

Ibid., 223. b. 40.

Lyne through *lele* belene, and lone as God wytnesseth.
P. Ploughman, F. 63, a.

3. Honest, upright; as denoting veracity in testimony, S. In this sense *leill* and *loyall* are synon.

“Gif the priest sayes, that the thing challenged was bred and vpbrocht in his house, he sall nocht be heard to alledge the samine; but gif he prove the samine be the testimonie of thrie *loyall* men.—He sall verifie the samine be the testimoniall of *leill* men, quha knaw the

examine to be of veritie." Reg. Maj. B., i. c. 19, s. 2.
6. *Honest* is used in the same sense in the following section:—

Her dowie pain she could no more conceal;
The heart, they say, will never lie that's *leal*.
Reese's Helenore, p. 79, 80.

4. Giving to every one his due; as opposed to chicanery or theft.

And fra hence furth he sal baith heir and ee
Baith thief punisht, and *leal* men live in lie.
Friends of Peblis, S. P. R., i. 14.

I have hadg'd a *leal* poor man;
Since nothing's awa, as we can learn.
Gedertungie, st. 5, 6.

"It is hard for a greedy eye to have a *leal* heart;"
Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 45. "Speer at Jock Thief, if I
be a *leal* man;" *Ferguson's S. Prov.*, p. 29.

5. A *leal* stroke. One that hits the mark; used both literally and metaphorically, S. B. In this sense, although figuratively, it is applied to maledictions.

Hence *leily*, *lealelie*, adv. honestly, faithfully; Acts of Parl., pass.

Bot quothair as ybe be freynd or fa,
That wynys prys off chawalry,
Man said spok thairoff *leily*.
Barbour, III. 176, MS.

O. E. *lely*, truly.

The prophet his pane [bread] ate, in penance and
sorrow,

By that the psalter sayeth, so dyd other manye,
That louth God *lely*, his linakode is full easy.
P. Ploughman, F. 38. a.

This line is omitted in edit. 1561.

Lele is also used adverbially.

—Reule *lele*, and tak gude tent in tyme.
Doug. Virgil, 484, 22.

This phrase also signifies a smart or severe stroke, what is often called a "home stroke," S. B.

An' on that sleeth Ulysses head
Sad curses down does bicker;
If there be gods aboon, I'm seer
He'll get them *leal* and sicker.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 6.

With that stepp'd forward Tulloch—

An' (saying, to hit he'd try)

A *leal* shot stiled at the cock,

Which shew'd the winner by.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 167.

Leil share has been expl. full share. But it seems properly to signify due proportion, as belonging to sense 4.

"I have had my *leal* share of wrongs this way."
Paden's Life by Walker, p. 134.

O. Fr. *leall*, loyal, true, faithful, honest; Ital. *leal*, from Lat. *legalis*.

LEIL, adj. Smartly, severely, Aberd.

LELEY, LELILY, LELYLY, adv. Faithfully.

Their frendship wox ay mar and mar;
For he serwyt ay *leily*.
And the tothir full willfully.
Barbour, II. 171, MS.

"The said William tuk apone him & maid faith to
minister *leily* thairintill as esserit of law." Act.
Audit., A. 1489, p. 135.

This had evidently been pronounced as a word of
three syllables; [yet, *lely* occurs in *Barbour*, i. 436, and
xx. 346.]

LEILL, s. A single stitch in marking on a
sampler. A *double leill* is the going over a
single stitch, which makes it more lasting,
Mearns.

To LEIN, v. n. To cease.

It occurs in a curious attempt at wit, at the expense
of Lauderdale and Rothes.

But Scotland's plagues, a plague of Dukes:
But they're such Dukes as soon do tyre
To plash together in one myre,
And so the one the other out pakes,
Which makes folk think they're all but Drakes.—
For pearing time, and all the year,
Is one to them, they never *lein*;
Harvest and Hay time they're as keen
In their debating, as it were
After the last of Jannara.
Cleland's Poems, p. 96.

V. LEEN.

To LEIN, v. a. To conceal. V. LAYNE.

To LEIND, LEYND, LENE, LEND, LENT, v. n. 1. To dwell, to abide.

And, quhill him likit thar to *leind*,
Euirilk day thair suld him saynd
Wictalis for ill. c. men.
Barbour, III. 747, MS.

A quhile in Karryk *leyned* he.
Ibid., v. 125, MS.

—All the wyis I wuld ar at his aune will,
How to luge, and to *leyn*, and in my land *leut*.
Gowan and Gol., i. 12.

Mr. Pink. views *leut* as synon.

Here is our duelling place quhare we sall *leyn*d,
For to remane here is our cuntrie *leyn*d.
Doug. Virgil, 208, 10.

It is frequently used in this sense in *Sir Eglamore*,
Edin., edit. 1508.

By awght wokis war cumyn till ende,
In lande of Eglyp can be *leyn*d.
Ilk man take his awa way
Quhare that hym lyk to *leyn*d.
Thus in Artes ar thair *leut*.

Mr. Pink. calls this an English metrical romance.
But from the orthography, as well as from various
words which occur in it, as given in this edition, it ap-
pears at least to have been altered by a Scotman.

The term is used, however, by R. Brunne.

He went vnto Wynchestre, his conseil gaf him so.
Unto the somerwode thar gan he *lende*,
Fyve and thritty batailles had he brouht till ende.
P. 18.

Turn we now other weys vnto our owen geste,
And speke of the Waleys, that lies in the foreste.
In the forest he *lendes* of Dounfermelyn.
Ibid., p. 324.

Lenged seems to be used in the same sense, P.
Ploughman:

Was neuer wight as I went, that me wysh coul'd
Where this ladde *lenged* lease or more.—
I—prayed hem for charitie, or they passed furth,
If they knewe any courtis, or contrye as they went,
Where that Dowell dwelleth.

Fol. 39, b. Pass. 3.

2. To tarry, to wait, to stay.

He said, Allace, I may na longer *leind*!
Sen I my twa best freinds couth assay:
I can nocht get a friend yet to my pay,
That dar now tak in hand, for onis thing,
With me for to compeer befor you king.
Friends of Peblis, S. P. R., i. 41.

Mr. Pink. leaves this word for explanation. But the sense is precisely the same as in the following passage:

Dunet, quod he, this mater men be left,
For the day lycht, quabik is to vs vafreynd,
Approchis nere, we may no langer leyned.
Doug. Virgil, 202, 32.

No langer than against the day,
It is not my will for to leyned;
For I would that no man me leyned.

Sir Agair, p. 11.

O. E. *leunde*.

Withinne the thridde day of May, -

We langer noldis thei *leunde*.

Kyng of Tars, Ritson's E. M. Rom., ii. 162.

Leuit and *lent* are apparently used in the same sense:

—Thi soule take the flight: and, shortly to schawin,
Held hame to their hart, and to their harbyr,
Quhair thay wer went to remane,
All thi gaddly and gane:
And their *leuit* allane
The Howlate, and I.

Howlate, III. 24, MS.

He saw nane lewand leid upone left *lent*,
Nouthir lord na lad.

Gosson and Goll, i. 6.

3. To continue in any state; applied to the mind.

Thus the leidis on the left in langour war *lent*.
The lordis, on the tothir side, for liking thay leugh.
Gosson and Goll, iv. 6.

Radd. without reason deduces this *v.* from A.-S. *leand*, provincia; Sibb. with more plausibility, from Sw. *luna*, *lunda*, cessare. But, although this word sometimes signifies to stop, as on a journey; it does not seem to occur in the sense of permanent residence. It must be acknowledged, however, that A.-S. *bilened* is rendered inhabitatus; Lye. But it is more probable that this word primarily signified to remain under covert, to lodge in a place of concealment; from Isl. *leis-a*, to conceal, *leind*, hiding, *leine*, lurking-place, latetras, clancularia loca, pl. *leind-er*.

I prefer, however, tracing this term to Isl. *lend-a*, sedem sibi figure; a secondary sense of the *v.* as primarily signifying, navem appellere, to land.

Douglas in one passage uses this *v.* as conveying the idea of concealment.

Al the feldis still othir, but noyis or soune,
All beistis and byrdis of divers cullours sone,
And quhatrumewir in the brade lochis were,
Or among bukis harak *leynid*is vnder the spray,
Throw nichtis aylence slepit quhare thay lay.
Virgil, 118, 34.

From this use of the word we might suppose that the O. E. and S. phrases, *under the leind*, were originally from *leind*, covert, hiding, rather than from the *linden* tree; were not the latter etymon confirmed by the use of a similar mode of expression in Isl. V. LIND.

LEINE, *s.* [Leg. LEINE.]

Haill lady of all ladies, lichtest of *leine*!
Haill! blisist mot thou be
For thy barme *seine*.

Howlate, III. 7.

Leg. *leine*, gleam, and barme *seine*, as in MS. The latter has been first written, barme *tyne*, in MS.; then *tyne* has been deleted, and *seine*, put in its place.

LEINEST.

The larder lukes of thy lang *leinst* craig,
Thy pure gynd thropple pelt, and out of ply,—
Gart men delyt their flesch, thou spreit of Gy.
Beaugrenon, ii. 56, st. 16.

It does not appear whether this be a superlative from *leas*; or a kind of participle from A.-S. *leasn-an*, to wax lean.

LEINFOU, LEINFOU-HEARTIT, *adj.* Kind-hearted, feeling, compassionate, Aberd.

This may be allied to Belg. *leenis*, tractable, soft; Su.-G. *len*, mollis; Dan. *lind*, soft, mild, gentle, tender, compassionate; Isl. *lynnu*, favere, bene velle; *lin-a*, lenire; whence *linkind*, also *linkind*, clementia, benevolentia: propitiation.

LEINGIE, (*g* liquid), *s.* The loin, Clydes.

LEINGIE-SHOT, *s.* Having the loins dislocated; spoken of horses, *ibid*.

Teut. *leenis*, *longis*, lumbus vitulinus. *Shot* is here used for dislocation, in the same way as Su.-G. *akiut-a*, is applied to any thing that is extruded from its proper place; Quod loco motum est, et protrahitur, Ibre.

To LEIP, *v. n.* Apparently, to boil.

Myn wittis has he waistit oft with wyne;
And maid my stomak with halt lustis *leip*.

King Hart, II. 62.

V. LEPE, *v.*

LEIPPIE, *s.* The fourth part of a peck, S. V. LIPPIE.

LEIRICHIE-LARICHIE (gutt.), *s.* Mutual whispering, Mearns.

To LEIRICHIE-LARICHIE, *v. n.* To speak in mutual whispers, *ibid*.

Teut. *laeri-en*, signifies ineptire, nugae ineptiasque dicere aut facere, instar vanae mulieris; from *Laerie*, mulier vaniloqua.

LEIS, *s.* Perhaps a load. "Tua *leisis* of tallowne." Aberd. Reg., V. 25.

Su.-G. *lass*, Isl. *las*, vehes. *Last*, onus, a load, acknowledges the same origin. A.-S. *laeste*, navis onus.

LEIPT. V. LEEPIT.

To LEIS, LEISS, *v. a.* To lose; *part. pa.* *lesit*, *lesyt*. O. E. *leise*.

I *leis* my feder, al comfort and solace,
And al supple of our trasel and pane.

Doug. Virgil, 92, 24.

A.-S. *leosan*, Moes.-G. *liis-an*, *fra-liis-an*, Su.-G. *foer-liis-a*, Belg. *verlies-en*, id. Isl. *lyssa*, grande damnum.

To LEIS, LEISS, *v. a.* To lessen, to diminish.

—Thochtful luffaris rownyis to and fro,
So *leis* thare pane, and plane thare joly wo.

Doug. Virgil, 402, 42.

A.-S. *laes*, minor.

To LEIS, *v. a.* "To arrange, to lay in order. Goth. *lis-an*, congregare;" Gl. Sibb.

LEIS ME, LEESE ME, LEUIS ME, "pleased am I with; an expression of strong affection and good wishes," S. Sibb. seems to give the literal sense in these words above quoted.

I echro the lyar, full *leis* me yow.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 153, st. 2.

i.e., "I wish a curse on the liar, I love you heartily." It being said, that he was only scoffing, he wishes that a curse might light upon him, if he did not speak the truth in declaring his love.

*Less me on liquor, my todlen drow,
Ye're ay me good humour'd when weeting your mow.
Ritson's S. Songs, l. 253.*

*O less me on my spinning wheel,
O less me on my rock and reel;
Frae tap to tae that cleeds me bien,
And haps me fial and warm at e'en.*

Burns, iv. 317.

This might seem allied to *Su.-G. li-a*, requiem dare. But I prefer deriving it from *leif*, dear, agreeable; q. "*leif* is to me," literally, "dear is to me," a phrase the inverse of *we is me, S. was's me*. This derivation is confirmed by the form in which Douglas uses the phrase:

*Take this with the, as lattir presand sore,
Of thy kind native freynas gudis and gore;
O lewis me, the lykist thing lying,
And varry ymage of my Astyanax ying.*

Virgil, 84, 45.

We find an A.-S. phrase very similar, *leofre me ys, gatus est mihi*, Gen. xxix. 19; only the comparative is used instead of the positive.

LEISCH, LESCHE, v. 1. A thong, a whipcord, S.

*Thow for thy lounrie mony a leisch has fyld.
Dunbar, Everyman, li. 53, st. 7.*

2. A cord or thong, by which a dog or any other animal is held.

*Nixt efter quham the wageoure has resene,
He that the lesche and lyame in sounder drene.
Doug. Virgil, 145, 45.*

3. A stroke with a thong, S. V. LEICH.

*—Let him lay sax leischis on thy lenda.
Kennedy, Everyman, li. 50, st. 8.*

To LEISCHE, LEICH, LEASH, v. a. 1. To lash, to scourge, S.

"Gif ony childer within age commit ony of thir thingis forisaid, because thay may not be punist for monage, thir fathirs or maisters sall pay for ilk one of thame, xiii. s. iiii. d., or else delivir the said childre to the jugs, to be leichit, scourgett, and dung, according to the fault." Acts Ja. IV., 1503, c. 103. Edit. 1566; *leischet*, Skene, c. 69.

[2. To tie together, to couple; hence *leished*, *part. pr.* married, a low word.

3. To tie, wrap, lash, with twine or thread, as in splicing, Clydes.]

Soran. derives E. *lash* from Isl. *last-as*, *laedi*; *Su.-G. last-a*, percutere, caedere. Perhaps it is formed from the *a*.

LEISE-MAJESTY, LEISS-MAJESTIE, LESE-MAJESTY, s. 1. The crime of high treason; Fr. *lese-majesté*.

"That quhat summever persounes or persounis in ony tyme tocum takis ony bischeppis places, castellis, or strenthis,—sall incur the cryme of tresoun & leise majestie." Acts Ja. V., 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 310.

Fr. *les-er*, to hurt, Lat. *laed-ere*, whence *laes-io*, a hurt or injury.

2. Used, in a religious sense, to denote treason against Jesus Christ as Sovereign of his church.

—"The men are really breaking down the church—in coming to bow before, and beg and take from, and render thanks too unto the usurper,—while doing that which makes him guilty of *Less-Majesty*," &c. M'Ward's Contendings, p. 6.

"A faithful minister—considering the hazard the subjects of their blessed King are in, to be seduced into acts of high disloyalty and *lese-majesty*, must set himself, with an open-mouthed plainness,—to witness and testify against both—the indulging usurper, and his indulged." Ibid., p. 271.

LEISH, adj. Active, clever. V. LIESH.

"I'll be even hands wi' them an' mair, an' then I'll laugh at the *leishest* o' them." Perils of Man, i. 325.

LEISHIN, part. adj. 1. Tall and active, applied to a person of either sex, Lanarks. It differs from *Strappin'*, as not implying the idea of handsomeness.

2. Extensive, as applied to a field, farm, parish, &c., *ibid.*

3. Long, as referring to a journey, *ibid.*

LEISHER, s. 1. A tall and active person, *ibid.*

2. An extensive tract, *ibid.*

3. A long journey, *ibid.*

The idea seems borrowed from that of letting loose; Isl. *leis-a*, *leys-a*, solve, expedire; q. that which expands or extends itself in whatever way.

LEISOM, adj. Lawful. V. LESUM.

LEISOME, adj. Warm, sultry; Gl. Shirt. V. LIESOME.

LEISSURE, LESURE, LESEW, LIZZURE, s.

1. Pasture between two corn fields, [or between the ridges of tilled land; also, a corner or margin of a ploughed field on which cattle are grazing and herded]; hence, sometimes used for any grazing ground, Ayrs., Renfrs., Lanarks. V. LESURES.

[2. The selvage of a piece of cloth or of a weaver's web, *ibid.*] V. LESURES.

[To LEISSURE, LESURE, LESEW, v. a. and n. To pasture; to graze, feed, browse, *ibid.* V. under LESURES.]

To LEIST, v. n. To incline, Dunbar; E. *list*.

LEIST, expl. "Appeased, calmed, q. *leased*, from Fr. *lacher*, Lat. *larare*," Rudd.

Desist hereof, and at last be the *leist*,
And condescend to bow at our request.
Doug. Virgil, 441, 34.

Sibb. derives it from Teut. *lesch-en*, extinguere; (sitim) levare. If *leist* signify *appeased*, the most natural origin would be *Su.-G. li-a*, requiem dare, lenire

male; whence *has*, requires a dolore, vel sensu quolibet mali; *Ihre*. But I hesitate, whether it be not used for *lead*, adj.; as Jupiter is here requiring submission, although in very respectful terms, from his haughty and vindictive spouse;

Dulce jam tandem, presbueque insectare nostris.

Virg.

LEISTER, LISTER, s. A spear, armed with three or four, and sometimes five prongs, for striking fish; an eel-spear, S.

"The modes [of fishing] are four. 1. With *leisters*: a kind of four-pronged fork, with the prongs turned a little to one side; having a shaft 20 or 24 feet long. These they run along the sand on their edge, or throw them when they see any fish. In this manner they often wound and kill great quantities. Some of our people are very dexterous at this exercise, and will sometimes upon horseback throw a *leister*, and kill at a great distance. This is also called *skauling*, as it is generally practised when the tide is almost spent, and the waters turned *shallow*." P. Dornock, Dumfries, Statist. Acc., ii. 15.

"The *leister* is a shaft, with three iron prongs barbed on one side, fixed on the end, not unlike the figure of Neptune's trident." P. Canoby, *Ibid.*, xiv. 411.

An swif' an' a, out-owre as an' ather,

Clear-dangling hang;

A three-tae'd *leister* on the ither

Lay, large and lang.

Burns, III. 42.

Perhaps it is here poetically used, in the description of Death, as denoting a trident.

It has no affinity to Teut. *eel-schere*, eel-spear, referred to by Sibb. I can indeed find no vestige of this word in A.-S., or in any of the Germ. dialects. But it is preserved, in the same form, in Su.-G. *liuster*, *liustra*, *id.* *Liustra* signifies to strike fish with a trident or eel-spear, when they approach to the light. *Far med liustra of elde*; If they use the *leister* and fire. *Leg. Upland.* c. 13. ap. *Ihre*. This phrase irresistibly suggests the idea of what is vulgarly called, in our own country, *the black fishing*, i.e., fishing under night, or under the covert of darkness. It also shews that the same illegal mode of fishing has been practised in Sweden, as in Scotland. A torch or light is held above the water, and the fish running towards it, are struck. *Verel* defines *lul liustra*, *liuster*, so as in fact to give a description of our *black fishing*. *Tridena, s. fuscina pharium dentium hamata, manubrioque longissimo ad-ista, qua ad faucies linte circumlata, pisces nocturno tempore percuntantur et extrahuntur a piscatoribus*; *Ind.*

The *v. liustra* originally signifies, to strike in general; *ans. lye-a*, *lul liost-a*, *liet-a*; *liete haugy*, verbera, G. Andr. V. BLACK-FISHING.

Waltwater occurs in the O.E. law; whether the same instrument be meant, is uncertain. V. COWPER.

To LEISTER, v. a. To strike with a fish-spear, Stirlings., Ayr. V. LEISTER, LISTER, s.

"The messenger was ably supported by his first prisoner, who, although he could not understand upon what reasonable grounds a man should be placed in fetters for *liesteris* a salmon, felt it his duty to assist the constable in the detection of theft." *Caed. Merc.*, Dec. 11, 1822.

To LEIT, v. a. To permit, to endure; E. *let*.

—No lad an' aill they *leit*,
Untrawh expressly they expell.

Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 207, st. 2.

"They will not endure the company of any false or disloyal man;" Lord Hailes. V. LAT, v. l.

To LEIT, v. n. To delay.

Ane uthir vers yit this yung man couth sing:
At lavis law a quhye I think to *leit*;
In court to cramp clenely in my clothing,
And luke amangs thir lusty ladeis swett.

Henryson, Bann. P., p. 132.

According to L. Hailes, "probably *lect*, give one's suffrage or vote." But it rather signifies, that, as being a young man, he would pass some part of his time in love; Su.-G. *laet-la*, intermittere, Moes.-G. *lat-jan*, A.-S. *laet-an*, tardare, morari, A. Bor. *leath*, ceasing, intermission, Ray.

To LEIT, LEET, LET, v. n. 1. To pretend, to give out, to make a shew as if, S. B.

Thre kynd of wolffe in the world now ringis:
The first ar fals pervertaris of the lawis,
Quhillk, under poleit termes, falsist myngis,
Leiland, that all wer gospel that thay schawis:
Bot for a bud the trow man he ourthrawis.

Henryson, Bann. P., p. 119.

It is surprising that L. Hailes should say, on this word, "probably, voting." Here, as on the preceding term, the *bench* evidently predominated with the worthy Judge.

Thus still that baid quhill day began to peyr,
A thyk myst fell, the planet was nocht cleyr.
Wallace assayd at all placis about,
Leit as he wald at ony place brek out.

Wallace, xi. 502, MS.

— I mak ane vow,

Ye ar not aik ane fule as ye leit yow.

Priests of Peblis, S.P.R., i. 29.

Let, pret. is probably used in the same sense in the following passage:

The king, throu consaile of his men,
His folk delt in bataillis ten.
In ilkane war welle X thousand,
That *lets* thai stalwartly suld stand
In the batail, and stythly fycht;
And leve nocht for thair fayis mycht.

Barbour, II. 157, MS.

In edit. 1620, it is rendered *thought*. But although the *v.* signifying to think is written in a similar manner, that here used does not seem properly to express the idea entertained by the person, but the external semblance. Thus it occurs in Ywaine and Gawin:

Than lepe the maiden on hir palfrey,
And nere byside him made hir way;
Sho *lets* as sho him nocht had sene,
Ne wetyn that he thar had bene.

Ritson's Met. Rom., i. 76.

"He's no as daft as he *lets*," S. B. a phrase used with respect to one who is supposed to assume the appearance of derangement to serve a purpose. "You are not so mad as you *leet-en* you," Chesh.

Su.-G. *laet-as*, to make a shew, whether in truth or in pretence; *prae se ferre*, sive vere sive simulando; *Ihre*. This learned etymologist mentions E. *lecten* as a kindred word. *lul lat-a*, *laet-a*, *id.* *Thu ert miklo vitrari en thu laeter*; Multo es sapientior, quam *prae se fers*; "Thou art meikle wittier than thou *lets*," S. *Their letu illa yfer*; *Aegre se ferre professi sunt*; *Kristnis*, p. 74. A.-S. *laet-an*, *let-an*, *simulare*. *The Ai riktwise leton*; Who should feign themselves just men; *Luke xx. 20.* Belg. *zich ge-laet-en*, to make as if. Many view Moes.-G. *liutei*, guile, as the radical term. *Ihre* prefers Su.-G. *lat*, *later*, *manner*, *behaviour*. *Lye* explains the prov. term *lecten*, *prae se ferre*; and refers to A.-S. *lytig*, astutus; Moes.-G. *liutei*, dolus; *liuta*, hypocrita; adding that the Icelanders retain the root, in *laet-a*, *simulare*. V. LATT.

2. To mention, or give a hint of, any thing. *Never let*, make no mention of it, S. B.

To let on, is now more generally used in the same sense.

But they need na *let on* that he's crazie,
His pike-staff wall ne'er let him fa'.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 157.

- (1.) To seem to observe any thing; to testify one's knowledge, either by words or looks, S.

A weel-stocked mailin, himsel for the laird,
And marriage off-hand were his proffers:
I never *let on* that I kend it, or car'd.

Burns, iv. 249.

"While I pray, Christ *lettest* not on him that he
either hearth or seeth me." Z. Boyd's L. Battell,
p. 315.

- (2.) To make mention of a thing.

He *did not let on*, he did not make the least mention;
i.e., he did not show that he had any knowledge of the
thing referred to.

— *Let on* on what's past,
Tween you and me, else me a kittle cast.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 100.

- (3.) To give one's self concern about any business.

Never let on you, but laugh, S. Prov.; spoken when
people are jeering our projects, pretensions, and
designs. *Let on* you, trouble yourself about it; Kelly,
p. 292.

Let, *let-on* is also rendered ostendere.
To let wit, *let wit*, to make known, S. is probably
from the same stock.

Let na man wit that I can do sic thing.
Dunbar, Mailand Poems, p. 51.

Belg. *let-on* *weten*, Sw. *lat-a* *ngon* *veta*, id.
Also, *to let with* it, id., S. B.

Now Mary knew she in her guess was right,
But *let-on* we't, that she had seen the knight.
Ross's Helenore, p. 78.

- [3. To consider, to think; *leit lightly*, think lightly, Barbour, xii. 250.

The man *leit* hym begitt ill,
That he his onmond swa had tynt,
And alwa had his mantill brynt.

Ibid., xix. 680.]

To *LEIT*, *LEET*, v. a. To ooze; especially applied to thin ichor distilling through the pores of the body, S.

This is perhaps merely a secondary sense of the preceding v., as signifying to appear. The humour may thus be said to shew itself through the pores.

To *LEIT*, v. a. To put in nomination. V. *LEET*.

LEIT, pret. V. *LET at*.

LEIT, s. A link of horse hair for a fishing line, Upp. Clydes.; synon. *Tippet*, *Snood*, *Sned*, *Tome*.

LEIWAR, s. Liver, survivor.

"And to the longest *lewar* of thame twa in lyfrent,"
Sc. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 538.

[*LEK*, adj. as s. Like; "I never saw the *lek*," Shetl.]

[*LEK*, *LECK*, s. A large pit lined with wood in which a tanner steeps his bark; so called because the liquor *leke* or leaks from it into an adjoining receptacle called the *Lek-se*, from which the tan-pits are supplied, S.

Isl. *leka*, Sw. *lacka*, Da. *lekke*, Da. *lekken*, to leak, drip, ooze.]

[*LEK*, s. "Perhaps the leach of a sail," Gl. Accts. L. H. Treas., vol. I. Ed. Dickson.]

[To *LEK*, *LECK*, v. a. 1. To leak, drip, ooze, ibid.

2. To pour water over bark or other substance, in order to obtain a decoction; to strain off, Clydes.]

LEKAME, s. Dead body. V. *LEKAYM*.

LE-LANE, be quiet, give over, let go, let alone; apparently abbreviated from the imperative phrase, *Let alane*, or q. *lea* [i.e. leave] *alane*.

LELE, adj. Loyal, faithful, &c. V. *LEIL*.

LELELY, *LELILY*, adv. Faithfully. V. under *LEIL*.

LELE', s. The lily. V. *LEVER*.

To *LELL*, v. a. To mark, to take aim, S. B.
From A.-S. *laefel*; or E. *level*, which is used in the same sense.

[*LEM*, s. A loft in a house; Nor. *læm*, id. Shetl.]

LEMANE, *LEMMAN*, s. A sweetheart.

Radd. and Sibb. render it as if it signified only a mistress or concubine; which is the sense in modern E. But Jun. properly explains it as applied to either sex.

Douglas mentions as the name of an old song:

— *The schip sailis over the salt fame,
Will bring their merchandis and my lemane hame.*
Virgil, 402, 38.

This must naturally be viewed as referring to a male. Chaucer uses it in both senses:

Now, dere *lemman*, quod she, go farewela.
— Good *lemman*, God thee save and kepe.
And with that word she gan almost to wepe.
Rever's T., v. 4233, 4245.

Unto his *lemman* Dalida he tolde,
That in his heres all his strength he lay.
Monkes T., v. 14069.

It is evident that anciently this word was often used in a good sense; as merely denoting an object of affection.

Many a lonely lady, and *lemmans* of knightes
Swoned and sweited for sorow of deatheis dintes.
P. Ploughman's Vision, Sign. H h, 2 b.

But it is not always used in this favourable sense.
Thys mayde hym payde sythe wel, myd god wille he
hyr nom,
And huld hyre, as hyr *lemon*, as wo seyth in hordom.
R. Glouc., p. 443.

Radd, and Johna, both derive it from Fr. *laimant*. Sibb. has referred to the true etymon, although he marks it as doubtful; "Tent. *lif*, dilectus, carus, and man, pro *Amicus*, facinorans aequo notante ac virum." Hishes mentions Norm. Sax. *leus-mon*, amicus, Gram. A.-S. He also refers to Fr. *lif-mon*, carus homo. But this is certainly of Goth. origin; A.-S. *leof*, carus.

LEMANRYE, s. Illicit love; an amour. V. **LEYANE.**

"It is entitled, Ane spectah and defens maide by Normand Huntir of Poomoode on ane wyte of royet and *lemanrye* with Elenir Ladye of Hame." Hogg's *Winter Tales*, ii. 40, 41.

To LEME, v. a. To blaze, to shine, to gleam, S.; *lemand*, part. pr.

The Mearnd torchis schane and sergis bricht,
That far on bred all *lemes* of thare licht.
Deug. Virgil, 475, 53.
O thou of Troy, the *lemand* lamp of licht!
Ibid., 48, 21.

Now by this time, the sun begins to *leam*,
And his the hill heads with his morning beam.
Ross's Helenors, p. 55.

"*Lempe* as love of fyre. *Flamma*." Prompt. Parv. Hence the old s. "Lowryge or *lemryge* of fyre. *Flammacio*." *Ibid.*

A.-S. *leom-an*, Isl. *leoma*, splendore; A.-S. *leoma*, Isl. *leoma*, splendore. Moen-G. *leukmon*, lightening, is undoubtedly from the same origin. E. *gleam* is evidently A.-S. *ge-leoma*, *ge-leoma*, lumen, contr. Thwaites traces Sa.-G. *glemma*, micare, to the same source; Thre in vo.

LEME, s. Gleam, flame.

—From the schode of his crown
Shane al of licht vnto the erd adoun,
The *leme* of fyre and flam—
Deug. Virgil, 61, 44.

Be this fair Titan, with his *lema* licht,
Ouer all the land had spreid hir [his] baner bricht.
Lyndsay's Warbis, 1592, p. 226.

Leom, *lema*, *leom*, occur in O. E.

O clare *leom*, with oute me, ther stod from hym wel pur,
Y furred as a dragon, as red as the fyrr.
R. Glouc., p. 151.

—A lyght and a *leme* laye before hall.
—This lyght and this *lema* shal Lucifer ablend.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 98, b. 99, a.

"*Leme* or *lowe*. *Flamma*." Prompt. Parv.

V. the v.

To LEN, v. a. To lend, to give in loan, S.

Off times is better held nor *len*. —
Therefore I red the varrely,
Quhoms to thou *lennis* tak rycht gud tent.
Chren. & P., iii. 225.

A.-S. *lecn-an*, Sa.-G. *lecn-a*, Belg. *lecn-an*, id.

LEN, LEANE, LEND, s. A loan, S.

"That quhe ever committis usurie, or ocker in time cumming, directlie or indirectlie, (that is to say) takis mair profite for the *leane* of money, nor as it cummis to ten pundes in the year for a hundreth pundes, or five bolles victual; and swa pro rata, —all be counted and esteemed usurers and ockerers." Acta. Ja. VI., 1594, c. 232, Murray.

What say you for yourself man? Fye for shame.
Should not a *lend* come always laughing hame?
Pennecrue's Poems, 1715, p. 49.

"The Marquis of Huntly was advised to dwell in New Aberdeen; it is said he wrote to his cousin the Earl Marischal for the *lend* of his house in Aberdeen to dwell in for a time (thinking and taking Marischal

to be on the king's side, as he was not), but he was refused." Spalding's *Troubles*, i. 104.

Balfour writes *lence*. "Quhat is a *lence*, and of the restitution thairfor." Pract., p. 197.

Lane, id. Yorks. "For th' *lang lane* is when a thing is borrowed with an intention never to be pay'd again." Clav., p. 106.

Sa.-G. Isl. *laan*, A.-S. *laen*, *lean*, Fria. *lean*, id. Moen-G. *laun*, merces, remuneratio.

To LEN, v. a. V. **LAYNE.**

[**To LENCH, LAINCH, v. a.** 1. To launch, to thrust, to throw; as, "*Lainch* a stane among thae craws," Clydes.

2. With prep. *oot*, to give, pay, expend, *ibid.*, Banffs.

3. To begin, to commence, any kind of work, speech, or argument, Clydes.]

[**LENCH-OOT, s.** The act of giving; also, what is given, Banffs.]

To LEND, v. a. To abide, to dwell. V. **LEIND.**

LENDINGS, s. pl. Pay of an army, arrears.

—"He thought it was then fit time to make a reckoning with the armie, for their by-past *lendings* and to cast some thing in their teeth, being much discontented. To satisfy our hunger a little, we did get of by-past *lendings* three paid us in hand, and bills of exchange given us for one and twentie *lendings* more, which should have been paid at Ausburg." Monro's *Exped. P. II.*, p. 131.

Belg. *leening*, "souldiers pay;" Sewal. Germ. *lehnung*, stipendium, ac militare; Wachter. *Lehnung* primarily signifies concessio fundi, from *lehn*, feudum. For, as Wachter observes, a gift of land was originally the stipend of soldiers. Afterwards, though the manners were changed, the ancient term was retained.

LENDIS, s. pl. 1. Loins.

Plate fitt be bobbit up with *lendis*,
For Mauld he made requisit,
He lap quhill he lay on his *lendis*.

Chr. Kirk, st. 5.

2. Rendered "buttocks," by Ramsay.

So sune thou mak my Commissar amends,
And let him lay sax *leischis* on thy *lendis*.
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 49, 50.

A.-S. *lendens*, *lendena*, *lendens*; Germ. *lenden*, Isl. Sw. *lendar*, id. Isl. *lend*, in sing. clunis, a haunch or buttock. Callender derives it from *leing-a*, "to extend, the loins being the length of the trunk of the body."

[**LENDIT, adj.** Applied to cows or other animals having the body black coloured, with a white stripe over the loins, Shetl.; Ger. *lenden*, the loins.]

[**LENDIT, part. pa.** Dwelt, remained, S.]

To LENE, v. a. To give, to grant.

Sythens scho ask, no liscnce to her *lene*.
King Hart.

V. SYTHENS AND LENDIT.

[**LENGIE**, *s.* A longitudinal slice of a halibut, cut either from the back or belly of the fish, Shetl.; Isl. *lengi-a*, id. V. **LENTIE**.]

LENTIT, *pret.* Granted.

Be this recourse we roid, as our Roy *lentit*,
The Douglas in armes the bliddy hairt betris.
Houlats, ii. 185, MR.

LENTIT, LENT, *pret.* Abode, remained. V. **LEIND**.

LENTIT, LENT, *pret.* Leaned, reclined.

—As I *lentit* in an ley in Lent this last nycht,
I skid on ane swevnyng, slomrand and lite.
Doug. Virgil, 238, a. 7.

Sum vthir singe, I will be blyth and licht,
My heart is lent open on gudy wicht.
Id., 402, 40.

[Compare with the first passage the well-known lines in the opening of *Pier's Plowman*—

As on a May mornynge on Malurone hillis,
I lay and *lent* and loked in the wateres,
I slomberd in a slepyng, it swayed so mery.]

LENK, *s.* A link of horse-hair which connects the hooks and line in angling, Clydes.

The same with *E. link*, only pronounced like *Su.-G. laent, lent*, id.

LENNER, *s.* Lender.

"Ordaines the *lenners* to pay the same yeirle and termle." *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, V. 40.

LENNO, *s.* A child; Gael. *leanabh*.

Ye's netir be pidden work a turn
At ony kind of spin, mattam,
Bat shug your *lenn* in a scull,
And tield highland sing, mattam.
Kilken's & Songs, i. 190.

LENSHER, *s.* [The bounds or boundary lines of a coal-pit.]

"With the only power—to have and make areholes [airholes] sink, levelle, *lenshers*, aqueducts, water-drawghts, water workes, and vthers vaefull and necessar for winning and vpholding of the saids coalls and coallbewghs," &c. *Acts Cha. II.* viii. 139.

[Dr. Jamieson left this word unexplained. It is a corr. of *landshire*, a share or division of land; hence, the bounds or boundary lines of any such portion. *Lench* is the term used in the Isle of Thanet, and defined as "a bawke or little strip of land to bound the fields in open countries, called elsewhere *landshire* or *lanekerd*, to distinguish a share of land." Gl. Lewis Hist. of Thanet.]

LENT, *adj.* Slow.

"The last trick they have fallen on to usurp the magistracy, is, by the diligence of their sessioners to make factions in every craft, to get the deacons—created of their side. But this *lent* way does not satisfy. It is feared, by Wariston's diligence, some orders shall be procured by Mr. Gillespie, to have all the magistrates and council chosen as he will." *Baillie's Lett.*, ii. 435.

"Sir James Balfour says he died of a *lent fever*." *Keith's Hist.*, p. 22.

Fr. lent, Lat. *lentus*, id.

VOL. III.

LENT-FIRE, *s.* A slow fire.

"They saw we were not to be boasted; and before we would be roasted with a *lent-fire*, by the hands of churchmen, who kept themselves far aback from the flame, we were resolved to make about through the reek, to get a grip o' some of these who had first kindled the fire, and still lent feel to it, and try if we could cast them in the midst of it, to taste if that heat was pleasant when it came near their own shins." *Baillie's Lett.*, i. 171.

LENTFULL, *adj.* Apparently, mournful, melancholy; from *Lent*, the season in Popish countries appropriated to fasting.

In relation to the *bloody heart* in the arms of Douglas, Holland speaks—

Of mettelles and collours in *lent/full* attyre.

This is explained by what follows;

All their deir armes in *dolis deoyre*.

Houlats, ii. 9, MR.

LENTREN, LENTRYNE, LENTERYNE, LENTYRE, *s.* The season of Lent; still used to denote that of Spring, S.

Sohyr Edquard, fra the sage was tane,
A welle lang tyme about it lay,
Fra the *Lentryne*, that is to say,
Quhill forouth the Saint Jhonys mess,
Barbour, x. 815, MR.

—At Saynt Andrewys than bad he,
And held hys *Lentyre* in reawth.
Wynetown, viii. 17. 42.

Lentyren, *Ibid.*, 18. 2.

[A.-S. *lencen*, spring; *ryne*, course.]

The quadragesimal Fast received its name from the season of the year in which it was observed. In the Laws of Alfred the Great, it is called *lengten-faesten*, or the fast in Spring. So early as the translation of the Bible into A.-S., *lengten*, or *lencen*, was the term for Spring, as in *Psa.* 74. 17. *Summer and lengten thu gesceope hig*; Thou hast made summer and spring. They called the vernal equinox *lencenlican emashta*. Belg. *lente*, Alem. Germ. *lenze*, the spring.

Both Skinner and Lys derive A.-S. *lencen* from *lencgan*, because then the days begin to lengthen.

LENTRENVARE, *s.* The name of a kind of skins; those of lambs that have died soon after being dropped; still called *Lentrins*, S.; q. those that have died in Lentrin or spring.

—"Skynnys underwrittin, callit in the vulgar tounge scoringia, scaldingia, futefaillia, *lentrenvare*," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1592. V. SCORLING.

"*Lentrins* veyr skynnys;" *Aberd. Reg. V. FUTFAILL*.

LENTRIN KAIL, LANTEN KAIL. Broth made of vegetables, without animal food, S.; denominated from the use of this meagre dish during *Lent*.

O *lentrin kail*, meed of my younger days,
A grateful bard no feigned tribute pays.
—Welcome thy wallop in my humble pot,
Thou healthsome beverage of the poor man's lot,
Thy chiefest constituent, water, free to all,
The poor man shares, nor deems that blessing small.
Recumbent o'er the scanty blaze, thou leans
Thy simple adjuncts, barley, salt, and greens.
In thee no lunch pape peeping to the brim, &c.

Lentrin Kail, A. Scott's Poems, p. 39, 40.

R

— The bowl that warms the fancy
An' prompts the tale,
Must mak, naist day, my lovely Nancy
Sup *lentris* had!

Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, i. 182.

"We are in the mood of the monks, when they are merriest, and that is when they sup beef-brewis for *lenten-hail*." The Abbot, i. 292.

This, I am informed, is more properly defined, according to the use of the term in Roxb., Cabbage first boiled in water; which, being drained off, has its place supplied by milk.

LENT, *s.* The game at cards in E. called *Loo*; perhaps from being much practised about the time of *Lent*, Gall.

"That Scottish game at cards, called *Lent*, is generally played at for money." Gall. Encycl., p. 36. V. LANTZ.

LENTED, *part. pa.* Beat in this game, loosed, Gall.

"One of the gamblers—is *lented*, which is, outplayed." *Rev. J. Nicoll*, p. 37. V. LANTZ.

To LENTH, *v. a.* To lengthen, to prolong.

He did of Deith suffer the schouris :
And might not *lenth* his life ane hour,
Thocht he was the first conquerour.
Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 80.

Tent, *lengh-en*, Sw. *leng-a*, prolongare.

LENTHIE, *adj.* Long, S.O.

It wad be right some ane wad tak
A *lenthie* stout horse tether,
Fould yout yer hauns ahint yer back,
An' bind them firm together.

Picken's Poems, i. 108.

[**LENTRYN**, **LENTYRE**. V. under **LENT**.]

LENY, *s.* The abbrev. of *Leonard*. "*Leny* Irving;" Acts iii: 393.

LENYIE, **LENYE**, *adj.* 1. Lean, meagre.

His body wes weyll [maid and *lenye*,]
As thai that saw him said to me.

Barbour, i. 337.

The words in brackets are not in MS.

2. Of a fine or thin texture.

Rich *lenye* wobbis naillt weiffit scha.

Doug. Virgil, 204, 46.

Tennis, Virg.

A.-S. *laene*, *laene*, macer; or *laenig*, tennia.

To A.-S. *laenig*, I apprehend, we may fairly trace *Lencah*. "*lenock*, slender, pliable;" Gl. T. Bobbins; and A. Bor. "*lincey*, limber;" Ray. "*Leeny*, alert, active," (Grose), seems originally the same with the latter; as those who are limber are generally most alert in their motions.

[**LEO**, *s.* Prob., the *lew*, q. v.; a gold coin worth about 18s. Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 314, 317, Ed. Dickson.]

[**LEOG**, *s.* A rivulet running through low, swampy ground, Shetl.; Nor. *leg*, Su.-G. *lag*, id.]

LEOMEN, *s.* 1. A leg, Aberd.

"Sae I tauld her I rather has the *leomen* of an auld ewe, or a bit o' a dead nouk." Journal from London, p. 9.

A.-S. *leome*, a limb.

2. The bough of a tree, *ibid.*

To LEP, *v. n.* [To leap.]

Thai delt among thaim that war thar,
[And gaif] the King off Inglandis ger,
That he had levit in Biland,
And gert thai *lep* out our thair hand,
And maid thaim all glaid and mery.

Barbour, xviii. 502, MS.

i.e., "They spent it freely; they did not act the part of misers." This seems to have been anciently a proverbial phrase, synon. with that now used with respect to money spent lavishly, that one *makes it go*. The idea is borrowed from rapid motion; Isl. *leip-a*, *kleip-a*, Su.-G. *leap-a*, to run.

To LEPE, **LEIP**, *v. a.* To heat; properly, to parboil, S.

Sum lattit lattoun but lay *lepis*, in lawde lyte.

Doug. Virgil, 233, b. 49.

"We say that a thing is *leaped*, that is heated a little, or put into boiling water or such like, for a little time," S. Rudd.

They cowpit him then into the hopper,
Synne put the burn untill the gheed,
And *lepit* the een out o' his head.

Allan o' Maut, Jamieson's Pop. Ball., ii. 239.

It is explained "scald," in GL, but rather improperly. *Unleipit* occurs in an old poem.

In Tyberius tyme, the trew imperatour,
Quhen Tynto hills fra skaiping of toun-heils was kelpit,
Thair dwelt ane grit Gyre Carling in awid Betokis bour,
That levit upoun Christianse menis fleesche, and rewheids
unleipit.

Bann. MS. ap., Minstrelsy Border, ii. 199.

This seems to signify, *raw heads* that had not got the slightest boiling. *Raw*, however, may signify *rough*, having the hair on.

I take this word to be radically the same with A.-S. *leap-an*, Isl. *leip-a*, Moen.-G. *leap-an*, to leap; because the thing said to be *leped*, is allowed only to wallop in the pot. By the way, the E. synon. *wallop* is not, as Johnson says, merely from A.-S. *weal-an*, to boil. It is an inversion of Belg. *opwell-en*, to boil up. That some of the Gothic words, similar in form to E. *leap*, had been anciently applied to boiling, appears from the Belg. phrases, *Zyn gal loept over*, His heart boils with choler; *De pot loept over*, The pot runs over; Tent. *overloep-en*, exaestare, ebullire.

LEPE, **LEEP**, *s.* A slight boiling; q. a wallop, S.

LEPIT PEATS. Peats dug out of the solid moss, without being baked, Roxb.

[**To LEPE**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To fill to the brim; hence, to give good measure; as "*Lepe* it, noo; that's no fair mizzure," Clydes.

2. To overflow, to boil over; as "Swing aff the pat, the kail's *lepin*," *ibid.*

3. Parts. *lepin*, *lepit*, are often used as *adjs.*; as, *lepin fu'*, *lepit mizzure*, *ibid.*]

LEPER-DEW, s. A cold frosty dew, S. B.

I know not if this derives its designation from being somewhat hoary in its appearance, and thus resembling the spots of the leprosy; or from *lal. Meipe*, coagula.

[To **LEPP**, v. a. and n. To lick like an animal, to lap, Shetl.]

[**LEPPACH**, s. A horn spoon, Shetl.]

[**LEPPEL**, s. A spoon, Shetl.; Dut. *leppel*, id.]

LEPYR, s. The leprosy. V. **LIPPER**, s.

LERD, s. Lord; Aberd. Reg.

To **LERE**. To learn. V. **LARE**.

LERGES. V. **LARGES**.

LERGNES, s. Liberality.

He put his *lergues* to the preff,
For lerges of this new-year day.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 151, st. 1. V. **LARG**.

[**LERK**, **LERKE**, s. and v. V. **LIRK**.]

LERROCH, **LAIRACH**, **LAIROCH**, (gutt.), s.

1. The site of a building, or the traces of an old one; Gael. *larach*, id.

2. A site of any kind, Loth.

In its said *lerrock* yet the deas remains,
Where the gudeman aft strooks him at his ease.
Fergusson's Poems, II. 58. V. **DEM**.

3. The artificial bottom of a stack, made of brushwood, &c., Stirlings; *stack-lairach*, id. Perth.

4. A quantity or collection of any materials; as, "a *lairach* o' dirt," Lanarks.

5. It is also used in a compound form; as, *Midden-lairach*, the site of a dunghill; Banff.

LERROCK-CAIRN, s. This term is used in a proverbial phrase, common in Ayrs. It is said of any thing that is rare, or that does not occur every day, that "it's no to be gotten at ilka *lerrock-cairn*."

Although at first view this might seem to refer to the seat of a *larick* or lark; I prefer tracing it to *Lerrock*, the site of a building.

LES, **LESS**, conj. 1. Unless.

Bot I offer me, *les* the fatis vnsatill,
Nor Jupiter consent not, ne aggre.
Doug. Virgil, 103, 81.

"I hop in eternall God that he will nocht suffer us to be swa plagit to tak fra us sic ane princes, quhilk gif he dois for our iniquityis, we luk for nathing: bot for gryt troubill in thir partis, *less* God in his gudenes schaw his meroy upoun us." B. of Ross to Abp. of Glasg. Keith's Hist. App. p. 135.

2. Lest.

I knew it was past four hours of day,
And thoct I wald na langare ly in May,
Les Phoebus suld me losingere attaynt.
Doug. Virgil, 404, 11.

Les than is also used for unless, Doug.

"He counsalet hym—neuir to moue battall, *les than* he mycht na othir wayis do." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 23, b.

Les na, *les nor*, id. unless.

"The chancellor sall mak the panis contenit in the said actis of Parliament to be put to executioun vpoun the brekaris of the saidis actis, *les na* thay leif the said benefoits efter thay be requyrit thairupone." Acts Ja. IV., 1483, c. 13, Edit. 1568. *Les nor*, Skene.

"Na sall na state be gevin to hir—of the franktenement of the saidis landis, quhill xx daies efter that David Hering—decess; And nocht than *les na* the said James will nocht gif to the said James and Cristiane twentj pundis worth of land liand in Tulybole & the barony of Glasclune." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 194.

A.-S. *laes*, *les*, id. *laes*, *hwen*, ne quando, Lye. The *laes*, and *thy laes*, are used in the same sense. The original signification of this word is minor, minus, less; as the comj. implies diminution. It occurs in O. E., and is viewed as the imperat. of A.-S. *les-an*, to diminish. V. Divers. Parley, i. p. 172.

LES-AGE, s. Non-age, minority; from *less* and *age*.

"First efter the deith of King James the fourth, Johne Duke of Albany, chosen be the nobilitie to governe in the Kingis *les-age*,—the Hamiltonis thinking that he had bene als wickit as thay,—held thame quyet for a season." Buchanan's Admonitioun to Trew Lordis, p. 10.

LESH PUND, **LEISPUND**, **LISPUND**, s. A weight used in the Orkney islands, containing eighteen pounds Scots.

"Item, ane stane and twa pound Scottish makis ane *lesh pund*. Item, 15 *lesh pundes* makis ane barrel." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplaith*.

"The least quantity [of coan] is called a Merk, which is 18 ounces; 24 Merks make a *Leispound* or Setten, which with the Danes is that which we call a Stone." Brand's Descript. of Orkney, p. 28.

"The butter—is delivered to the landlord in certain cases by the *leispund*. This denomination of weight consisted originally of only 12 Scotch or Dutch pounds. By various acts, however, and different imperfect agreements, it has been gradually raised to 30 lb." P. Unst, Shetland, Statist. Acc., v. 197.

The following comparative statement may give a more accurate view of this weight:—

"24 Marks make 1 Settin or *Leispund*, Fund, By-mar or Span.

"6 Settins, &c. make 1 Meil.

"24 Meils make 1 Last or the Bear-Pundler.

"36 Meils 1 Chalder or the Bear-Pundler.

"A last and chalder, are always applicable to the bear-pundler only." Agr. Surv. Ork., p. 159.

"About 7½ stones make a bear-pundler meil, and 11½ stones a malt-pundler meil; each stone being 17½ lbs. and 16 oz. to the lb." Ibid., p. 160.

Su.-G. *leispund*, a pound of twenty marks. I have observed that this is properly *Livische pund*, the Livonian pound.

[**LESING**, s. Lying, falsehood, Barbour, iv. 480; but *lesing*, without lying, in truth, truly, ibid. xiii. 231. A.-S. *leasung*.

LESING-MAKARE, **LEASING-MAKER**, s. One who calumniates the king to his subjects, or vice versa.

"It is ordanyt—that all *lesingis makaris* & tellaris of thaim, the quhilk may ingener discorde betuix the king & his pepill,—salbe challangit be thaim that

power has, & tyme lyff & gudis to the king." Acts Ja. L., 1494, Ed. 1814, p. 8. *Lesing makerris*, *Ibid.*, Ja. V., 1499, p. 360. There it is declared, "that gif any maner of persone makis any ewill informatione of his hienes to his baronis and liegis that thai salbe punished in sic maner, and be the samin panis, as thai that makis *lesingis* to his grace of his lordis, baronis, and liegis."

LEASING-MAKING, s. The crime of uttering falsehood against the king and his counsellors to the people, or against the people to the king or government; a forensic term, S.

"Verbal sedition, which in our statutes gets the name of *leasing-making*, is inferred from the uttering of words tending to sedition, or the breeding of hatred and discord between the king and his people." Ersk. Inst. B. iv. T. 4, § 29.

LESIONE, LESSIOUN, s. Injury; Lat. *laesio-nis*, Fr. *lesion*, id.

"His Majestie—recounts all inoffences, &c., maid by his Majestie or—father—in their minoritie to thair hurt and *lesione*." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 24.

"The earle of Moiroun—directit sum men of his to the lands pertaining to the capitane of the castell of Edinburgh in Fyffe, quha brunt and destroyed all his coirmes and houses, to his great enorme *lesion*." Hist. James the Sixth, p. 161.

[**LESK, LRESK, s.** V. LISK.]

LESS, conj. Unless. V. LES.

LESS, lies; pl. of LE, lie. For *outyn less*, but *less*, in truth, without leasing.

For thir thre men, for *outyn less*,
War his fays all wryly.

Barbour, vii. 419, MS.

Schir Malcolm Wallace was his name but *less*.

Wallace, i. 321, MS.

Withouten *les*, without *less*; Chaucer, id.

LESSIOUN, s. Injury, loss. V. **LESIONE**.

To LEST, v. n. To please, E. *list*.

Gif ye be wardly wicht that dooth me sike,
Quy *lest* God mak yow ee, my deest hart?

King's Quair, ii. 26.

Lest, a. is also used, *Ibid.*, st. 38.

Opya thy throte; hastow no *lest* to sing!

i.e., inclination, desire.

LEST, pret. [An error for LEFT, departed.]

For he thoekt he wald him assall,
Or that he *lest*, in plain battall.

Barbour, ix. 567, MS.

[*Left* is evidently the correct reading here: it is so in the Cambridge MS. Dr. Jamieson appears to have felt that his meanings—waited, tarried, did not suit the passage.]

LESUM, LEISON, adj. Allowable, what may be permitted; often used as equivalent to *lawful*. "Lovely, acceptable, q. *love-sum*. In our law it signifies *lawful*," Rudd.

—Is it not as *lesum* and ganand,
That fynalle we salk to vncouth land?

Doug. Virgil, iii. 54.

Lesum it is to deidist of your feld,
And now to spare the pure pepil Troyane.

Ibid., 164, 47.

In both these places, the word used by Virgil is *fas*, which has little analogy to "lovely, acceptable." In another place *lesum* is used in rendering *non deter*.

Bot it is na wyse *lesum*, I the schaw,
Thir secrete ways vnder the erd to went.

Ibid., 167, 46.

Douglas uses *lesum* and *leful* in common for *fas*.

Met it be *leful* to me for to tell
Thay thingis quhillis I hane hard said of hell.

Ibid., 172, 36.

"There was no man to defend the burgesses, priests, and poor men labourers haunting their *lesum* business, either publicly or privately." Pitcottie, p. 2.

Sibb. derives it from *la*, law. But on a more particular investigation, I find the conjecture I had thrown out on *Le/ull* confirmed. A-S. *leaf*, *ge-leaf*, licentia, permissio, is indeed the origin. From the latter is formed *ge-leafful*, licitus, allowable; and also *ge-leafsum*, id. *Lye*. We observe the same form of expression in other dialects; Isl. *oleifr*, *oleif*, impermissum, illicitum, from *o*, negat, and *leif*, leave, permission: Sw. *laafig*, allowable, *oleafig*, what may not be permitted; from *laaf*, *lef*, leave.

LESURIS, LEISURES, LASORS, LIZURES, LESWAS, s. pl. 1. Pastures; [also, stripes of pasture between ploughed fields, or between the ridges of a ploughed field; the corners and margins of ploughed land, or of woods, where cattle are pastured and herded, Ayrs., Renfrs., Lanarks.]

In *lesuris* and on *leyis* titill lammes
Full tait and trig socht bletand to thare dammes.

Doug. Virgil, 402, 24.

"Quhare sum tyme bene maist notable cietes or maist plentuous *lesuris* & medois, now throw ert quaik & trymblyng, or ellis be continewall inundation of watteris, nocht remanis bot othir the huge seys or ellis vnprofitable ground & sandia." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 1.

"Caranach fled to Fyffe, quhillk is ane plenteous regioun lyand betuix two firthis Tay and Forth, full of woddia, *lesuris*, and valia." Bellend. Cron., B. iv. c. 11. Memoribus, *pasuis*, Boeth. "Valis and *lesuris*." *Ibid.*, B. vi. c. 17. Valles, totaque *planities*, Boeth.

Thay me demandit, gif I wald assent
With thame to go, thar *lasors* for to sia.

Maitland Poems, p. 261.

A-S. *lescoe*, *laesce*, signifies a pasture; and R. Glouc. uses *lesce* in this sense.

For Engeland ys ful ynow of fruyt and of tren,
Of walles swete and cokle ynow, of *lesce* and of mede.

Cron., p. 1. Gl. "*lesce*, commons, pastures."

In the same sense *lesce* occurs in his account of Ireland.

Lesce lasteth thar al the wynter. Bute hyt the more
wonder be,
Selde me schal in the lond eny foule wormes ee.

Ibid., p. 42.

"*Lisor*, pasture;" Gl. Surv. Ayrs., p. 602.

Ir. *leasur*, according to Lhuyd, signifies pratum. Du Cange gives L. B. *lecheria* as denoting a marshy place where reeds and herbs grow.

[For this word Jamieson gave only *pastures*, after Ruddiman, the editor of Douglas. But, as will be seen from the following extracts, both have omitted the essential particulars of the full definition.

The word seems to have gradually become obsolete in E.; for, in Wycliffe's New Test. *lescewyme* occurs in Matt. viii. 30 (see below under the v.); and in John x. 9, "I am the dore: if any man schal entre by me, he

schal be saved, and he schal go yn and schal go out, and he schal fynde *lessew*;" but in Tyndalis Test., both words are rendered almost as in the Authorized Version. And the Cambridge Latin Dictionary (published in 1693) gives as the definition of *Pratum*, a meadow, a *lesow*, a pasture-ground, a green-field.

Lesow, both as a s. and as a v., is still used in the pastoral districts of Ayra, Ranfra, and Lanarks., in all the senses now given. In the parishes of Lochwinnoch, Kilmalcolm, Kilbirnie, Beith, Dunlop, &c., it occurs in many charters of lands; and a Disposition, in 1699, of the 6/8 land of Johnshill, in the Barony of Calderhauch, (Lochwinnoch parish) by the owner, to James Orr, runs thus:—

"To be holden off me and my air, &c. in heritage for ever, by all rights, meiths, and marriages, &c. and consists in heights, valleys, highways, roddings, water stanks, *lesures*, pasturages," &c.

Of the 6/ land of Woosterhills, in 1690, "with heichts, roddings, wells, stanks, *lesures*," &c.

And of the 4/8 land of Castlewalla, in 1658, "with houses, biggings, meadows, *lessewre* and pasturages," &c.

[2. Salvages of cloth, or of a weaver's web.]

[To **LESURE**, **LESOR**, **LEZOR**, **LESEW**, v. a. and n. To graze, to pasture, to feed, to browse; part. *lesurand*, &c., and gerund, *leuring*, &c., *ibid*.

All the forms of this v. are still in use in the districts mentioned above, and probably in some others. It occurs in Wycliffe's New Test., Matt. viii. 30:—"And loo! that creiden sayinge, What to vs and to thee Jhesu, the sone of God? Hast thou comen hidir before the tyme for to tourmentes vs? Sothely a floce of many hogges *lessewys* was not fer from hem."

This was the A.-S. form; Drayton used *lesow*, v. Halliwell's Dict. The *Lesowes*, in Shropshire, was the abode of the poet Shenstone.]

LESYT, pret. [An error for SESYT, seized.]

Their guidis half that *lesyt* all.

Barbour, x. 759, MR.

[The sense of the passage evidently demands *seyt*, or *seelt*, which Prof. Skeat's Ed. has. Herd's Ed. has *lesent*.]

To **LET**, **LETE**, v. n. 1. Conjoined with *of*, to esteem, to reckon; pret. *leit of*.

I have na uther help, nor yit supplie,
Bot I wil pas to my freinds thrie;
Twa of them I luift ay as weil,
But ony fault their freindschip wil I feil;
The thrid freind I *leit* lichtly of ay;
Qahet my [may] he do to me bot say me nay!
Friends of Pettie, S. P. R., i. 33.

V. **LAT**, v. 2.

2. Having *that* conjoined with the subst. v.; to expect, to suppose.

—Ingils man he come agayne,
And gert his folk wyth makil mayne
Ryot halyly the cwntr;
And *lete*, that all hys awyne suld be.
Wynetown, viii. 30. 111.

—Na yhung man was in the land,
That trayetyd as in his awyne hand,
Na *lete*, that he mycht prysyd be,
[But] gywe a qwhil wyth bym war he.
Ibid., 33. 115.

3. To pretend. V. **LEIT**, v. 3.

4. To forbear, to exercise patience.

LET-ABE, conj. 1. Not to mention, not calling into account, S.

"I hate fords at a'times, *let-abe* when there's thousands of armed men on the other side." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 246.

2. Used as a s. denoting forbearance; *Let-abe* for *let-abe*, mutual forbearance, S.

It occurs in a S. Prov. which is improperly given by Kelly; "*Let-alone* makes many a lown," p. 233. But the more common form is, "*Let-abe* makes many a lown." It denotes that forbearance increases the number of rogues.

LETE, s. But *let*, literally, without obstruction; an expletive.

He was nere in the twentyde gre
Be lync discandande fra Noye,
Of his yhungest son but *lete*
That to name was callid Japheta.

Wynetown, H & 7.

LETLES, adj. or adv. Without obstruction.

The Scottis men saw thair cummyng
And had of thaim sic abasing,
That thair all samyn raid thaim fra;
And the land *letles* lene thaim ta.

Barbour, xvi. 563, MR.

From *let* and *les*, corresponding to E. *less*.

[**LETING**, **LETTYNG**, **LET**, s. Delay, hindrance, Barbour, i. 598, ii. 29, xi. 278.]

To **LET**, v. a. To dismiss, to send away.

Than ilka foull of his flight a fether has tane,
And *let* the Houlat in haste, hurtly but hane.
Houlat, iii. 30, MR.

i. e., "Has sent away the owl without delay."

A.-S. *laet-an*, *let-an*, mittere, demittere; *Ic let mine wine to the*; *Dimisi ancillam meam ad te*; Gen. 16. 5.

To **LET** at. To give a stroke, to let drive at any object, S.

Rob Roy, I wat he was na dull,
He first *let* at the ba'.
Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 124.

To **LET** be. V. **LAT**, v. 1.

To **LET** gas or go, v. a. 1. To raise the tune; a term especially applied, by old people, to the precentor, or reader, S.

O Domine, ye're dispossest—
You dare no more now, do your best,
Let gas the rhyme.
Forbes's Dominie Depo'd, p. 3.

2. To shoot, S. *Let go*, part. *pa*. shot.

—"At the delivery of thir keys, there was a sudden fray among them, occasioned by a shot racklessly *let go* in the same house, where the governour and lady with others were together." Spalding, i. 125.

The E. say to *let of*, in this sense.

To **LET** licht, v. a. To admit, to allow; as, "I ay said the naig was shaken i' the shouther; but he wadna *let* it licht," S.

This seems merely a peculiar use of the E. v. *to light*, as signifying to fall or descend; q. to prevent from falling on any person or object.

To **LET** o'er, v. a. To swallow, S. V. **LAT**, v.

To LET on, LET wit. V. LEIT, v. 3.

To LET stand, v. a. 1. To suffer anything to remain in its former state, not to alter its position, S.

2. Also, not to meddle with a particular point, in conversation, as to avoid controversy, S.

I have not observed that this is used in E. It is evidently a Teut. idiom. *Laeten staeen*, relinquere, desinere; Kilian.—“To let alone; to leave off;” Sewel.

Rehnd had him *lete*,
And help him at that stande.

Sir Tristram, p. 33, st. 53.

V. LAZ, v. 1.

To LET one to wit. To give one to know; to give formal intimation to one, S.

Formerly in many towns in Scotland, the invitation to a funeral was given by the bellman, or public crier, who went through the streets, ringing his bell, and giving this notice: “Brether and Sisters, I let you to wit, that——is dead, at the pleasure of the Almightie, and is to be buried—at” such a time. When he came to these words, “At the pleasure of, &c.” he, in token of reverence, lowered his voice, and lifted off his bonnet.

[LETACAMPBED, s. A portable or travelling bed; Fr. *lit-de-champ*.

“Item, for the turning of the Kingis *letacampbed*, and othir gure for the see, to Dunbertane agane his passing in the Ilys, xv. s.” (A.D. 1495.) *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, i. 242. Ed. Dickson.]

LETE, s. Gesture, demeanour. V. LAIT.

LETH, s. A channel or small run of water.

—“Swa then descendand down the hillyde till a moss, and swa throw that moss—til it cum to the burn of Tuledak, quhar it and the *lethis* of Pittolly metis togidder, and swa ascendand that *leth* til it cum til a *leth* laid on ilke syde with mannys hande, and swa ascendand a mekil *leth* to the hede of it on west-half the Stokyn stane,” &c.—“And swa ascendand that burne til it worth [wax, or become] a *leth*, and swa ascendand that *leth* til it cum to the Karlynden.” *Merches of Bishop Brynnes*, 1437, Chartul. Aberd. Fol. 14, Mth Parl. MS.

O. Teut. *lede*, *leyde*, also *water-leyde*, aquae ductus, aequagium. A.-S. *lade*, fluentum, canalis; from *lad-ian*, purgare.

LETH, LETHE, s. 1. Hatred, evil, enmity.

—All frawde and gyle put by,
Lawa, or *leth*, thai leily,
Gyve thai outh, thai suld declare
Of that gret dytane the matere.

Wyntoun, viii. 5. 106.

A.-S. *leathhe*, hatred; *leth*, evil, enmity; Su.-G. *leth*, Isl. *leith*, Alem. Germ. *leid*, Belg. *leed*, C. B. a-*leath*, grief, adversity.

2. A disgust, a feeling of detestation, S. B.

Clerkys sayis that prolixity,
That langumnes may callid be,
Gendrys *leth* mare than delyt.

Wyntoun, vi. Prol. v. 3.

LETHIE, s. A surfeit, a disgust, Loth. V. under FORLEITH, v.

LETT, s. Lesson, a piece of instruction; generally conjoined with an *adj.* expressive of vituperation, Aberd.

Ir. Gael. *leacht*, C. B. *liak*, a lesson.

LETTEIS, LETUIS, LETWIS, s. [A kind of gray fur; prob. ermine.]

“And as to thair gownis, that na women weir mertrikis nor *letteis*, nor tailis unfitt in length, nor furrit vnder, but on the haly day.” *Acts*, Ja. II, 1457, c. 78. Edit. 1566.

Sibb., for what reason does not appear, conjectures that “scarlet cloth” is meant. That the term referred to some kind of fur, might appear probable from *letteis* being conjoined with *mertrikis*; (but, Cotgrave’s definition makes the meaning certain. Besides, Palgrave gives “Lettyoe a furro, *letteis*,” and in an early MS. mention is made of “an ermine or *lattice* bonnet.” V. PLANCHÉ, p. 262.]

“In primis, one gown of blak velvott lynit with quhyt taffate, quhairof the slevis has bein lynit with *leteis*, and the samyn tain furth.” *Inventories*, A. 1542, p. 100.

“Furres callet *leteis* tawed, the timber cont. 40 skins —iiii l.” *Rates*, A. 1611.

Fr. *letteis*, “a beast of a whitish grey colour;” Cotgr. [Sw. *lekatt*, *lekten*, a weasel, ermine.]

LETEN, *part. pa.* Permitted, suffered, S.; from the v. to Let.

“All this he behoved to suffer for the king’s cause, who was never *letten* to understand the truth of this marquis’ [Huntly’s] miseries, but contrarywise by his cruel and malignant enemies, the king was informed that the marquis had proved disloyal,” &c. *Spalding’s Troubles*, i. 161.

LETEN FA’. Let fall, S. B.

A clear brunt coal w’ the het tonge was ta’en,
Frae out the ingie-mids fu’ clear and clean,
And throw the corry-belly *letten fa’*,
For fear the weasane should be tane awa’.

Ross’s Helenore, p. 13.

LETTER, s. A spark on the side of the wick of a candle; so denominated by the superstitious, who believe that the person to whom the spark is opposite will soon receive some intelligence by letter, S. B.

LETTER-GAE, s. The precentor or clerk in a church; he who raises the tune, and, according to the old custom in this country, reads every line before it be sung, S.

The *letter gae* of haly rhyme
Sat up at the board-head;
And a’ he said was thought a crime
To contradict indeed.

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 265.

“So lightly were clergy and divine worship esteemed some time before the Reformation, that in Mr. Cumming’s days, the last Episcopal minister in this parish, there was no singer of psalms in the church but the *lettergae*, as they called the precentor, and one Tait, gardener in Braal.” P. Halkirk, Caithness Statist. Acc., xix. 49, N.

This word might at first view seem allied to Fr. *latrerie*; as having the same origin with *letteron*, q. v. The clerk, however, has undoubtedly received this name from his employment in raising the tune, as this is still called *letting gae the line*, S. V. LET GAE.

LETTERBOX, LETTRIN, s. 1. The desk in which the clerk or precentor officiates; extended also to denote that elevated semi-circular seat, which, in Scotland, surrounds the pulpit, S.

"*Letron* or *lectrum* or *desks*. *Lectrinum*. *Lectorium*. *Pulpitum*. *Discus*." Prompt. Parv.

2. "A writing desk, or table," Rudd.

And stand Virgill on ane *letteron* stand,
To wryte anone I hyst my pen in hand.

Doug. Virgil, 202, 38.

"He was bred to the *Lettron*." He was bred a writer; a phrase still used by old people in Edinburgh.

From O.Fr. *letria*, now *letria*, the pulpit from which the lecture was anciently read, Alem. *lectrum*, Su.-G. *lectura*; all from L. B. *lectorium*.

3. This formerly denoted a desk at which females wrought, in making embroidery, &c.

"*Desks* or *letteras* for women to work on, covered with velvet, the pease vil." Bates, A. 1611.

4. A bureau, scrutoir, or cabinet.

"The erle of Huntlie beand deid,—Adam immediate canst heir butt the deid corpe to the chalmir of davica, and causit bier in to the chalmir, whair he had lyen, the whole cofferis, boxis, or *lettronis*, that the erle him self had in handling, and had ony geir in keeping in; sic as writtis, gold, siluer, or golding works, whair of the keyis was in ane *lettrone*." Earl of Huntly's Death; Bannatyne's Journ., p. 496.

"The whole expenses of the process and pices of the lyble, lying in a severall buist by themselves in my *letteron*, I estimate to a hundred merks." Melvill's MS., p. 6.

LETTERS. *To Raise Letters*, to issue an order from the signet, for a person to appear within a limited time before the proper court.

"The committee resolved to raise his [lord Napier's] bones, and pass a sentence of forfeiture thereupon; and, for that end, *letters* were raised, and ordained to be executed at the pier and shore of Leith, against Archibald lord Napier his son, then under exile for his loyalty, to appear upon 60 days' warning, and to hear and see the same done." Guthrie's Mem., p. 250.

LETTIRMAREDAY, s. The day of the birth of the Virgin.

"The native of our Lady callit the *Lettermareday* mixt to cum." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

This, according to Macpherson, is the 8th of September. Wyntown, ii. 524. It seems to be thus denominated, q. *latter*, because preceded by *Lady day*, or the day of her assumption, which falls on Aug. 15.

There is an incongruity between this and what is said in another place, where it is called the day of her assumption. "At the assumption of our Lady callit the *letter Mareday*." Ibid., V. 15, p. 617.

LETUIS, LETWIS, s. A fur. V. **LETTEIS**.

LEUCH, LEUGH, pret. Laughed, did laugh, S. Moes.-G. A.-S. *hloh*, id. V. **LEIND**.

The lordis, on the tother side, for liking thay *leugh*.

Gowan and Goll, iv. 6.

"Then all the bischope's men *leugh*, and all the cardinalis thameselfis; and the Pope inquired quhairat they *leugh*;—quhairat the Pope himself *leugh* verrie earnestlie." Fitzcotton's Cron., p. 255.

LEUCH, LEUGH, adj. 1. Low in situation; synon. with *Laigh*, Loth.; *Leucher*, lower, Roxb.

I heard a horn fu' stoutly blaw,
By some far distant swain;
A hilling pipe, in the leugh lawn,
Did echo back the strain.

F. Scott's Poems, p. 375.

—The moon, leugh t' the wast, shone bright.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 6.

Wad they mak peace within a year,
An mak the taxes somewhat leucher,
I'd rather see't than farm the Deuchar.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 19.

2. Not tall, squat, *ibid*.

LEUCHLY, adv. In a low situation, *ibid*.

Auld Reekie stands sweet on the east sloping dale,
An' leuchly lurks Leith, where the trading ships sail.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 144.

LEUCHNESS, LEUGHNESS, s. 1. Lowness of situation, Roxb.

2. Lowness of stature, *ibid*.

LEUE, adj. Beloved, dear.

Than to her sey'd the queen,
—"Love Brengwain the bright,
That art fair to see."

Sir Tristrem, p. 183.

A.-S. *leof*, carus, dilectus, Alem. *lief*, id.

LEUEDI, s. Lady.

The *leuedi* and the knight,
Both Mark hath seen.

Sir Tristrem, p. 152.

A.-S. *Maefdige*, *hlafdia*, id. It seems very doubtful if this have any affinity to *hlaef*, a loaf, (V. LAIRD); as Isl. *lofd*, *lofda*, *lofde*, are rendered here, domina, which seem no wise related to *leif*, penis. [V. under *Lady*, Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

LEUG, s. "A tall ill-looking fellow;" Gall. Encycl.

Gael. *ling*, "a contracted, sneaking look;" Shaw.

LEUGH, adj. Low. V. **LEUCH**.

LEUINGIS, s. pl. "Loins, or rather lungs," Rudd.

LEUIS ME. V. LEIS ME.

LEUIT, LEWYT, pret. Allowed, permitted, granted.

Git vs war leuit our fote on land to bryng
That with the wind and storm is all to schake,—
Blithlie we suld hald toward Italy.

Doug. Virgil, 30, 23.

Thocht a sabiet in deid wald pass his lord,
It is nocht lewyt be na rychtwise record.

Wallace, iv. 38, MS.

A.-S. *lefan*, *lyfan*, *alefan*, *alyfan*, concedere, permittere. The original idea is retained in Su.-G. *lof-a*, to leave, whence *lof*, permission. For to permit, is merely to leave one to his own course. From A.-S. *alefan*, is formed O. E. *allewin*, and the modern v. *allow*. Instead of *lewyt*, in edit. 1648, *leasome* is substituted; which is indeed a derivative from the v. V. **LESUM**.

[**LEUERAIREs, s. pl.** V. under **LEVERE**.]

To LEUK, v. a. To look, S.O.

Just look to the flocks on the lee,
How sweetly contentit they stray.
—*Pinkens's Poems*, l. 17.

LEUK, s. A look, S.O.

I ken, tho' leuks I wadna suffer,
I didna mak mysel to differ.

Ibid., p. 66.

LEURE, s. A gleam; as, "a leure o' licht," a gleam, a faint ray, Ayra.

A. S. *leuran*, *leor-an*, transire, *lel leori*, foramen pinnaculi domus, the place through which light is admitted. Gael. *leir*, signifies sight, *leur*, seeing, and *leumair*, gleaming, splendour.

[LEURE, s. A fish resembling the "sethe" (*Gadus pollachus*), Shetl.; Dan. *lurs*.]**LEUYNT, LEVINT, adj. Eleventh.**

"And an endis the leuynt buke of thir Croniklis."
Bellendyn, K k. 4. b.

Cokobemar the leuynt his mark thay call.
—*Colubine Song*, v. 371.

To LEVE, v. n. To remain, to tarry behind, to be left; *Left*, pret., remained, tarried; [part. pr. *leaving*, used as a s., but generally pl. *V. levingis*.]

"It is the lewydar, Schyr," said ane,
"That hyr child-ill rycht now has tane;
"And mon lews now behind us her:
"Tharfor scho makys yon iwill cher."

—*The Bruce*, xi. 275, Edit. 1820.

The editor of 1620, from want of attention to an ancient idiom in S., has changed the language in order to give it something like an active form.

"And mon lews now behind you here."

In Edit. 1714, a still more ridiculous change is made, evidently for the same reason:

"And mon clews now behind us here."
Bot that, that left upon the land,
War to the king all obeyand.

Ibid., vii. 423.

Off Ingland to the chevalry
He had thar gaderyt as clewly,
That man left that mycht wapyanys weld.
Ibid., viii. 99.

Were is inserted in both places, Edit. 1620, p. 186, 216.

LEVEFUL, adj. Friendly.

The Duke of Burgon in *leveful* band
Was to the Duke bandyn of Holand.

—*Wyntown*, ix. 27. 263.

V. LEUR.**LEVEN, s. A lawn, an open space between woods, *Lily leven*, a lawn overspread with lilies or flowers.**

And see not ye that braid braid road,
That lies across that *lily leven*;
That is the path of wickedness,
Tho' some call it the road to heaven.

—*Thomas the Rhymer*, *Bord. Minstr.*, ii. 271.

Leven gives nearly the sound of the first part of the word in C. B. which signifies planities. This is *lyendra*. *Lyem* signifies planus. *Dra* is an affix in the formation of nouns.

To LEVER, v. a. To unload from a ship. V. LIVER.

"For beside that they might fall on us at sea, and stake us all, we could not get time for them to *lever* and take out our store." Sir P. Hume's Narrative, p. 51.

LEVER, s. Flesh.

I was radder of rode then rose in the ron;
Now am I a graceless gast, and grisly I groa.
My lewer, as the lair, loathed on hight.

—*Sir Gawen and Sir Gal.*, ii. 24.

V. LYER.

Lonched may signify, extended itself, like the *lily*; Germ. *lang-en*, porrigere; Fr. *along-er*, to lengthen.

LEVER, LEUER, LEUIR, LEIR, LEWAR, LOOR, LOURD, adj. Rather.

Bot Wallace weille coude nocht in Coraby ly,
Hym had leuir in traunill for to be.

—*Wallace*, iii. 351, MS.

— Qnhat wikkit wicht wald ewer
Refuse sic proffer! or yit with the had lewer
Content in batal!

—*Doug. Virgil*, 103, 27.

Or thay their lawds suld lois or vassalage,
They had far lewer lay thare life in wage.
Ibid., 135, 14.

— Him war lewer that journey wer
Wdone, than he sua ded had bene.

—*Barbour*, xiii. 430, MS.

I leir thar war not up and down.

—*Lyndsay*, S.P.R., ii. 39.

I leor by far, she'd die like Jenkin's ben;
Ere we again meet yon unruly men.

—*Ross's Helenore*, p. 93.

I wad leurd have had a winding sheet,
And helped to put it owre his head
Ere he had been disgraced by the border Scot,
Whan he owre laddel his men did lead.

—*Minstraly Border*, l. 108.

"Leor, rather;" Gl. Surv. Ayra, p. 692.

Lever, *leifer*, O.E. id. *liever*, A. Bor. *loor*, S.B.

Properly the compound of *leif*, willing; as A. S. *leafre* of *leaf*, Germ. *lieber* of *lieb*. Thus Belg. *liever*, rather, is formed in the same manner from *lief*, *lieve*, dear. V. *LEIR*, adj.

LEVERE', LEVERAY, LEUERE', LEUERY, s.**1. Delivery, distribution.**

Tharfor he maid of wyne lewer,
To ilk man, that he payit suld be.

—*Barbour*, xiv. 233, MS.

2. Donation; any grant or allowance at particular seasons.

Ye ar far large of leweray,
Agane the courtesour can say.
Apperandly ye wald gif all
The teindis of Scotland greit and small,
Unto the Kirk for till dispoone,
And to the Court for till gif none.

—*Diall. Clerk and Courtesour*, p. 13.

[3. The dress, badge, or similar gift, bestowed upon servants, officials, or retainers, as part of their wages, or as a mark of their office or adherence.

"Item, the thrid day of Januar, agane the Parliament, haldin efftir Zule, for leueris to ix kinsman, xxvj li." (A.D. 1488.) Accta. L. H. Treasurer, i. 165, Ed. Dickson.]

Fr. *livrée*, the delivery of a thing that is given; *la livrée de chanoines*, the stipend given to canons, their

daily allowance in victuals or money. L. B. *librare* and *liberatie* were used to denote the provision made for those who went to war; as also Fr. *livrée*. V. Du Cange, and Diet. Trav. Thus, the stated allowance given to servants is called their *livery-meal*, S. *Livery* is used in E. in a similar sense.

[LEVERE', LEUERAY, LUVERAY, *adj.* Livery, badge. *Ibid.*, p. 68, 233.

"Item, gevin to James Dawsonis wif for xxiiij gownis and xxiiij hudis of *liveray* claitis agane Gud Friday; price of the gowne and hud xiiij s. iiij d.; summa xv li. vj s. viij d." (A.D. 1494-5.) *Ibid.*, p. 229.]

LEVERERIS, LEUERAIRIS, *s. pl.* Armorial bearings.

"There is diuerse princis that gyffis the tryumphe of knyghted and nobilite, witht *leuerairis*, armis and heretage, to them that hes committit vailyeant actis in the veyria." Compl. S., p. 231.

Fr. *livres*. The word may be from *livrer*, to deliver. L. B. *librare*; because certain distinctive badges were delivered by the sovereign or superior when he conferred the honour of knighthood.

LEVIN, LEVYN, *s.* 1. Lightning, a flash of fire; sometimes *fury levin*.

Dym skyis oft furth warpit fereful *levin*,

Flaggle of fyre, and mony falloun flaw.

Doug. Virgil, 200, 53.

The skyis oft lyghtned with fyry *levyn*.

Ibid., 15, 49.

A sally sight to sene, fire the sailles throwe.

The stones were of kynes, the noyse dredfulle and grete, It affraied the Sarazins, as *leuen* the fire out schete.

R. Brunne, p. 174.

In my face the *levyning* smate,
I wend have brent, so was it hata.

Yessie and Gawin, Ritson's M. Rom., i. 17.

Leven, Chaucer, *id.*

2. The light of the sun.

All thought he be the lampe and hert of heuin,

Forfeblit wox his lemand giltty *levin*,

Throw the dedynayng of his large round spere.

Doug. Virgil, 200, 15.

i. e. his "shining gilded light, or rays."

This is perhaps the primary sense of the word; especially as it seems nearly allied to A.-S. *hlif-ian*, *hlif-ian*, *hlif-ian*, to shine, to glitter. *Levin* may be viewed as embodied in the Su.-G. v. *liung-a*, to lighten, whence *liungeld*, anc. *lyngeld*, lightning.

O.E. "*Levyn*. Coruscacio. Fulgur. Fulmen. Lightyn or *leuennyn*. Coruscat." Prompt. Parv. "Fulgur. *leuennynge* that bruneth [burns]." Ort. Vocab.

LEVIN, *s.* Scorn, contempt; *with levin*, in a light manner.

Sall neuer ege undir son as me with schame,

Na luke on my lekame with light, nor with *levin* :

Na name of the nynt degre have noy of my name.

Gawin and Goll, iv. 4.

Teut. *laf-en*, *lef-en*, garrere, loquitar? *Leme* occurs, however, in edit. 1508. But *levin* corresponds to the rhyme.

LEVINGIS, LEUINGIS, *s. pl.* Remains, what is left; *leavings*, E.

O thou onlys quhilk reuth hes and piotté,

On the untellitill pyne of the Troianis,

Quhilk was the Grekis *levingis* and remanis,

Ouerst wyth all maner necessiteis.

Doug. Virgil, 31, 50.

Alam. *alelbon*, reliquise, *alciba*, residua. V. LAF.

VOL. III

LEVYT, LEWYT, *pret.* Left.

—That durst than abid no mar;

Bot fled scalyt, all that that war :

And *levyt* in the bataill sted

Weill mony off thair gud men ded.

Barbour, xiv. 301, MS.

Than hors he tuk, and got that *levyt* was thar.

Wallace, i. 434, MS.

Ial. *leif-a*, linquere.

To LEW, LOO, *v. a.* To warm any thing moderately, usually applied to liquids; *lewed*, warmed, made tepid, S. B.

Moss-G. *liuhad* is used by Ulph. to denote a fire. *Was warmjands sit at liuhada*; Was warming himself at a fire; Mark xv. 54. The word properly signifies light; and has been transferred to fire, perhaps because the one depends on the other. Our *v.* is evidently the same with Teut. *lauw-en*, *tepfacere*, *tepecere*.

LEW, LOO, LOO-WARM, LEW-WARME, *adj.* Tepid, lukewarm; S. Lancash.

Fetchs hider some the well wattr *lew warme*,

To weache hir woundis. —

Doug. Virgil, 124, 13.

Beside the altare blude sched, and skalit new,

Beand *lew warme* thare ful fast did raik.

Ibid., 243, 52.

This word is used by Wielif.

"I wolde that thou were coold either hoot, but for thou art *lewe*, and neither coold neither hoot, I schal bigyne to caste thee out of my mouth." Apocalypse, c. 3.

Teut. Germ. *lauw*, Belg. *liuw*, *low*, Su.-G. *ly*, whence *lium*, *lium*, Ial. *lyr*, *lyr*, id. A.-S. *leoth*, tepor, must be radically the same; as Belg. *laewte*, *leuete*, are synon. *Ihre* and *Wachter* view the Goth. terms as allied to Gr. *χλαυω*, *tepfacio*. With more certainty we may say that an Ial. *v.*, now obsolete, claims this term as one of its descendants. This is *aloe*, to be warm. *Hellog vota alo*; *Aque sacre* (in coelo) calent; Edda, App. 12. G. Andr., p. 114. A.-S. *liw-an*, *leow-an*, tepere, fovere, is synon. Mr. Tooke views *lew*, A.-S. *liw*, *leow*, as the part. past of this *v.*

LEW, *s.* A heat, Gall.

"Stacks of corn are said to take a *lew*, when they heat," in consequence of being built in a damp state. Gall. Encycl. V. the adj.

LEWANDS, *s. pl.* Buttermilk and meal boiled together, Clydes.; synon. *Bleirie*.

Probably from S. *Lew*, tepid, or Ial. *lyw-a*, calefacere.

LEW, *s.* The name of a French gold coin formerly current in S.

—"That the money of vther realma, that is to say, the Inglis Nobill, Henry, and Edwart with the Rose, the Frenche Crowne, the Salute, the *Lew*, and the Rydar, sall haue cours in this realme of our money to the valew and equialence of the cours that thay haue in Flandera.—The *Lew* to xv. s., vi. d." Acts Ja. III., A. 1467, c. 22, Ed. 1568.

[In the *Acta* of the L. H. Treasurer the value of the *Lew* varies from 17s. 6d. to 18s. V. Gl. to Vol. I., Ed. Dickson.]

This, I think, must be the same coin that is elsewhere called in pl. the *Lewis*. The name had been softened into *Lew* in imitation of the French mode of pronouncing it.

"Item, tuelf *Lewis*." Memor., A. 1488. Inventories, p. 1.

"Item, in a purs of ledder in the said box four hun-

droth tænti & viii *Lewis* of gold, and in the same pare of ladder of Franche crounis fyve hundreth thre soore & sex, and of thame twa salutis and four *Lewis*." *Ibid.*, p. 12.

This seems to be the same coin that is still denominated *Louis d'or*. Whether it received its name from Louis XI., who was contemporary with James III., or from one of his predecessors of the same name, I have not been able to find. It is obvious, however, that the coin has been denominated in the same way as those called *Dariuses*, and *Philippi*, and in latter times, *Carloases*, *Jacobuses*, &c.

LEW ARNE BORE. Read *Tew*. Iron hardened with a piece of cast-iron, for making it stand the fire in a forge, Roxb.

WT short, w' thick, an' cutting blast
As he did ply them sore;
Thro' smeele flame they him addrest,
Thro' pipe and *lew arne bore*.

Smith and Bellows, A. Scott's Poems, p. 144.

V. *Tew*, v.

[LEWARE, s. A laver. Accta. L. H. Treasurer, i. 85.]

To LEWDER, v. n. To move heavily, S. B.

But little speed she came, and yet the swate
Was drapping frae her at an unco rate;
Showing frae side to side, and *lewdering* on,
With Lady's coat syde hanging on her dross.

Ross's Helenore, p. 59.

Thus making at her main, and *lewdering* on,
Thro' scrubs and craigs, with mony a heavy groan—
Ibid., p. 61.

This is radically the same with E. *loiter*. Teut. *loiter-en*, *loiter-en*, morari; probably from *last*, Sa.-G. *lat*, piger, lazy.

LEWDER, s. A handspoke for lifting the millstones; the same with *Lowder*.

Appear'd a miller, stern and stout,—
And in a rage began to swear;
—I wish I hang, if we were yoked,
But I shall neatly tan your hide
So long's my *lewder* does abide.

Morton's Poems, p. 211.

LEWDER, s. A blow with a great stick; as, "I se gie ye a *lewder*," Aberd.

Perhaps originally the same with *Lewder*, a handspoke, &c., as denoting a blow with this ponderous implement.

LEWER, s. A lever, a long pole, Roxb. V. **LEWDER.**

LEWIS, LEWYSS, s. pl. Leaves of trees.

—*Lewys* had lost their colouris of plesence.
Wallace, iv. 8, MS.

All side tharof, als far as ony seis,
Was deck and coverit with thare dedely *lewis*.
Doug. Virgil, 170, 32.

LEWIT. V. LAWIT. Hence,

LEWITNES, s. Ignorance, want of learning.

Quhare coht is bad, gais mys, or out of gre,
My *lewitnes*, I grant, has all the wyte.
Doug. Virgil, 272, 23.

LEWRAND, part. pr. Expl. "lowering;" rather, lurking, laying snares.

The legend of a lymmeris lyfe,—
Ane elphe, ane elvasche incubus,
Ane *lewrand* lawrie licherous.

Legend Bp. St. Andrew, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 309.

It is merely a different orthography of *Loure*, v. q. v. The sense given is confirmed by the junction of the *adj.* with the *s. lawrie*, a crafty person; as the passage contains a farther illustration of *Lourie*, *id.*, sense 2.

LEWRE, s. Expl. "a long pole, a lever;" Gall. Encycl.; the same with *Lewer*.

LEWRE, s. An ornamental piece of dress worn only by sovereigns and persons of the highest rank.

"The Kyng cam arayd of a jackette of cramsyn velvet borden with cloth of gold. Hys *lewre* behinde hys bake, hys beerde somthyng long." &c. Fyancells of Margaret, by John Younger, Leland's Collection, iv., 283.

"His *lewre*, apparently a kind of hood hung behind his back." Pink. Hist. Scot., ii. 433.

I can find no proof that this signified a hood of any kind. It seems to have been a piece of ornamental dress, worn only by Sovereigns and persons of the highest rank; the same, perhaps, with L. B. *lor-um*, vestis imperatoriae et consularis species; Gr. *λῶπερ*. It is described as—*Superhumeralis, quod imperiale circumdare assolet collum*; Du Cange. It was a *fascia*, or fillet, which, surrounding the breast, fell down from the right shoulder to the feet, then embraced the left shoulder, and, being let fall round the back, again surrounded the breast, and enwrapped the lower part of the left arm; the rest of it hanging loose behind. This, in later ages, was adorned with precious stones. Its form was also occasionally varied. It was worn by Peter IV. of Arragon. Hoffman, in vo., gives a very particular account of it.

LEWS, LOWIS, s. pl. Lewis or Lewes, an island on the western coast of Scotland.

For from Dumfermling to Fife-ness,
I do know none that doth possess
His Grandair's castles and his tow'rs:
All is away that once was oura.—
For some say this, and some say that,
And others tell, I know not what.
Some say, the Fife Lairds ever rews,
Since they began to take the *lews*:
That bargain first did brew their tale,
As tell the honest men of Creil.

Watson's Coll., i. 27.

—This is a corr. of *Lewes* or *Lewis*, an island on the western coast of Scotland. In consequence of the bloody contentions among the Macleods, with respect to the succession to this island, a grant was made of it by James VI. to a number of proprietors in Fife. There is a pretty full account of this business in the *History of the Conflicts among the Clans*.

"The barons and gentlemen of Fife, hearing these troubles, were enticed by the persuasion of some that had been there, and by the report of the fertility of the island, to undertake a difficult and hard enterprise. They conclude to send a colony thither, and to civilize (if it were possible) the inhabitants of the island. To this effect, they obtain, from the King, a gift of the *Lewes*, the year of God 1599, or thereabouts, which was alleged to be then at his Majesty's disposition." Conflicts, p. 76, 77. They were therefore called the *undertakers*, *ibid.*, and hence said, as here, to take the *Lews*.

Moyse designs them "the gentlemen enterprizers to take the *Lewes*;" and speaks of their "undertaking the journey towards the Lewes in the end of October that same year [1599]." Memoirs, p. 200, 263.

It is also written *Lewis*.

"That the act—made of before—anent the fleching & making of haring & vthir flech at the west sey and *Lewis*, be obscurit & kepit, in tyme to cum as was ordanit of before be the parliament." Acts Ja. III., 1487, Ed. 1814, p. 183.

[LEWTENNAND, *s.* A lieutenant. Lyndsay, Dial. Exper. and Courtesour, l. 4268.]

[LEWYS, *s. pl.* Leave-takings. Barbour, ix. 109, MS.]

LEY COW, LEA COW. A cow that is neither with calf nor gives milk, as distinguished from a *Ferry cow*, which, though not pregnant, continues to give milk, S. B.; pron. *q. lay cow*.

Supposed to be denominated from the idea of ground not under crop, or what lies *lay*.

[LEYCHE, *s.* A physician. Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 177, Ed. Dickson. V. LECHE.]

[LEYD, *v. imp.* May He lead. Barbour, viii. 263.]

[LEYFF, *v. a.* To leave. Ibid., xix. 421.]

[LEYF, *s.* Leave. Ibid., v. 253. V. LEVE.]

LEYNE, *pret.* Lied, told a falsehood.

For sikkirly, lee than wyse authors *leyne*,
Eneas saw neuer Tozer with his ene.

Doug. Virgil, 7, 17.

"As *sayne* for *say*, and *seyne* for *fy*, all for the verse sake," Radd.

LEYT, *pret.* Reckoned. V. LAT, 3.

To LEYTCH, *v. n.* To loiter, Tweedd.

Su.-G. laet-jas, pigrari, otiari; *lat*, piger; Alem. *en*, *E. laay*.

LEYTHAND.

Bot sodanly thar come in till his thoct,
Gret power wok at Stirring bryg off tre,
Leythand he said, No passage is for me.

Wallace, v. 304, Perth Ed.

In MS. it is *seichand*, sighing.

[LEYVERIN, *part.* Making a paste of flour, and stirring it up with milk or water while boiling, Shetl.; Dan. *levrend*, Isl. *lifrand*, causing to congeal.]

[LI, *v. imper.* Let, allow, Shetl.; O. Goth. *li-a*, to let, permit, allow.]

LIAM, LYAM, *s.* A string, a thong; pl. *lyamis*.

Nirt eftir quham the wageours has reseane,
He that the leache and *lyame* in sounder drane.

Doug. Virgil, 145, 45.

Of goldin cord were *lyamis*, and the stringis
Festinant conjunct in masele goldin ringis.

Palice of Honour, l. 33.

This word is still used in Tweed. for a rope made of hair.

Fr. *ham*, a string, a cord; Arm. *ham*, id. *liame*,

to bind, to tie; Basque, *lia*, a cord. This Ballet views as the origin of all the words above mentioned, as well as of Lat. *ligo*.

LIART, LYART, LIARD, *adj.* 1. Having gray hairs intermixed, S.

At bughts in the morning nas blyth lads are scornin,
But woocers are runkled, *liart*, and gray.

Flowers of the Forest.

"A term appropriated to denote a peculiarity which is often seen to affect aged persons, when some of the locks become gray sooner than others;" Bee.

The passage is otherwise given by Ritson.

At harst at the shearing nas younkens are fearing,

The bansters are runkled, *lyart*, and gray.

Ritson's A. Songs, li. 3.

This word is often conjoined with *gray*.

Efter mid-age the lufar lylis fall lang,

Quhen that his hair is turnit *lyart gray*.

Maitland Poems, p. 314.

Elsewhere it is connected with *hoir*, i.e. hoary. Thus, Henrysone speaks of

— *Lyart lokis hoir*. — *Bann. P.*, p. 131.

It is applied to a horse of a grey colour. "Ane *liart* horse;" *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

2. Gray-haired in general.

I knew his canos hare and *lyart* berde,
Of the wysest Romane Kyng into the erde,
Numa Pompilius —

Doug. Virgil, 194, 23.

Ir. *Bath* signifies gray, gray-haired. But the resemblance seems accidental. Lord Hailes derives this term from A.-S. *lae*, hair, and *har*, hoary, *Bann. P.*, Note p. 234. Tyrwhitt observes that this word "belonged originally to a horse of a grey colour." In this sense it is used by Chaucer, when he makes the carter thus address his horse:

That was wel twicht, min owen *liard* boy. — *Freres T.*

3. Spotted, of various hues, Galloway.

Hail, lovely Spring! thy bonny *lyart* face,
And head wi' plumrocks deck'd bespeak the sun's
Return to bless this Isle.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 1.

— Into the flood

Of fery frith the *lyart* gear is cast

And addled eggs, and burdies without doups.

Ibid., p. 6.

This is what is designed "speckled store" a few lines before.

The immediate origin is either L. B. *liard-us*, according to Du Cange, that colour of a horse which the Fr. call *gris pommelé*, dapple gray; or Ital. *leardo*. In the same sense *liard* frequently occurs in the O. Fr. romances.

To LIB, LIBB, *v. a.* To castrate, to geld, S.

LIBBER, *s.* A gelder: *sow-libber*, a sow-gelder, S.

Tent. *lubb-en*, castrare, emasculare; *lubber*, castrator.

LIBART, LIBBARD, LIBBERT, *s.* A leopard.

— The mast coward

He maid stouter then a *libart*.

Barbour, xv. 524, MS.

He also uses *libbard*, Ibid. xiv. 2, which occurs in E. works.

O. E. "*Lebbard*, *Leopardus*." Prompt. Parv.

Alem. *libaert*, Belg. *libaerd*, id. O. E. *liberd*.

LIBBER, *s.* "A lubberly fellow;" Gl. Picken.

Merely a slight change of E. *lubber*.

LIBBERLAY, s. A large staff or baton.

Then up he start, and tak ane *libberlay*
Intill his hand, and on the fure he start.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 282.

"*Libbet*, a great cudgel, used to knock down fruit from the trees, and to throw at cocks. Kent." Gl. Gress.

LIBBERLY, s.

With twa men and ane varlet at his bak ;
And ane *libberly* ful lytill to lak ;
With ane wald he bath wud and wrath
Quhe at him spirit how sald be the clath !

Priests of Peblis, p. 11.

Was or word, or rather some word of two syllables, as *become*, seems wanting in the third line. But more probably, it is the same with the preceding word ; as denoting, that the varlet, for the defence of his master, carried a staff, which was by no means to be despised. Thus it appears that, more than three centuries ago, that self-important thing called a footman, was no stranger to the use of the cane ; and Sir W. Scott explained the first two, as signifying, "two serving men and a boy in one livery."

LIBELT, s. A long discourse or treatise, Ettr. For. ; merely, as would seem, a corr. of E. *libel*, if not from L. B. *libellat-icum*.**LICAYM, LIKAME, LECAM, LEKAME, s.** 1. An animated body.

Sall never my *likame* be laid unlaissit to sleip,
Quhill I have gart yone berne bow,
As I have maid myne awow.

Gowen and Gof, l. 28.

i.e., "My body, freed from the weight of armour, shall not be laid to rest in my bed."

In all his lusty *lecam* nocht ane spot.

King Hart, l. st. 2.

In the same sense it occurs in O. E.

In prais and penance, putten hem many
In hope to haue after heauenrich bliss ;
And for the love of our Lord, luyden ful harde,
As Ankers & Hermets, that hold hem in her selles
And coosten nought in countrey, to carlen about
For no liquorous lusedol, her *lecam* to please.

P. Ploughman, Sign. A. 1, edit. 1561.

2. A dead body, a corpse.

His frosty mouth I kisit in that sted,
Ryght now manlik, now bar, and brocht to ded ;
And with a clath I couert his *licaym*.

Wallace, vii. 281, MR.

A.-S. *licama*, Isl. *lykama*, Su.-G. *lekamen*, anc. *likama*, Alem. *likham*, Germ. *leichnam*, Dan. *legeme*, corpse. Some view it as compounded of *lic*, the body, and Moen.-G. *alma*, the spirit ; others, of *lic*, and A.-S. *lamea*, a covering. Somner, who gives the latter etymon, thinks that the term properly denotes the covering of the body, i.e., the skin. V. *LIC*.

LICENT, part. adj. Accustomed ; properly, permitted.

"Because thay war companyouns to Tarquinia, thay war *licent*, during the empire of Kingia, to frequent thair lastis, with mair opin reneyia." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 110. *Assueti*, Lat.

[LICHE, s. A body, either alive or dead ; hence the term *liche-wake*, *lyke-wake*, or *lake-wake*, q. v. V. *LIE*.]**LICHELUS, adj.** Prob. for *licherus*, lecherous, lustful.

He scalit him fowlar than a full ;
He said he was ane *licherus* bul,
That croynd even day and nicht.

Maitland Poems, p. 360.

This, I suspect, is an error for *licher-us*, lascivious. Or, it may be a word of the same signification, allied to Fland. *lack*, lascivus, Germ. *laich-en*, lascivire, scortari, *laich-en*, saltare, Su.-G. *let-a*, ludere, lascivire. Dunbar uses *lickour* for lecher, and *lickrous* for lechery.

LICHT OF DAY. "She canna see the *licht o' day* to him," she cannot discern a fault in him, S. ; q. "day-light has no brightness in comparison with him."**[LICHT, s.** A lung. V. *LYCHTNIS*.]**[LICHT, v. n.** To alight ; *licht aff*, to alight from.]**[LICHT, adj.** Light, merry ; light-headed, giddy, S. V. *LYCHT*.]**LICHTER, LICHTARE, adj.** Delivered of a child, S.B.

Sevyn hundyr wynter and sextene,
Quhen *lychtare* was the Virgyns clene,
Fape of Rome than Gregora.—

Wyntown, v. 13. 392.

Willie's ta'en him o'er the flem,
He's wooed a wife, and brought her hame ;
He's wooed her for her yellow hair,
But his mother wrought her meikle care ;
And meikle dolour gar'd her drie,
For *lichter* she can never be,
But in her bair she sits wi' pain,
And Willie mourns o'er her in vain.

Minstrelsy Border, li. 29.

O ! is my corn a' shorn, he said ;
Or is my toorn a' won !
Or my lady *lichter*, sen the streen,
Of a dochter or a son !

Old Ballad.

Toorn a' won, turfs all dried.

This phraseology occurs in the Legend of St. Margrete ; where a curious account is given of the imagined power of fairies, or of wizards, over *unblistet*, i.e., unbaptised, children.

Ther ich finde a wiff,
That *lichter* is of barn,
Y com ther also sone,
As ever ani arm :
Zif it be unblistet,
Y croke it fot or arm ;
Other the wiff her seluen,
Of childhed be forfarn.

V. Gl. Comp. S., p. 311.

The same word is used by R. Brunne, p. 310.

The queene Margerete with child then was ache,
The kyng bad hir not lete, bot com to the north cuntre
Unto Brotherton, on wher the scho was
& *lichter* of a sone, the child hight Thomas.

At this word I find the following marginal note by one whose good taste will not be called in question ; "This is a very elegant phrase." Sir W. Scott.

Of these lines—

O ! is my corn a' shorn, he said ;
Or is my toorn a' won !—

he gives a different recitation, which is undoubtedly preferable :—

O ! is my barns broken, boy ;
O are my toorners won !

The same mode of expression is used by Sir James Balfour.

"Quhen scho is lichter of hir birth, or quhen the time thairof is bypast, scho sall be justifiit and demanit for hir trespass, as ane woman not beand with bairn." *Pract.*, p. 660.

This mode of expression, as it is evidently very ancient, seems to have been common to the Northern nations. *Isl. Ad verba lictare, eniti partum*; in our very sense, literally, "to be lighter." The opposite is, *clottis bona*; *gravidula mulier*; *G. Andr.*, p. 165. *Su.-G. clott*, id. from *Isl. lictis*, *levo*, *attollo*; *lieti-ur*, *Su.-G. laeti*, *levis*, *light*.

To LICHTER, LIGHTER, *v. a.* 1. To unload, *S.* 2. To deliver a woman in childbirth, *Aberd.*

[LICHTIE, *adj.* Light, light-headed, giddy. *Clydes.*]

[LICHTIE, *s.* A light, giddy woman, *Banffs.*]

[LICHTLIE, *s.* Lit. that which makes light or pleasant. Applied to meat or butter; as "kitchen" to the potatoes or bread, *Shetl.*]

[LICHTLIE, *adj.* Contemptuous, depreciatory. *V. LYCHTLY.*]

To LICHTLIE, LYCHTLY, LIGHTLIE, *v. a.* 1. To undervalue, to slight, to despise; also written *lythly*; *S.*

"Bot nou sen thai ar cum to stait and digniteis trocht me, thai ar be cum ingrat, and *lychtleis* me." *Compl. S.*, p. 199.

"But the king of Scotland was greatly commoved through his passage into England; not only he himself *lighted* by the earl of Douglas, but also he thought some quiet draught to be drawn betwixt the earl of Douglas and the king of England to his great dishonour and offence." *Pitcottie*, p. 35.

"Trewlie till thame quhilk contemnis, dispysis, and *lychleis* him and his godly lawis, he is ane mychty and potent iuge, to quhais power & will na creatur may mak resistance." *Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme*, 1551, *Fol. 27, b.*

This might seem an errat. for *lychleis*, did not the same orthography occur *Fol. 106, b. 130, b. &c.*

Ay vow and protest that ye care na for me,
And whiles ye may *lythly* my beauty a wee;
But court nae anither, tho' jokin ye be,
For fear that she wyle your fancy frae me.

Burns, iv. 98.

2. To slight, in love, *S.*

I lean'd my back unto an aik,
I thought it was a trusty tree;
But first it bow'd and syne it brak,
Sae my true love did *lythly* me.

Ridson's 3. Songs, l. 154.

I have met with no similar *v.* in the cognate languages. This is evidently formed from the *adj.*

3. Applied to a bird, when it forsakes its nest. It is said to *lichtlie* its nest, *S.*

LICHTLYNESS, LYCHTLYNESS, *s.* Contempt, derision.

He gat a blaw, thoct he war lad or lord,
That profferyt him ony *lychtliness*.

Wallace, l. 349, *MS.*

In *lychtliness* thai maid answer him till,
And him dyspysyt in thar langage ala.

Ibid., xl. 166, *MS.*

For thai ware few, and thai mouny,
Thai lete of thame rycht lychtly.
Bot awa suld nane do, that ware wys:
Wys men suld drede thare innymys;
For *lychtliness* and suowdry
Drawys in defowle comownaly.

Wyntown, viii. 24. 53.

To LICHTLIEFIE, LYGHTLEFYE, *v. a.* The same with *Lichtlie*, to slight, to undervalue, *Roxb.*; [part. pr. *lichtlifsein*, *lichtlifsean*, used as a *s.*, the act of undervaluing, *Banffs.*]

"Mucht it pleis mai sovrayne lege, not—to *lychtlifse* myne honer sa that I can ill bruke." *Hogg's Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

It occurs also in a proverbial expression common in *Dumfri.* "When the Laird *lichtlifses* the Lady, sae does s' the kitchen-boys."

[LICHTLIEFOW, *adj.* Haughty; looking down on or slighting others, *Banffs.*]

To LICK, *v. a.* 1. To strike, to beat, to lash, *S. A. Bor.*

But Davie, lad, I'm red ye're glaitit;
I'm tauld the Muse ye hae negleckit,
An' gif it's aye, ye sud be *lickt*
Until ye fyke.

Burns, iii. 373.

2. To overcome, *S.*

Su.-G. laeggy-a, *terire*, *percutere*. *Ihre* observes that *Plantus* uses *pugno legere* in the same sense; also, *scipione legere*. He views *laeggy-a* as a diminutive from *ligg-a*, *jacere*. *Isl. lag-a*, *leggy-ia*, *transfigere*, *perforare*; alias *laggy-a*, *verberibus caedere*. Hence *lag*, *ictus*, a stroke. *Han geck a langit*; He received a stroke: *leggy-log*, the art of striking, or to express it in the language of this refined age, "the noble science of pugilism." *V. Verel. Ind. Germi leg-en*, *ponere*, also signifies *sternere*, *prostrare*, *facere ut jaceat*; like *A.-S. leag-an*, which has both senses, *jacere*; *pulsare*, *sternere*, *occidere*. *Somn.*, *Benson*.

LICK, *s.* A stroke, a blow, *S.* To give one his licks, to beat, to chastise one; a vulgar phrase.

When he committed all these tricks,
For which he well deserv'd his licks,
With red-coats he did intermix.

Forbes's Dominie Depo'd, p. 28.

Johnson mentions this as a low word, used by Dryden. He derives it from the verb, while he has mentioned no similar sense of the latter. The *v. lick* is indeed used as a provincial term, both in the *N.* and *S.* of England.

LICK, *s.* As salt as lick, a phrase used in *S.* to denote any thing that is very salt.

The word may originally have signified a lye made from ashes; as being the same with Teut. *lecke*, *lixivium excolatum à cineribus*; *A.-S. leag*, id. Or it may be allied to Sax. *lake*, *muria*, *salsugo*; *Kilian*.

[LICKEN, LICKIN, *s.* A beating, *Clydes.*]

LICK, *s.* A wag, one who plays upon another, *S.*

He's naithing but a shire daft lick,
And diana care a fiddlestick,
Altho' your tutor Curl and ye
Shou'd serve him sae in elegy.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 342.

And was nae Willy a great lown,
As shyte a lick as e'er was seen!
Ritson's A. Songs, l. 272.

Perhaps from *Su.-G. leik-a*, *Isl. leik-a*, to play. It may, however, be allied to *A.-S. liccet-an*, to disassemble, to teige, *licceter*, a hypocrite; *lycce*, a liar.

LICK or GOODWILL. A small portion of meal given for grinding corn, in addition to the fixed multure. This had been at first entirely gratuitous, but came afterwards to be claimed as a part of the payment for the work done at the mill, *S.*

—"George Smith depones, that the multure paid is 1½ pecks of sheeling out of every 18½ pecks, with one half peck of sifted meal, by weight, for the boll of sheeling, as a *lick of good-will*, but claimed as due." Abstract Proof respecting the Mill of Inveramsay, *A. 1814*, p. 2.

—"P. Wilson depones, that he did not measure or weigh the *lick of good-will*." *Ibid.*, p. 2.

This is paid to the under miller, not to the tacksman of the mill.

"That he paid the 17th peck to the tacksman of the mill, as multure: That he also paid a *lick of good-will* to the miller, and the quantity was according to his deservance." *Ibid.*, p. 87.

The term *lick* seems meant to express a small quantity, as if only as much were demanded as one would *lick* up from one's hand at a time. It is apparently the same which is otherwise called *lock*.

"The sequels are the small parcels of corn or meal given as a fee to the servants, over and above what is paid to the multur; and they pass by the name of *lavestip*,—and of *bunnoch*, and *lock*, or *gowpen*. As the quantum of these is not usually expressed in the constitution of the right, it is regulated by custom." *Erskine's Instit.*, p. 314.

LICK-SCHILLING, s. A term of reproach expressive of poverty.

—*Lick-schilling* in the mill-house.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 60, st. 25.

i.e., one who lives by licking what is called *schilling* at a mill. *V. SCHILLING*.

LICK-UP, s. 1. A bat of iron which prevents the *ekends* from slipping off the swingle-trees in a plough, *Clydes*.

2. A martingale for a horse, *Ettr. For.*

Isl. kikkis, a fibula, a clasp, *Meck-r*, a chain; *Meik-ia*, *vinialis nectere*.

3. A scrape, a difficulty, *Clydes*.

LICK-WAKE. V. LYK-WAİK.

[To LICKEN, *v. a.* To lay to one's charge, *Banffs.*]

[To LICKLE, *v. a.* Same as To LICKEN, *ibid.*
Sw. liska, to Eiken, *Dan. liske*.]

LICKIE, s. A small piece of wire hooked at one end, used for drawing the thread through the *hack* (or eye of the iron spindle on which the *pirn* is placed) of a spinning-wheel, *Upp. Clydes*.

LIDDER, LIDDIE, adj. 1. Inactive, sluggish. *A. Bor. lithier*.

Ye war not wount to be as *liddir* ilk ane
At nycht batellis and werkis Veneriana.
Doug. Virg., 891, 22.

Lidder speeds, slow progress. *Ibid.*, 10, 7.

This is undoubtedly allied to the *O. E. v.* "*Liten*, or longe taryn. Moror;" whence "*Lytinge*, or tarynge, *Mora*." *Prompt. Parv.*

2. Not forward, in comparison of others.

Thocht I be in my asking *liddier*,
I pray thy Grace for to consider,
Thow hes maid baith Lordis and Lairdis,
And hes geuin mony riche rewairdis,
To thame that was full far to seik,
Quhen I lay nichtlie be thy cheik.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 262, 263.

3. "Loathsome," *Gl. Sibb.*

It is used by Douglas in a sense apparently different from that of sluggish, in the description of Charon:

His smottrit habit over his schulderis *liddier*
Hang penagely knyt with ane knot togidder.
Virg., 173, 47.

This corresponds to—

Sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus.
Virg.

Rudd. refers to *A.-S. lythre*, nequam. But this seems to have no affinity. It is probably formed as a comparative from *lith*, mollis, lenis; whence *lithness*, inertia. Germ. *liederlich* signifies careless, negligent. It may be allied to *Su.-G. lat*, *Isl. latur*, lazy, *lactia*, laziness. *Isl. leidar*, however, is rendered turpis, sordidus, *Sw. leed*, from *Isl. leid-a*, taedio afficere, molestum et aegre alicui facere, ut ab incepto desistat; *Veral. Ind.* Hence, he adds, *Ital. laido*, *Fr. laide*, foedus, sordidus.

LIDDERIE, adj. "Feeble and lazy;" *Gall. Encycl.*

In the sense of feeble, this word might seem allied to *O. E. "Lethy or weyke. Flexibilia."* *Prompt. Parv.* *V. LIDDER*.

LIDDERLIE, adv. Lazily.

—*Debora rullit Juda*
With spreit of prophetic,
Quhen men wes suer, and durst not stair;
But lurkit *liddertie*.

Arbutnot, Maitland Poems, p. 144.

LIDDISDALE DROW. A shower that wets an Englishman to the skin, *Selkirks. V. DROW*.

To LIDE, *v. n.* To thicken, to become mellow; as, "the kail haena had time to *lide* yet," *Ang., Gall.*

"*Lided*, mixed, thickened, &c." *Gall. Encycl. V. LITHE, v. id.*

LIE, s. The relative position; applied to ground; as, "It was a warm *lie*," *Ang.*

LIE, adj. Sheltered, warm, *S.—LYE, s.* Shelter. *V. LE.*

LIESOME, adj. "Warm, sultry," *Gl. Shirr. Aberd.* Prob. the local pron. of *lusome*, lovely.

This explanation seems to refer to the following passage:

Ay, Ned, says she, this is a *liesome* night!
It is, says he; I fear that burn's no light.
Ye better lat me ease yu o't a wee,
It wiana be ene greet a lift to me.

Shirref's Poems, p. 90.

The word, as used in this sense, must have a common fountain with *LE* and *LITHY*, *calm*, *q. v.*

This, which is rendered in Shirref's *Gl.* "Warm, sultry," is, I am assured, merely the Aberdeen pronunciation for *Lusome* or *lovely*.

[**LIED**, *s.* Diligence, Shetl.]

[**LIEDFUL**, *adj.* Diligent, *ibid.*]

LIEF, **LEEF**, *s.* The palm of the hand, *Aberd.*; for *Lufe*, *q. v.*

Come near me, Nell, let's kiss thy cheek an' *lif*.
Tarrad's Poems, p. 121.

LIEFU, *adj.* Lonely, solitary. *V. LEEFOW.*

[**LIEF-ON**, *adv.* Quite alone, Shetl.]

LIEGE, *s.* A subject, *S.*

"It was concluded, that the king's letter should be printed and published, that thereby it should come to the knowledge of the *lieges*." Gathry's *Mem.*, p. 124.

This word is not used as a *s.* in *E.* In *O. E.* we find "*Lycas* man. *Ligius*. *Lycas* lord. *Dominus ligius*." *Prompt. Parv.*

Fr. liege, *lige*, vassal; used, however, as an *adj.* with *homme*, man. *L. E. lig-ius*, qui domine suo ratione feudi vel subjectionis fidem omnem contra quemvis prestat; *Du Cange*. It is derived from *Lat. lig-atus*, bound; whence also *ligia*, confederatio, *foedus*.

On *Liege*, *adj.*, as signifying sovereign, *Dr. Johns* has observed, "This signification seems to have accidentally risen from the former, the lord of *liege men*, being by mistake called *liege lord*."

But it cannot well be thought that this has risen "accidentally" or "by mistake." For we have seen, that the phrase is used by one who may be supposed to have known the language of England as well as any man in his time; and this in a very early period. *Fraunce*, a preaching Friar, having compiled the *Promptorium*, A. 1440. *V. Langtoft's Chron.*, ii. 624, 625. *Tyrwh. Chaucer*, 4to, ii. 538. It has obviously been introduced as a metonymy very common in language. Nor has it been confined to Britain. The phrase *Dominus Ligius*, used by *Fraunce*, had probably been borrowed from the continent. *Carpentier* has quoted two charters in which it occurs, the first, A. 1203. *Ego Hugo castellanus Vitriaci notum facio—quod ego in plegiam mihi dominam mean Ligiam Blancham illustrem comitissam, &c.* It is found in another of the year 1221. *Veni ad fidelitatem dominæ meæ Ligie Blanchæ comitissæ, Trecentis palat' nœ, et domini mei Ligii Theobaldi nati ejus, comitis Campaniæ et Briac Palatini, & eisdem feci homagium ligium.* It occurs also in an arrest of Philip of France, A. 1269; *Quidquid tenetur de domino Ligie, &c.* *Du Cange*, vo. *Ligis Tenere*.

[**LIEGER**, *s.* A halibut (*Pleuronectes hippoglossus*); *Dan. lige*, *Isl. lig-a*, flat.]

LIESH, *adj.* Tall and active, *Roxb.* *V. LEISHIN'.*

"When I came to the brow, what does I see but twa lang *liesh* chaps lying sleeping at ither's sides, baith happit wi' the same maud?" *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 30.

[**LIESOME**, *adj.* *V. under LIE, adj.*]

LIESOME-LOOKING, *adj.* Having the appearance of falsehood and lies.

"I never thought I would have remembered half o' the *liesome looking* lines o' the auld ballad." *Blackw. Mag.*, Aug. 1820, p. 518.

LIETHRY, *s.* A crowd. *V. LITHRY.*

LIEUTENANTRY, *s.* Lieutenancy, lieutenant.

"He went to the chancellor's lodging, and in his presence laid down his patent under the great seal of his *lieutenantry*." *Spalding's Troubles*, i. 19.

LIFE-LIKE AND DEATH-LIKE. A phrase commonly used, in urging a regular settlement of any business, from the consideration of the uncertainty of life, *S.*

"But—we are a' *life-like* and *death-like*, *Elsie*, and there really should be some black and white on this transaction." *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 209.

The idea is,—"How healthy soever we appear, we are in common with others liable to death; and this may take place without previous warning."

LIFE-THINKING. If one proposes the query,—"Is such a one living yet?" it is a common reply, "*Aye, he's leevin' and life-thinkin'*," *Angus*; having no expectation or appearance, but of the continuance of life, i.e., in a vigorous state. *Leevin' and life-like*, in other counties.

Kelly mentions it as a *coldrife* answer given to the question, *How do you do?*—"Living and life thinking;" *Prov.*, p. 400.

LIFEY, *adj.* Lively, spirited, *S.*; *Callander's MS.* Notes on *Ilhre*.

LIFT, **LYFT**, *s.* The firmament, the atmosphere, *S.*

—With that the dow
Heich in the *lift* full glaid he gan behald,
And with hir wings sorand mony fald.

Doug. Virgil, 144, 53.

"If the *lift* fall, we'll a' gather *laverocks*, a proverb used when a person expresses improbable expectations." *Gl. Compl. S.* More generally, "May be the *lift* will fall, and amore the *laverocks*;" spoken to those who are afraid of every thing evil befalling themselves or others.

A proverb is commonly used in Holland, which is perfectly analogous. *Als de lyft valt syn alle de leen-wrikten dood*; literally, "When the *lift* falls, all the *laverocks* are dead."

Another proverb is used, in relation to one who possesses great power of wheedling. It evidently alludes to the idea of the fascinating power of serpents, by means of their breath. *He could couch the larricks out of the lift*, *S. B.*

Lyfte, and *lefte* seem to have been used in the same sense, *O. E.*, although overlooked by *Jun.*, *Hearne*, and other etymologists.

The hurde he thulke tyme angle syngs ywys
Up in the *lyfte* a murys song, & that songe was thya.
R. Glouc., p. 280.

A voyce was herde on hygh the *lefte*,
Of whiche all Rome was adradle.
Gower, Conf. Am., Fol. 46, b.

The latter may, however, signify the *left* hand, sinistra; this being a bad omen.

A.-S. *lyft*, aer, Alem. *lypft*, Su.-G. *lyft*; Isl. *lyft*, *lypt*, id. *elypte*, in aer, a *lypt* in aerem levatum, *lypt-a*, is aerem a terra levo, (G. Andr.) E. *elyft*. Thus it would appear that this is the origin of the *v. lyft*, to elevate, *q. to carry up into the air*. Some have derived A.-S. *heaf-an*, heaven, from the Gothic verb signifying to *heave*. But Schiller renders it *q. Aoch/an*, summum anileum, because it extends like a high curtain; *vo. Ben*.

I find that Mr. Tooke inverts the etymon given of *lyft*. He views the S. term, signifying firmament, as merely *lyfted*, the past part. of A.-S. *lyft-ian*, to elevate; and as equivalent to *heaven*, from *heaf-an*, id. Divers. Parley, ii. 161, 162.

- To LIFT, *v. a.* 1. To carry off by theft, especially used with respect to cattle, S.

This term has been adopted by those who, living on the confines of the Highlands, did not deem it expedient to give its proper name to a practice formerly sanctioned by the most powerful chieftains.

This term had been commonly adopted in the low country, even so early as in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

"In September there came a company of Highlanders, and *lyfted* out of Frendraught's ground a number of goods; but Frendraught himself, with some horsemen, followed sharply, and brought back his hail goods again, without straik of sword." Spalding's Troubles, i. 32.

"A highland gentleman—told me, that a certain—chief of a considerable clan, in rummaging lately an old charter chest, found a letter directed by another chief to his grandfather, who is therein assured of the immediate restitution of his *lyfted*, that is, stolen cows; for that he (the writer of the letter) had thought they belonged to the Lowland Lairds of Murray, whose goods and effects ought to be a prey to them all." Letters from a Gentleman in the North of S., ii. 93.

"The gathering in of rents is call'd *uplifting* them, and the stealing of cows they call *lyfting*, a soft'ning word for theft; as if it were only collecting their dues. The principal time for this wicked practice is the Michaelmas moon, when the cattle are in condition fit for markets held on the borders of the Lowlands." Hence, he observes, the "malicious saying of the Lowlanders, *viz. that the Highland lairds tell out their daughters teachers by the light of the Michaelmas moon*." Ibid., p. 229-231.

It is to be observed, however, that the Highlanders generally applied the term to the act of driving off a considerable number of cattle; viewing him only as deserving the name of a *thief*, who did his business in a piddling way, contenting himself with a single carcass.

"But to be the daughter of a cattle-stealer,—a common thief"—Common thief!—No such thing; Donald Bean Lean never *lyfted* less than a drove in his life.—He that steals a cow from a poor widow, or a stirk from a cottar, is a thief; he that *lyfts* a drove from a Sassenach laird is a gentleman drover." Waverley, i. 271, 272.

The English writer quoted above, adds; "It has—often occurred to me, that we have the word *shop-lyfting*, in the sense of stealing, which I take to be an old English compound word." Lye, indeed, when explaining the Moss-G. word, says; "Hence, our *lyfter*, in nearly the same sense, chiefly in compounds, however, as *shop-lyfter*," &c. But even although the latter should be allied to the Moss-G. term, it is scarcely supposable that the word used in S. should have had an origin which would acknowledge that very guilt which it is meant to veil.

It seems to be merely an accidental coincidence that Moss-G. *lyft-an*, signifies a thief, and *lyft-an*, to steal. Junius, however, is uncertain whether to connect it with Gr. *ελεεργειν*, fur, or with Belg. *lyft-en*, levare, tollere; Gl. Goth.

- 2. To remove from one place to another; synon. *Flit*.

"The marquis *lyfted* his household and *fitted* hastily to Strathboggie." Spalding, i. 63.

- 3. To plough or break up ground, Ayrs.; an old word.

- [4. To heave, as applied to the chest; expressive of difficulty in breathing, S.]

- 5. To ascend; as, "To *Lift* a *Brae*, to ascend a brow;" Gall. Encycl.

To LIFT, *v. n.* 1. [To start, or move forward, with a load]; also applied to the company at a funeral beginning to move forward to the place of interment; as, "The burial will *lyft* at twall o'clock," i.e., the procession will commence at that hour, S.

"*Lyft*, a term much used at rustic funerals; *let us lyft*, say those people at these occasions, when they have had five or six *services*," &c. Gall. Encycl.

This use of the *v.* originates from the solemn ceremony, performed in some parts of the country, of the nearest relations of the deceased, with their heads uncovered, *lyfting* the coffin in which the corpse is contained, and placing it in the hearse, called in Lanarks. a *pail*.

- [2. To rise, to ascend; to disperse. Generally applied to clouds or mist; as, "The day'll be fine yet, the clouds are *lyftin*," Clydes., Banffs.]

LIFT, *s.* 1. A load, a burden. "*Lift*, in Scotland, denotes a load or surcharge of any thing;" Johns.

This is accurate. It is a common expression, "She has had lang a heavy *lyft* o' a sick man," S.

Dr. Johns. adds; "If one be disguised much with liquor, they say, He has got a great *lyft*." For this I know of no authority.

- [2. Help to lift or to bear a burden]; hence, To *Gie* one a *Lift*, to aid one, to give one effectual assistance, either literally, by bearing part of a heavy burden, or metaphorically, S.

"Now the principal thing in hand just now—is this job of Porteous's; an ye can *gie* us a *lyft*,—why, the inner turnkey's office to begin wi', and the captainship in time." Heart M. Loth., ii. 85.

- [3. An amount, a considerable sum; generally applied to money; as, "He got a *lyft* o' siller fin's uncle deet, an' that set 'im on's legs," Gl. Banffs.]

- 4. The first *break* or ploughing, *ibid.* V. AITLIFF.

I have met with no vestige of this idiom in any other language.

5. A heave, the act of heaving, as applied to the chest, expressive of great difficulty in breathing, or oppressive sickness. "He has an unco *lift* at his breast," S.

6. A trick at cards, Lanarks., Mearns.

[7. Large unbroken waves, Shetl.]

LIFTED, *part. pa.* 1. In high spirits, transported, elated, Aberd.

[2. Dispersed, dissipated; applied to clouds or mist, S. V. v. n. 2.]

[3. Forcibly carried off, or driven away as booty, S. V. v. a. 1.]

LIFTER, *s.* 1. One who forcibly drove cattle as a booty, S.

"Ye needna ask whae Rob Roy is, the reiving *lifter* that he is." Rob Roy, iii. 41.

"Why, man, the lads of Westburnflat, for ten lang descents, have been reivers and *lifters*." Tales of My Landlord, i. 123.

2. A shallow broad wooden bowl in which milk is put for casting up the cream, Sutherland.

LIFTIN, LIFTING, *s.* 1. Removal. *At the Lifting*, just about to remove; used in an active sense.

"This army, by and attour 10,000 baggage men is now *at the lifting*." Spalding, i. 252.

[2. Giving in, becoming very weak or debilitated.] *At the lifting*, in a very debilitated state, applied to either man or beast, S.; used in a passive sense.

• It seems to have been originally used in relation to a brute animal, so enfeebled by severe exertion, or by disease, as to have fallen to the ground, or to be unable to raise itself after lying down. It may have been borrowed from the pastoral life, as primarily applied to an *eweak* sheep.

[3. "No a *liftin* o' the mouth," not a particle of food, Shetl.]

LIFT-HAUSE, *s.* Said to be an old term, denoting the left hand, Roxb. I strongly suspect, however, that it is a cant or gipsy designation.

LIFTIE, *adj.* Applied to the dirt on the streets, when in such a state of consistency, as to adhere to the feet, q. apt to be *lifted*; a low word; Roxb.

To LIG, *v. n.* 1. To lie, to recline, Aberd. A. Bor.

Slane or the wachis *lyggand* on the wal,
Opayt the portis, leit in thare feris all.
Doug. Virgil, 47, 48.

This night call ye *lig* within mine armes,
To-morrow my bride call be.

Edom o' Gordon, Percy's Reliques, i. 83.

"*Lig ye down there*; lie down there. North." Gl. Grose.

Thou sonnest, hamart, said, clay biggin, —
— Shapeless, on the grun' thou's *lyggin*,
O grief, an' dool!

Pieken's Poems, 1733, p. 130.

2. Used as equivalent to *lodge*, q. to reside during night.

"He—would *lyge* in pure menis housis as he had beine ane traveller through the countrie, and would requyre of thame quhair he ludget, quhair the king was, and quhat ane man he was," &c. Pitcottie's Cron., p. 245. *Lodged*, Ed. 1723.

3. To have carnal knowledge of, Clydes.

A.-S. *ly-an dearnunge*, moechari; *forligan*, fornicari. Moen.-G. *ly-an*, A.-S. *ly-an*, Isl. *ly-a*, Sa.-G. *lygg-a*, Chanc. *lyge*, id.

4. To bring forth. Ewes are said to be *ligging*, South of S.

To LIG, *v. n.* 1. To fall behind, to lazy; from E. *to lag*, Buchan.

"*Lig*—to fall behind; *lyggin*,—falling behind;" Gl. TARRAS.

[2. To speak a great deal; to gossip, Banffs.]

[LIGGIN, LIGGAN, *s.* 1. The act of speaking much; the act of gossiping.

2. The noise of people talking.

3. As an *adj.*, given to much talking, Banffs.

Lig is also used in the first two senses.]

[To LIG-LAG, *v. n.* To speak a great deal of idle talk, Banffs., Clydes.; part. *lig-laygin*, used also as an *s.*, and as an *adj.*]

LIG, *s.* A league, a covenant; Fr. *ligue*.

"All Schireffis could have ane clerk deput to thame be the King; the quhilk sall have na *lig* nor band, or ony ways be band and oblist to the Schiref, bot to the King allanerlie." Ex Lib. Sconen. Balfour's Practicks, p. 18.

LIGGAR, *s.* The name given, in the south of S., to a foul salmon.

Perhaps from *lyg*, to lag, as fishes of this species become foul by *lying* too long in the fresh water, and not going to the sea.

[LIGGAR-LADY, *s.* A camp follower, S. V. LEAGER.]

LIGGAT, *s.* A gate, so hung that it may shut of itself, Gall., Dumfr.

A.-S. *lidd-gat* signifies pseudothyrum, "a false gate, a postern gate, a back door;" Somner. But I suspect that Lye gives the meaning more truly, when he renders *lidd-gata* and *lidd-gat*, valvae, i.e., folding doors. *Beferon lidd-gat*, prae foribus. The term seems to be formed from *lidd-an*, opirire; or *lidd*, opertorium, whence E. *lid*; q. a gate with *lids*.

Maetaggart, however, explains "*Ligget*, a reclining gate, from *lig*, to recline, and *gate*." Gall. Encycl.

T

To LIGHT, v. a. To undervalue, Ayra.

"If your worthy father had been to the fore, ye would na dour't to hae spoken wi' sic unreverence to ma. But—when the laird *lights* the ledly, so does a' the kitchen boys." The Entail, iii. 81.

A-S. *lyht-an*, levare. The common S. v. is *Lichtlie*.

[To LIGHTLIE, LYCHTLY, v. a. To think or speak lightly of, to despise, S.]**To LIGHTLIEFIE, v. a.** "To despise;" Gl. Picken. V. under **LIGHTLIE**.

LIGHTIN'-IN-ELDIN. Small brushy fuel, such as furze, thorns, broom, &c.; thus denominated, because it must be constantly attended to, so as to be stirred, to prevent its dying out, Roxb.

LIGLAG, s. 1. A confused noise of tongues as that of a multitude of people talking at the same time, S.

2. A great deal of idle talk, S.

3. *Lig-lag* is often used to express the idea which one has of a strange language, or of unintelligible discourse, S.

Such is the term which a lowlander applies to a conversation in Gaelic; *Sic a lig-lag as they had*.

[To LIGLAG, v. a. "To speak a great deal of idle-talk," Gl. Banffs. Part. pr. *lig-laggin*, used also as a *s.*, and as an *adj.*; in the latter sense it means fond of idle talk and gossip, *ibid.*]

Lik-lagging occurs in Davie's *Life of Alexander*, for the clinking of swords; probably from *Isl. Mact-a*, clango; G. Andr. Su.-G. *klack-a*, levinaculum crepitans edere, Ihre. Teut. *klack-en*, crepitare, *klack*, verber, lotus, *Mact-en*, verberare resonare icu. The reduplication in the form of our word denotes the reiteration of the same or similar sounds. It may have been softened from *clack-clack*. Su.-G. *lygg-a*, however, signifies to harass by entreaties.

LIGNATE, s. An ingot or mass of metal which has been melted.

"Their persons were executors to one Hoyll, who was copper-melter to the defenders, and had of them a bond for some *lignates* of copper furnished by him to them." Fountainh. Dec. Suppl., ii. 477.

Fr. *linget*, *id.* Menage derives this word from Lat. *lingua*, q. "a tongue of metal;" others from its dimin. *lingula*. V. **LINGAT**.

LIK, s. A dead body.

Quha aw this *lik* he had hir nocht deny.

Wallace, echo said, that full worthy has beyna.

Then woppy sobo, that peti was to sayne.

Wallace, li. 331, MS.

Isl. lyk, Su.-G. *lik*, A.-S. *lic*, *id.* The Su.-G. term primarily signifies an animated body; in a secondary sense, one that is destitute of life. Moes.-G. *leik*, *Isl. lyk*, A.-S. *lyc*, are used with the same latitude. Hence, *Isl. lyk bysta*, a coffin, *lyk torn*, a bier. V. **LICATM**.

To the same origin are we to trace *Exmore leechway*, "the path in which the dead are carried to be buried," (Grose). O.E. "*Lyche* or dede body. *Funus*. Cabaria." Prompt. Parv.

LIKE WALK, LYK-WAIK, LYKE-WAKE, s. The watching of a dead body during night.

Als mony syne he takin has anone,
Bred and vbrocht beyside the flude Ufens,
Quham that he stillies fer to send from thena,
To Pallas *like walkis* and obsequies,
To strow his funeral fyre of birnand treis,
As was the gise, with blude of prisoneris,
Eftir the auld rytes into mortall weris.

Doug. Virgil, 336, 4.

Mr. Brand supposes that Pennant has erroneously written *late-wake*: Popular Antiquities, p. 28. But this is the modern corruption of the term in S.

Sibb. uses this improper orthography. Lye has justly observed; that *walk* is used by Douglas merely in the sense of *wake*, it being common with S. writers to insert *l*; Jan. Etym. The word is evidently formed from A.-S. *lic*, a body, and *wac-ian*, to watch. V. **LIX**.

This ancient custom most probably originated from a silly superstition, with respect to the danger of a corpse being carried off by some of the agents of the invisible world, or exposed to the ominous liberties of brute animals. But, in itself, it is certainly a decent and proper one; because of the possibility of the person, considered as dead, being only in a swoon. Whatever was the original design, the *lik-wake* seems to have very early degenerated into a scene of festivity extremely incongruous to the melancholy occasion.

Pennant gives an amusing account of the strange mixture of sorrow and joy in the *late-wakes* of our Highlanders.

"The *Late-wake* is a ceremony used at funerals. The evening after the death of any person, the relations and friends of the deceased meet in the house, attended by bagpipe or fiddle; the nearest of kin, be it wife, son, or daughter, opens a melancholy ball, dancing and *greeting*, i.e., crying violently at the same time; and this continues till day light; but with such gambols and frolics among the younger part of the company, that the loss which occasioned them is often more than supplied by the consequences of that night. If the corpse remain unburied for two nights, the same rites are renewed. Thus, *Scythians* like, they rejoice at the deliverance of their friends out of this life of misery. This custom is an ancient *English* one, perhaps a *Saxon*. Chaucer mentions it in his Knight's Tale, v. 2960—

—Shall not be told for me,
How Arcite is brent to ashen cold;
Ne how the *liche-wake* was yhold
All thilke night. —

It was not alone in Scotland that these watchings degenerated into excess. Such indecencies we find long ago forbidden by the church. *In vigillis circa corpora mortuorum velantur choree et cantilena, secularis ludi et alii turpes et fatui*. Synod. Wigorn. An. 1249." Pennant's Tour in S., 1769, p. 112.

The *lik-wake* is retained in Sweden, where it is called *wakstuga*, from *wak-a*, to watch, and perhaps *stuga*, a room, an apartment; or cottage. Ihre observes, that "although these wakes should be dedicated to the contemplation of our mortality, they have been generally passed in plays and complotions, whence they were prohibited in public edicts;" vo. **WAKE**.

Not only did the Synod of Worcester prohibit songs, and other profane, loose, and foolish amusements; but enjoined that none should attend wakes, except for the purposes of devotion. *Nec ad dictas Vigiliis aliqui veniant, nisi causa devotivis*. Du Cange, vo. *Vigiliae*.

Customs had prevailed, in some parts of the country at least, that were more analogous to the occasion of meeting. The reason why these were discharged, by

the covenants in the reign of Charles I., it is not easy to conceive.

"Reading of holy scriptures, and singing of psalms were discharged at *lykewakes*, by act of the town council of Aberdeen, by persuasion of this Cant and his fellows.—Yet they could not get singing of psalms and reading at *lykewakes* altogether suppress." Spalding, ii. 68, 69.

[LIK, LYK, *v. impers.* "It sall *lik* til ws," it shall be agreeable or pleasant to us, Wyntoun, viii. 35, 38. A.-S. *lycian*, to please. V. LYK.]

[To LIK, LIKE, *v. a.* To love, to delight in, S.]

LIKAND, *part.* Pleasing, agreeable.

Down truch the ryes and river ran with stromis
So lustely upon the *lykand* lemis,
That all the laik as lamp did leme of licht.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 9.
A.-S. *licend*, placens, delectans. V. the *v.*

LIKANDLIE, LYKANDLIE, *adv.* Pleasantly, agreeably.

En *lykandlie* in peace and liberté,
At eie his common peple gouvernit he.
Doug. *Virgil*, 253, 14.

LIKING, LIKYNG. 1. Pleasure, delight.

It occurs in that beautiful passage in *The Bruce*:

A! fredome is a noble thing!
Fredome mayes man to half *liking*!
Fredome all solace to man giffis;
He levys at eie, that frely levys.
Barbour, l. 226, MS.

2. A darling, an object that gives delight.

And I sall follow thé in faith, or with fayis be fellit
As thy lege man lele, my *lyking* thou art.
Houlate, iii. 15.

In this sense *leikis* is given by Ray as a Northumbrian term; *amasius*, *amasia*.

A.-S. *licung*, pleasure, delight.

[LIK, *adj.* Likely, probable, Barbour, xvi. 324.]

[LIKLYNES, *s.* Likeness, likelihood, *ibid.*, iii. 88, xi. 244.]

[LIKNYT, *part. pa.* Likened, *ibid.*, i. 396.]

*LIKE, *adv.* 1. About; as, "*Like sax fouk*;" "*Like three ouks*," S.

2. As if, as it were; sometimes prefixed, at other times affixed, to a phrase, S.

"The lady, on ilka Christmas night as it came round, gae twelve siller pennies to ilka pair body about, in honour of the twelve apostles *like*." Guy Mannering, i. 96.

LIKELY, LYKLY, *adj.* Having a good appearance, S.

Off *lykly* men that born was in Ingland,
Be suerd and fyr that nycht deit v. thousand.
Wallace, vii. 513, MS.

This word is used by Shakespeare. I take notice of it, merely to observe that Su.-G. *lyklyg* signifies, homo similis, sat bonus; according to Ihre, from *lik*, good. Isl. *liklyg*, id. *madr* *liklygote*, vir aspectu

pulcherrimus; Heims Kr. Tom., i. p. 290. From *lik*, bonus, Ihre derives *lik-a*, to please, because we are pleased with what is beautiful.

To LIKLY, *v. a.* To adorn, to render agreeable.

So me behuffit whillum, or be dum,
Sum bastard Latyne, Frenesche, or Inglis ois,
— To keip the sentence, thareto constreint me,
Or that to mak my sayng short sum tyme,
Mare compendius, or to *likly* my ryme.
Doug. *Virgil*, 5, 18.

Formed from the *adj.*

LIL FOR LAL. Tit for tat, retaliation.

Your catale and your gude thai ta;
Your men tha spar nought for to ala,
Quhen ye set you thaim for to grewe:
To serve you sua tha ask na leve,
Bot ay tha qwyte you *lil* for *lal*,
Or that thai skale thare markat all.

Wyntoun, ix. 12, 63.

At first view this phrase seemed to have some reference to musical symphony, q. one stroke for another. V. LILL. But I have accidentally discovered, in the laws of Alfred, what must undoubtedly have been the origin of the expression. It is a law requiring strict retaliation; Honda for honda, fet for fet, burning for burning, wund with wund, *lael* with *lael*; i.e., Manum pro manu, pedem pro pede, adustionem pro adustione, vulnere pro vulnere, *vibicem* pro *vibice*, or, stripe for stripe. It is indeed the very language of the A.-S. version of Ex. xxi. 24, 25, only *with* is used throughout the passage there, but *for* in some of the clauses here; both having the same meaning. Thus *lael* for *lael*, would be precisely the same as *lael* with *lael*.

LILL, *s.* The whole of a wind instrument.

V. Gl. Ramsay. In Edit. 1800, this word in pl. is erroneously printed *lilts*.

Go on, then, Galloway, go on,
To touch the *lill*, and sound the drone;
A' ither pipers may stand yon',
When ye begin.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 154.

V. LILZ, *v.*

"He—could play weel on the pipes;—and he had the finest finger for the *back-lill* between Berwick and Carlisle." Redgauntlet, i. 227.

LILLILU, *s.* Lullaby, Selkirks.

Nae mair the dame shall young son rock,
And sing her *lilli-lu* the while.

Hogg's *Hunt of Eildon*, p. 323. V. BALOW.

To LILT, *v. n.* 1. To sing cheerfully, S.

I've heard a liltin at our ewes milking,
Lasses a' liltin before the break of day.
Flowers of Forest, *Ritson's S. Songs*, ii. 1.
Our Jenny sings saftly the "Cowden Broom knowes,"
And Rosie *lilts* swiftly the "Milking the Ewes."
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 106.

Lilts sweetly, Edit. Foulis, 1768.

In this sense it is also applied to the music of birds.
The sun looks in o'er the hill-head, and
The laverock is *liltin* gay.

Jamieson's *Popular Ball.*, ii. 152.

2. To sing on a high or sharp key, S.

Sometimes the phrase *lilt* it up is equivalent to "raise the tune cheerfully."

3. As denoting the lively notes of a musical instrument, S.

Who winna dance, who will refuse to sing?
 What shepherd's whistle winna *lilt* the spring?
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 190.
 Hence, perhaps, the phrase, to *lilt* and dance, to
 dance with great vivacity; Fife.

But wha's he *liltin'* i' the rear,
 See aft, see tunefu', and see clear!
 It's Dingwall, to the Muses dear—
 —Aft, when the Waits were playing by,
 I've mark'd his viol with a sigh.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 44.

"Playing—softly;" Gl. *ibid.*, p. 151.
 In Lancashire there is a similar use of the term.
 "*Lilt, liltin'*, to do a thing cleverly or quickly." Gl.
 T. Bobbins.

4. To lilt out, to take off one's drink merrily,
 S., an oblique sense.

Tilt it lads and *lilt* it out,
 And let us ha'e a blythesome bowt.
 Up wi' there, there,
 Dinna cheat, but drink fair.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 220.

Sp.-G. *lilt-a*, Fenn. *loul-on*, canere; Teut. *loll-en*,
loll-on, numerosi non verba canere; *lol, lul*, ratio har-
 monica, Kilian. Germ. *lout-en*, Alem. *lult-en*, seem
 more nearly allied to *Loid*, a song, q. v. In Gl.
Ramsay this is derived from *Lill*, q. v. V. also
LILA-VIRA.

- LILT**, *s.* 1. A cheerful air, in music; pro-
 perly applied to what is sung, S.

Thy breast alone this gladsome guest does fill,
 With strains that warm our hearts like cannel gill,
 And learn thee, in thy unquille gatcher's tongue,
 The blithest *lilt* that e'er my lugs heard sung.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 390.

To cheer your hearts I'll chant to you a *lilt*,
 See ye may for a wee but listen tiff!

Morison's Poems, p. 122.

2. Used in the sense of lay or song.

I dinna covet to be rear'd,
 For this fuel *lilt*.

Shinner's Miscellaneous Poetry, p. 111.

3. It is at times used for a mournful tune;
 but, I apprehend, improperly.

Quo' I, "My bird, my bonny bonny bird,
 Is that a tale ye borrow?
 Or is't some words ye've learnt by rote,
 Or a *lilt* o' dool and sorrow!"

Jacobite Relics, ii. 192.

4. A large draught or pull in drinking, fre-
 quently repeated, Fife.

- LILTING**, *s.* The act of singing cheerfully.
 V. the *v.*

- LILT-PIPE**, *s.* A particular kind of musical
 instrument.

All thus our Lays that loke, with lyking and list;—
 The *lilt-pype* and the lute, the cithill in list.

Howlate, iii. 10, MS.

"The *lilt-pype*," says Ritson, "is probably the
 bag-pipe." *Essay on S. Song*, cxv. This con-
 jecture is confirmed, as far as it can be by analogy,
 from the sameness of the signification of Teut. *lul*-
pipe, *lulle-pipe*, *lulia* utricularis; whence *lulle*-
pyper, a player on the bag-pipe, utricularius acaules,
 Kilian.

- LILY**, *s.* The *aphthas*, a disease of chil-
 dren, S.

- LILY-OAN**, *s.* The yellow water-lily,
Nymphaea lutea, Fife., Perth.

Denominated perhaps, q. "the lily in the form of a
 cup or oan."

- LILY LEVEN**. V. **LEVEN**.

- LILY-OAK**, *s.* The vulgar name for the
 flowering shrub called *Lilach*, S.

- LILTING**, *part. pr.* Limping, S. O., synon.
Bilting, Perth.; allied to Isl. *lall-a*, lente
 gradi; hence a little boy is denominated
lalle from the slowness of his walking. Isl.
loll-a is synon. with *lall-a*.

- [LIMATER, LIMATIK, s.** A lame or crooked
 person, a cripple, Ayr., Renfra. V. **LAMI-**
TER.]

- **LIMB, s.** A mischievous or wicked person;
 as, "Ye're a perfect *limb*," Roxb.

[A.-S. *lim*, Da. and Sw. *lem*, a limb.]

This is an elliptical expression, used for a "*limb* of
 Satan," or a "*devil's limb*."

- [LIM' O' THE LAW, s.** A lawyer, a judge;
 any officer of the law, S.]

- LIME, s.** Glue; Gl. Sibb.; [bird-lime,
 Clydes.] Teut. *lijm*, gluten.

- [To LIME, LYME, v. a.** To smear with bird-
 lime, *ibid.*]

- [LIME-RODS, s. pl.** Twigs with bird-lime,
ibid.; *lyme-yerds*, Piers Ploughman.]

- LIMEQUARREL, s.** A lime quarry.

—"To hane & win lymestaneis in the *lymequar-ellie*,
 pairtis & boundis of the town & landis of Paiston," &c.
Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814. V. 540.

- LIME-RED, s.** The rubbish of lime walls, S.

"When sold it fetches less than half the price that
 is paid for the lime rubbish, provincially *lime red*, of
 Aberdeen." *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*, p. 437.

- LIME-SHELLS, s. pl.** Burned lime before
 it is slaked, often simply *shells*, S.

"With this first we measure both *shells*, or burnt
 stones, and slacked lime.—*Shells* will weigh about 25
 stone weight the boll." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.*, p. 191.

"To strong land they give from 40 to 70 bolls of
lime shells to the Scotch acre." P. Kinross, *Stat. Acc.*,
 vi. 202.

- LIMESTONE-BEADS, s. pl.** The name
 given by miners to the *Entrochi*, Lanarks.

"The *Entrochi*—by workmen in Kilbride are—called
limestone-beads." Ure's *Hist. Rutherglen*, p. 319, 320.

- LIME-WORK, LIME-WARK, s.** A place
 where limestone is dug and burnt, S.

"Lime is much used in the district of Urquhart,
 which is disposed of at Gartly, a *lime-work* belonging
 to Sir James Grant of Grant." *Agr. Surv. Invern.*,
 p. 41.

LIMITOUR, s. An itinerant and begging friar. Tyndale gives a different view of the meaning of this word.

I charge the yit as I have allis,
Be halle relicke, bettis and ballis,
Be eremitis that in desertis dwellis,
Be *limitours* and tarlocheis.

Palaeus, S. P. R., III. 48.

Skinner supposes that this was seller of indulgences, thus denominated as *limiting* or fixing the price for each sin. Jun. defines the term as denoting a friar or monk who discharged his office within certain *limits* or bounds. From the Visions of P. Ploughman it appears, indeed, that the *limitour* was properly a confessor, who, by virtue of episcopal letters, although he had no parochial charge, was authorized to hear confession and grant absolution within a certain district. R. de Langland describes him metaphor. in allusion to a surgeon.

Conscience called a leche that coude well *strive*;
Go salueth tho that sick ben, & through syn wounded,
Shrift shope sharpe salu, and made hem do penance,
For her misdeedes that they wrought had.—
The frere herof harde, and hyed hym ful fast
To a lord for a letter, leane to hane cures,
As a curatour he were; and came with his letters,
Boldly to the bishop, and hys briade had
In countreys there he came in *confession* to here.

The writer then gives a character of a friar of this description; which, in that age, it may be supposed, was by no means singular.

I knew such one once, not eyght winters passed,
Came in thus coped, at a court where I dwelled,
And was my lordes leche, and my ladyes both.
And at last this *limitour*, tho my lordis was oute,
He salued so our women, till some were with childe.
—Here is Contrition, quod Conscience, my cousin sore wounded.

Comfort him, quod Conscience, & take kepe to hys soores.
The plasters of the *Person*, and pouders beaten to sores,
He letteth hem lig over long, & loth is to chaunge hem.
From lysten to lysten his plasters biten.

That is our long, quod this *limitour*, I leue I shall amend it;

And goeth & gropeth Contrition, and gane him a plaster
Of a pray payment, and I shall praye for you.—
Thus he goth, & gathereth, and glooeth ther he shriueth,
Till contrition had clene forgotten to crie, & to wepe,
And wake for his workes, as he was wont to do.

P. Ploughman, Fol. ult. Edit., 1561.

The character given by Chaucer is nearly alike—

A Frere ther was, a wanton and a mery,
A *Limitour*, a ful solempne man.
In all the ordres foure is non that can
So moche of dalliance and fayre langage.
—His tippet was ay farsed ful of knives,
And pynnes, for to givyn fayre wive.
—Somewhat he lipped for his wantonnesse,
To make his English swete upon his tonge;
And in his harping, when that he hadde songe,
His eyes twinkled in his hed aright,
As doun the steres in a frosty night.

Can. T. ProL, v. 208-271.

"Howbeit suche maner sendynges are not worldly,
as prynces sende theyr Ambasadours, no nor as freres
sende theyr *lymyters* to gather theyr brotherhedes
whiche muste obeys whether they wyll or wyll not."
Obedyence of a Crysten man, F. 50, a.

LIMM, s. Synon. with *Limmer*, as applied to a female; generally, a *wild limm*, Upp. Lanarks., S. A. V. LIMB.

LIMMAR, LIMMER, s. 1. A scoundrel, a worthless fellow.

"The noblis haueand gret indignation in lykwise of the trubyl falling baith to tham and their commonis,

send ane certane of gentyl men as ambassatours to king Gryme, perswading hym in their name to deuoid hym of vnhappy & mischeuous *limmaris*, in quhom he had our gret confidence." Bolland. Cron., B. xi., c. 12. Posthabitis acceleratum sententia, Booth. Used also for *nebula*, Ibid., c. 14. V. LURDANE.

God send grace to our Queens Regent,
Be law to mak sic punishment,
To gar *lymmers* forbear
For till oppress the innocent,
Now into this new year.

Metland Poems, p. 279.

Limmer is used in our laws as equivalent to *thief*, *riever*.

"Sik has bene, and presentlie is the barbarous cruelties, and dailie hairshipes of the wicked thieves and *limmers* of the clannes and surnames following, &c.—This mischief and schamefull disorder increase, and is aurished be the oversight, bounding-out, receipt, maintenance, and not punishment of the thieves, *limmers* and vagabonds." Acts, Ja. VI., 1594, c. 227; Murray.

Mr. Pinkerton justly observes, that *lymmar*, like *strew*, E., was anciently masculine. It is still thus used, Aberd.

I hitcht about *Lyrmessus* wa's
Till I my time cou'd see;
Syns gart the *lymmers* tak their heels.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 19.

V. also p. 2.

Chaucer uses *limmer* for a blood-hound, Fr. *limier*, id. Hence it might be used metaphor. for one, who, like a blood-hound, was constantly in pursuit of prey. Teut. *lymer*, however, is rendered, insidiator, from *lym-en*, observare, insidiari. According to the latter, *limmar* might originally denote one who lays snares for others, who lies in wait to deceive.

Ben Jonson uses *limmer loue* in a similar sense, in his Sad Shepherd.

—Hence with 'hem, *limmer loue*,
Thy vermin, and thy selfe, thy felle (*sic*) are one.

Dan. *limmer*, denotes "a long lubber, a looby, a booby;" Wolff. In a similar sense we call an idle indolent woman, "a lazy *limmer*."

2. In vulgar language, a woman of loose manners, S.

"Kate and Matty, the *limmers*, gaed aff wi' twa o' Hawley's dragoons, and I hae twa new queans instead o' them." Waverley, iii. 216.

3. *Limmer*, however, is often used as an opprobrious term, expressive of displeasure, when it is not absolutely meant to exhibit the charge of immorality, S.

LIMMERY, s. Villainy, deceit.

Of Scotland well, the Friars of *Faill*,
The *limmery* lang has lastit;
The Monks of Melros made gude haill
On Friday when they fastit.

Spec. Godly Songs, p. 27.

LIMMERS, s. pl. The shafts of a cart, Teviotdale. V. LYMOURIS.

LIMNARIS, LYMOURIS, LYMMOUR, s. pl. The shafts of a cart or chariot.

The cartis stand with *lymouris* bendit stek.

Doug. Virgil, 287, 5.

Lymmouris, ibid. 428. 47.

The *lymnaris* wer of burnisid gold.

Palace of Honour, l. 23.

Birneist, Ed. 1579.

"*Limmers*, a pair of shafts; North. *Limmers*, thills or shafts; Berkh. Gl. Grose.

The shafts or trams of a cart are still called the *limmers*, Teviotdale.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *limon*, *limons*, id. Whence the phrase *cheval limonier*, a thill horse. Menage ridiculously imagines that *limon* is instead of *limon*, from *limo*. It may naturally be traced to Isl. *lim*, pl. *limar*, Sw. *lem*, pl. *lemmar*, rami arborum; Sa.-G. *limo*, *limon*, *limon*, tabula, asser.

[LIMPITS, TO SOW. "To chew limpets and to eject them from the mouth upon the water, in order to attract fish to the boat." Gl. Shetl., Isl. *soa*, to squander; to scatter, as sowing seed.

See is an old heathen word of which the etymology is doubtful. Most prob. it is the root word to *son*, an atonement, and originally meant to sacrifice, to make an offering: a meaning, which so far explains the custom of sowing limpets, and shows it to be of great antiquity. V. Icelandic Dict., Cleasby and Vigfusson.]

LIMPUS, *s.* A worthless woman, Mearns. Isl. *limp-ian*, dedecore.

LIN, LYN, LYNN, *s.* 1. A cataract, a fall of water, S.; sometimes *lynd*, Rudd.

"Because many of the watteris of Scotland ar full of *lynas*, als some as thir salmond cumis to the *lyn*, thay leip." Belland. Descr. Alb., c. 11.

The water *lynas* rowtis, and eueri *lynd*
Quikheit and brayit of the souchand wynd.
Doug. Virgil, 201, 22.

It grows ay bradder to the sea,
Sam owre the *lin* it came.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 110.

2. The pool into which water falls over a precipice, the pool beneath a cataract, S.

—I saw a river rin
Outoure a steeple rock of stane,
Syne lychit in a *lin*.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 4.

The shallowest water makes maist din,
The deapest pool the deapest *lin*,
The richest man least truth within,
Tho' he preferred be.

Ministry Border, l. 92.

Then up and spake the popinjay,
Says—"What needs a' this din?
It was his light lemman took his life,
And hidid him in the *lin*."

Ibid., ll. 40.

3. The face of a precipice, Selkirks.

"After much labour we completed this cave, throwing the stuff into the torrent below, so that the most minute investigator could not distinguish the smallest difference in the *lin*, or face of the precipice." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ll. 70.

4. A shrubby ravine, Roxb.; *Cleuch* synon.

This is only a slight variation from the preceding sense.

This is obviously the sense of *lyn* given by Sibb., "two opposite contiguous cliffs or *houghs* covered with brushwood." It indeed denotes any place where there are steep rocks and water, though there is no waterfall.

It seems uncertain which of these is the primary sense. For A.-S. *lymn* denotes a torrent, Isl. *lin*, a cascade, aqua scaturiens, Verel. Ind.; and C. B. *lymn*, Arm. *len*, Ir. *lin*, a pool.

I have met with no evidence that *lyn* is used in the sense given by Sibb., as denoting "two opposite contiguous cliffs or *houghs* covered with brushwood."

To LIN, *v. a.* To hollow out the ground by force of water, Roxb.

LIN-KEEPER, *s.* A large fresh-water trout, which is supposed to keep possession of a particular pool or *lin*, Kinross.

LIN-LYAR, *s.* The same with *Lin-keeper*, Fife.

LIN, LINN, *v. n.* [1. To sit down, to rest upon or lean against, Shetl. Dan. *lane*, Sw. *lana*, to lean.]

2. To cease, to desist. [Isl. *linna*, id.]

"Yet our northern prikkers, the borderers, notwithstanding, with great enormitie, (as thought me) and not unlyke (to be playn) unto a masterless hounde bouyling in a hie wey, when he hath lost him he wayted upon, sum hoopyng, sum whistelyng, and mooste with crying a *Berwyke*! a *Berwyke*! a *Fenwyke*! a *Fenwyke*! a *Bulmer*! or so otherwise as theyr capteins names wear, never *linde* those troublous and daungerous noyses all the night long." Patten's Account of Somerset's Expedition, Dalryell's Fragments, p. 76.

For th' uncle and the nephew never *lin*,
Till out of Canaan they have chac't them clean.

S. Boyd's Garden of Zion, p. 25.

"Never *lin*, signifies not to tire or give over." Clav. Yorks.

This term is still used in the same sense, Ettr. For.

"Weel, the gled, he fand them sae fat and sae gusty, that he never *lined* till he had taen away every chicken that the wife had." Perils of Man, l. 238.

LIN, LINE, *s.* Flax or what is elsewhere called *lint*, Dumfr.

This, although provincial in S., is given by Junius and Johns. as E. It seems to have been formerly the general pronunciation in S., as far as we may judge from the composite term *Linnet* or *Lin-seed*. A.-S. *lin*, C.B. *lin*, Belg. *lijn*, Fr. *lin*, Lat. *lin-um*, id.

LINARICH, *s.* A sea-plant.

"They use the sea-plant *Linarich* to cure the wound, and it proves effectual for this purpose, and also for the megrim and burning.—The green sea-plant *Linarich* is by them apply'd to the temples and forehead to dry up defluxions, and also for drawing up the tonsels." Martin's West Isl., p. 77.

To LINC, *v. n.* To halt, to limp, Ettr. For.

Su.-G. *link-a*, Germ. *lincken*, claudicare.

LINCUM LIGHT.

Thair kirtillis wer of *lincum licht*,
Weill prest with mony plaittis.

Chr. Kirk, st. 2.

This has been understood as denoting some cloth, of a light colour, made at Lincoln. Mr. Pinkerton, however, says, that it is a common Glasgow phrase for very *licht*, and that no particular cloth was made at Lincoln; Maitland Poems, p. 250, Append. Sibb. also thinks it not probable that this signifies "any cloth manufactured at Lincoln, but merely *linen*;" Chron. S. P., ii. 368.

With respect to the phrase being used in Glasgow, I can only say, that during twenty years residence there I never heard it. But although it were used, it would rather strengthen the idea that the allusion were to Lincoln; as suggesting that the colour referred to, which was brought from that city, excelled any other.

It confirms the common interpretation, that the phrase *lincum green* frequently occurs.

His merry men are a' in as livery clad,
O' the *Lincolne grene* was gae to sea.
Outlaw Murray, Minstrelsy Border, l. 8.

As Spenser uses the phrase *Lincolne grene*, there is no room to doubt as to the meaning of the allusion.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad,
Of *Lincolne grene*, belaid with silver lace.
V. Sir Tristram, Note, p. 256.

It seems scarcely necessary to add that the term *lincum* is not only used with respect to the colour, but the peculiar texture or mode of manufacture.

Ane eark maid of the *linkome twyne*,
Ane gay grene cloke that will nocht stanya.—
Bannatyne Poems, p. 160, st. 8.

LIND, LYND, s. A teil or lime tree, E. *linden*.

Licht as the lynd is a common allusion, because of the lightness of this tree; as Virg. uses the phrase, *tilia levis*, Georg. i. 173.

—Set in stede of that man, *licht as lynd*,
Outhir ane cloud or ane waist puff of wynd.
Doug. Virgil, §16, 4.

I wait it is the spreit of Gy,
Or allis he be the sky,
And *licht as the lynd*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 173, st. 2.

It occurs also in P. Ploughman—
Was never leafe upon *lind* lighter thereafter.
Fol. 7. a.

This allusion seems to have had its origin from the use anciently made of the bark of this tree; especially as bonds and fetters were formed of it. It was employed for this purpose so early as the time of Pliny. Inter corticem et lignum tenues tunicas multiplici membrana, e quibus vincula tiliæ vocantur. Hist. Lib. 16, c. 14. Wachter observes that the Germans call bonds of this kind *lindenbast*, i.e., vincula tiliacea; and that, from these fetters, the Swedes not only give the name of *linden trae*, but also of *bast*, to the tree itself, from *bind-en*, to bind.

"Under the *lind*, under the teil tree, or any tree, or in the woods; a way of speaking very usual with poets." Radd.

I haif bene bannetist undir the *lynd*
This lang tyme, that nane could me fynd,
Qahill now with this last eistin wynd,
I am cum heir.—

Bannatyne Poems, p. 176.

Lord Hailes renders this phrase, "under the line of equator." As this language was used with respect to those who were in a rambling state, either from choice or from necessity, the poet seems to play on the words by his allusion to the eastern wind; as if this had brought him back from the regions under the equator. But at most it is merely a *lusus poeticus*. The phraseology properly signifies, being in the woods.

There houseis thay forhow, and leuis waist,
And to the woddie socht, as thay war chaist,
And leto thare nekris and hare blaw with the wynd:
Sum vther went yelland under the *lynd*,
Qahyl a' the skyis of thare skrik fordynnis.

Doug. Virgil, 220, 40.

Here under the *lynd* is used as synon. with to the woddie. We have a similar phrase in *Adam Bell*, &c.

Cloudsall walked a lytle beside,
Look't under the grene wood *linda*.

Percy's Reliques, l. 128.

That this is the sense appears also from a passage in Gower—

The kynges daughter, which this sgh,
For pure abashe drew her adright,
And helde her close under the bough.—
And as she looked her aboute,
She sawe, comende under the *lynde*,
A woman vpon an hors behynde.

Conf. Am., Fol. 70, a. b.

I find one instance of the phrase being used with the prep. on, as would seem, improperly—

—Grass on ground or beast on *lind*.
Dundar, Evergreen, ll. 57, st. 19.

The teil tree is celebrated by the old Northern Scalds. G. Andr. quotes the following passage from an ancient Isl. poem, where this tree is introduced as an emblem of the return of Spring.

Vas yda, cellar rodna,
Forper *lind*, *Arinnur snorper*.
Crescit assidens labor, prata rubescunt,
Mutat colores Tilia, praelia exasperantur.

As bonds are made of the bark of the teil-tree, there seems to think that it is denominated *lynd* from this circumstance, from *lind-a*, to bind. But G. Andr. gives the word as primarily denoting a tree, and only applied, in a more confined sense, to the teil-tree: *Lind*, arbor, lilia, p. 167. *Lundr* denotes a wood; and it deserves observation, that Isl. writers use this term precisely in the same sense in which *lind* is used by our old poets. *A ec veg til lundar*; Ad sylvam mihi eundum est:—in quibus verbis poeta *ecul*, et ad sylvas damnatus, suum statum respexit. Gl. Landnamabok. C. B. *llynyn* also signifies a wood, a tree.

Thus, it seems natural to conclude, either that this phrase, *under the lynd*, did not originate from *lind*, the teil-tree, but Isl. *lund-ur*, a wood; or, that the name, originally denoting a wood in general, came to be transferred to one particular species of tree, because of the great partiality that our ancestors had for it, both because of its beauty and its usefulness.

LINDER, s. A short gown, shaped like a man's vest, with sleeves, worn both by old women and by children; Ang.

This garment, which is generally made of blue woollen cloth, sits close to the body, and has a number of flaps or skirts all round, hanging down about six inches from the waist. The tradition in Ang. is, that it was borrowed from the Danes, and has been in use since the period of their invasions.

Perhaps q. *lendir*, from Isl. *lendar*, lumbi, because this garment sits close to the loins or reins; or Su.-G. Isl. *linda*, a girdle. *Lind-a*, v. signifies to swaddle.

To LINE, v. a. To beat. Hence, a game in which a number of boys beat one of the party with their hats or caps, is called *Line him out*; Ang.

[To LINE WT. 1. To line the ribs wi', to make hearty meal of, to satisfy; as, "He *lind't his ribs wi' beef an' broth*," S.

2. To line the loof wi', to put into one's hand as payment, reward, gratuity, or alms; as "He lined my loof wi' a poun' note, Clydes., Banffs.]

[**LININ, LINAN, s.** A low word for food; specially applied to good food or a hearty meal, *ibid.*]

[**LINESBURD, s.** The starboard or right side of a boat, so called because the fishing-lines are used this side. Dan. *line*, Su.-G. *lin-a*, and *lord*, the upper part or deck of a vessel. Gl. Shetl.]

[**LIN-SCOLL, s.** A box for holding fishing-lines, *ibid.*]

LING, s. 1. A species of grass, Ayrs.

"All beyond the mountains is a soft mossy ground, covered with heath, and a thin long grass called *ling* by the country people." P. Ballantrae, *Statist. Acc.*, i. 104.

Johns. renders E. *ling*, heath; although, from the authority he gives, it is evidently different. It is used in the same sense, A. Bor. V. Gl. Grose.

2. "*Draw ling*, *Scirpus cespitosus*, Linn." *Agr. Surv. Ayrs.*, p. 485.

3. *Pull ling*, cotton grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*, Linn.

"There is a moss plant with a white cottony head growing in mosses, which is the first spring food of the sheep. It springs in February, if the weather is fresh. It is commonly called *pull ling*. The sheep take what is above the ground tenderly in their mouths, and without biting it draw up a long white stalk." P. Linton, *Tweed. Statist. Acc.*, i. 133.

Domesticated perhaps from being thus drawn up or pulled by the sheep. Its synon. name is *CANNA BOWR*, q. v.

4. Flowering heath, Shetl.; Nor. *ling*, heather.]

This seems indeed the primary and proper sense. *Ial. ling*, *erica parva virgulta proferentia baccas*; G. Andr., 167. *Ling*, in Berwick's, denotes heath of the first year, when it has the form of a thin long grass. Afterwards it is called *heather*. The shepherds speak of "*heather-balls*, bent and *ling*," in distinction from each other.

LING, LYNG, s. A line. *In aue ling*. 1. In a straight line, straight forward.

Schir Ovilee, Schir Iwall, in *handis war hynt*,
And to the luffy castell war led in *aue ling*.
Gosson and Col., Bl. 10.

2. The phrase is used to denote expedition in motion, "quick career in a straight line;" *Shirr. Gl.*

Then two discoverowis have thal tane,—
Thal bade thame ryd in-to a *lyng*
To se, qwhat done wes of that thyng.
Wyntown, viii. 28. 207.

Off the Net rew on eye, qwhat gift condigne
Will thou gyf Nisus, ran swyft in *aue ling*?
Doug. Virgil, 129, 28.

Fr. *lyne*, Lat. *lin-ea*.

To **LING**, v. n. To move with long steps or strides, to go at a long pace, S.

And thal that drunkyn had off the wyne,
Come ay wp *lingend* in a lyne,
Qahill thal the battail come as ner,
That srowis fell among thaim ser.
Barbour, xix. 356, MR.

It is also applied to the motion of horses that have a long step.

And quhair that mony gay gelding
Beside did in our mercat *ling*,
Now skantlie in it may be seen
Thair gait gydia, dair of a prairie.
Metland Poems, p. 182.

Shirr. renders it, to gallop, Gl.

I know not whether this may be allied to Teut. *lingt-en*, to lengthen, or Ir. *ling-im*, to skip or go away; also, to fling or dart.

To **LINK**, v. n. 1. To walk smartly, to trip, S.

Quhen scho was furth and frie sche was rycht fain
And merryllie *linkit* unto the mure.
Henryson, Chron. S. P., i. 112.

The lasses now are *linking* what they dow,
And falked never a foot for heicht nor bow.
Scott's Helenore, p. 73.

2. Used to denote the influx of money.

My dadie's a deliver of dikes,
My mither can card and spin;
And I am a fine fodge lass,
And the siller comes *linkin* in.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 242.

This seems a frequentative from *Ling*, v.

The part. *linking*, is used in the sense of active, *agile*, S.

—"A man that can whistle ye up a thousand or fifteen hundred *linking* lads to do his will, wad hardly get fifty pounds on his band at the Cross o' Glasgow." *Rob Roy*, ii. 291.

3. To do any thing quickly; very commonly used to denote diligence in spinning; as, "She's *linkin' awa'* at the wheel;" So. of S., Gl. Sibb.

Su.-G. *link-a* conveys an idea quite the reverse, tarde incedere, at solent defatigati; *Ihre*.

To **LINK aff**, v. a. To do any thing with cleverness and expedition, S.

—"She cloutet a' our duds till they leukit like new frae the steek, and *linkit aff* her twa hasps every day." *Saxon and Gael*, i. 109.

The verbs to *lamp*, to *ling* or *laing*, and to *link*, all denote the action of the body in walking, but in different respects. To *lamp* is to walk rather in a prancing manner, lifting the feet high. To *ling*, or *laing*, is to take long steps, to move with a sort of swing, synon. with the phrase *naigin awa'*. To *link*, which is apparently a frequentative from *Ling*, is to walk with short and quick steps.

LINGAN, 1. Shoemaker's thread, S. V. **LINGEL**.

2. A lash or taw to a whip, Fife.

This corresponds nearly with the *Ial.* term mentioned under *Lingel*.

LINGAT, s. An ingot; Fr. *lingot*.

"Item, twa *lingattis* of gold." *Inventories*, p. 10.

To **LINGE, LYNCE, v. a.** To flog, to beat, Gall.

"*Linged*, lashed, beaten." *Gall. Encycl.*

I know not if this can have any connexion with O. Teut. *lense-en*, *lente-en*, solvere; as we use the v. to *Pay* metaph. in the same sense.

LINGEL, LINGLE, s. 1. Shoemaker's thread, S.; also pron. *lingan*, Fr. *lignoul*. A. Bor. *langot*, the strap of the shoe, Gl. Grose.

Ner hinde w' elson and bemp *lingie*,
Sitt solsing shoos out o'er the ingie.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 203.

The canty cobbler quats his sta',
His roost an' his *lingans*.
His bulk has dreed a sair, sair fa'
Free meals o' bread an' *lingans*.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 61.

In the same sense it occurs in O. E. "*Lyngell* that scoters sowe with, [Fr.] *chefgros, ligneir*;" *Palagr. B.* iii. F. 45.

Ial. *lingia*, lamina, sarpus coriacea oblonga; *Hal-dorson*.

2. A bandage.

—Or louses of thy *lingels* as lang as they may last.
Pohwart.

V. BOUQ.

Linda is the word used in this sense in Su.-G.: hence *lindobern*, a child wrapped in swaddling clothes. Ital. *lunga*, a girth or thong of leather.

[3. Anything of considerable length of its kind; applied to twine, rope, etc.

4. A speech, sermon, poem, when long and loose.

5. A person of long, lanky make, Clydes., Banffs.]

To **LINGEL, LINGLE, v. a.** 1. To bind firmly, as shoemakers do leather with their thread.

Come like a cobbler, Donald MacGillavry,
Beat them, and bore them, and *lingel* them cleverly.
Jacobite Relics, i. 102.

[2. To couple the legs of a horse, to prevent it from wandering from the pasture. The same as *langel*, S.]

[To **LINGLE-AFF, v. a.** 1. To unroll.

2. To repeat from memory a great deal.

3. To speak with fluency, Gl. Banffs.]

[**LINGLIN-AFF, part.** Used also as a *s.* in senses 1 and 2 of *v.*, *ibid.*]

LINGEL-TAIL'D, adj. A term applied to a woman whose clothes hang awkwardly, from the smallness of her shape below, S.

LINGER, s. Prob., the furniture of a house.

"The same day they spoiled my lord Regent's indgane, and tulk out his pottis and panes, &c., his *linger* about his hous with sum *canabie* beddis, albeit they were of little importance." *Bannatyne's Journal*, p. 143.

Apparently the furniture, *q.* what *belongs* to the house. Teut. *langh-en*, promere, suppeditare; *verlangh*, res necessaria.

LINGET, s. Properly, a rope binding the fore foot of a horse to the hinder one, to prevent him from running off, Ang.

Su.-G. *lin-a*, funis crassior. V. **LANGET, LINGEL, s.**
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LINGET, LINGET-SEED, s. The seed of flax, lint-seed, pron. *linseed*. This is usually called *linget*, S. B. pron. like Fr. *linge*, flax; A.-S. *linsaed*, lini semen.

"Sik-like, that name of the subjects of this realme, take upon hand, to carry or transport forth of this realme, any manner of linning claith, *linget seed*," &c. *Acts, Ja.* VI. 1573, c. 59, Murray.

[**LINGET-OIL, s.** Lint-seed oil, Mearns.]

LINGIS, LINGS, term. Somner has observed that this termination, added to an *adj.*, forms a subst. denoting an object possessing the quality expressed by the *adj.* Hence also, perhaps, the *adv.* of this form, as *backlingis*, *blindlingis*, *half-lingis*, *langlingis*, *newlingis*, &c.

According to Johnstone, *Gloss. Lodbrok*, p. 59, Ial. *ling* is a termination corresponding to *ilis*, in Lat. *affablis*.

It would seem, however, in Ial. sometimes to convey the idea expressed by *alongst*, S. *alangis*, *q.* by the length of the object referred to. Thus *baklingis* signifies backward; retrorsum, Verel. S. *grufelyngis* appears to suggest the same idea; *q.* extended at one's full length on the belly.

In common pronunciation what was formerly written *lingie*, or *linge*, is softened into *ling*.

In Dan. it assumes a different form; *Baglaende*, backwards. *At gaa baglaende*, to go backwards, to retreat, Wolff; *Baden expl. baglaende*, recessim; and also by *lyggende paa ryggen*, reclinis; supinus. The termination *laendthus* seems to be formed from *laengde*, *longitudo*.

Ling in A.-S. is also a common termination, denoting diminution.

LINGIT, adj. 1. Flexible, pliant; *lingit claith*, cloth of a soft texture, E. Loth. "*Lingey*, limber. North." Gl. Grose. V. **LENTIE**.

This term includes a variety of ideas, length or tallness, limberness, and agility, South of S.

"'Hout,'—said auld John, 'try him, he's but a saft feckless-like chiel; I think ye needna be sae feared for him.' 'It is a' ye ken,' said another; 'do nae ye see that he's *lingit* like a grew [greyhound],—and he'll rin like aae;—they say he rins faster than a horse can gallop.'" *Anecd. Pastoral Life*, Edin. Monthly Mag., June 1817, p. 248.

2. Thin, lean, *wanthriven*; especially applied to an animal that is very lank in the belly; as, "the *lingit* cat," "She's just like a *lingit* haddo;" Roxb.

LINGLE-BACK, s. "A long weak back;" *Gall. Encycl.* [V. **LINGEL, s.** 5.]

[**LININS, s. pl.** Shirt-sleeves; "I was standin' i' my bare linins," Gl. Shetl.]

[To **LINK, v. a.** V. under To **LING.**]

To **LINK, v. a.** To walk arm in arm, S.

"*Linked*.—Persons walking arm in arm, are said to be *linked* or *huked*," i.e., hooked. *Gall. Encycl.*

LINK, s. A division of a peat stack, Gall.

"*Links o' Peats*.—Each division—is called a *link*; so the stack is made up of *links*." Gall. Encycl.

LINKIE, adj. Sly, waggish; as, "*a linkie loon*;" Roxb.

LINKIE, s. 1. A roguish or waggish person, one much given to tricks, Roxb.

2. A deceitful person, one on whom there can be no dependance, S. A.

This may be from *E. link*; as the term is often illustrated in this manner, "There are o'er mony *links* in his tail." But Dan. *links*, sinister, is also used in the sense of "sly, dexterous, crafty;" Wolf.

LINKS, s. pl. Used as signifying *locks*.

Her twa rosy lips are like kamedrappit hinney,
Her twa laughing een amang lads are uncanny;
Her *links* o' black hair owre her shouthers fa' bonnie. — *Ross, Nithed, and Gall. Song*, p. 93.

LINKS, s. pl. 1. The windings of a river, S.

"The numerous windings, called *links*, form a great number of beautiful peninsulas, which, being of a very luxuriant and fertile soil, give rise to the following old rhyme:

"The lordship of the bonny *Links* of Forth,
Is better than an Earldom in the North."
Murray's Stirlingshire, p. 439, 440.

2. The rich ground lying among the windings of a river, S.

Attune the lay that should adore,
Ilk verse descriptive o' the morn;
When round Forth's *Links* o' waving corn
At peep o' dawn,
Free broomy knowe to whitening thorn
He raptur'd ran.
Murray's Poems, ii. 12.

3. The sandy flat ground on the sea-shore, covered with what is called *bent-grass*, *furze*, &c., S. This term, it has been observed, is nearly synon. with *downs*, E. In this sense we speak of the *Links* of Leith, of Montrose, &c.

"Upon the Palmes Sunday Evin, the Frenche had themselves in battell array upon the *Links* without Leyth, and had sent furth their skirmishers." Knox's Hist., p. 223.

"In his [the Commissioner's] entry, I think, at Leith, as much honour was done unto him as ever to a king in our country.—We were most conspicuous in our black cloaks, above five hundred on a braeside in the *Links* alone for his sight." Baillie's Lett., i. 61.

This passage, we may observe by the way, makes us acquainted with the costume of the clergy, at least when they attended the General Assembly, in the reign of Charles I. The etiquette of the time required that they should all have black cloaks.

"The island of Westray—contains, on the north and south-west sides of it, a great number of graves, scattered over two extensive plains, of that nature which are called *links* in Scotland." Barry's Orkney, p. 205. "Sandy, flat ground, generally near the sea," N. ibid.

4. The name has been transferred, but improperly, to ground not contiguous to the sea, either because of its resemblance to the

beach, as being sandy and barren; or as being appropriated to a similar use, S.

Thus, part of the old Borough-muir of Edinburgh is called *Bruntfield Links*. The most probable reason of the designation is, that it having been customary to play at golf on the *Links* of Leith, when the ground in the vicinity of Bruntfield came to be used in the same way, it was in a like manner called *Links*.

In the Poems ascribed to Rowley, *linche* is used in a sense which bears some affinity to this, being rendered by Chatterton, *bank*.

Thou lined ryver, on this *linche* male bleeds
Champyons, whose bloude wyll wythe this
watterres flowe.

Min. and Jug., v. 37, p. 21.

This is evidently from A.-S. *linc*, agger limitaneus; quandoque privatorum agros, quandoque parocias, et alia loca dividens, finium instar. "A bank, wall, or causeway between land and land, between parish and parish, as a boundary distinguishing the one from the other, to this day in many places called a *Linch*;" Somn.

According to the use of the A.-S. term, *links* might be q. the boundaries of the river. But, I apprehend, it is rather from Germ. *lent-en*, flectere, vertere, as denoting the bendings or curvatures, whether of the water, or of the land contiguous to it.

Sir J. Sinclair derives *links* "from *liag*, an old English word, for down, heath, or common." Observ., p. 194. But the term, as we have seen, is sometimes applied to the richest land.

[**LINKS-GOOSE, s.** The common Shiel-drake, Orkn.]

LINKUM-TWINE, s. Packthread, Aberd.

"His hose were *linkum-twine*." Old Song.

Perhaps originally brought from Lincoln, like *Lin-cum green*.

[**LIN-LYAR, s.** V. LIN-KEEPER.]

[**LINNS.** Pieces of wood or other material over which a boat is drawn, stretchers, Gl. Shetl.]

LIN-PIN, LINSH-PIN, LINT-PIN, s. The linchpin, S., Lancash.

Su.-G. *lunta*, paxillus axis, Belg. *londee*.

LINS. A termination common in S. as *hal-fins*, *blindlins*, &c. V. LINGIS.

To **LINSH, v. n.** To hop, Dumfr. Hence,

LINSH, s. A hop, ibid. V. **LINCH, v.**

To **LINT, v. a.** To seat, to unbend. *To lint one's hough*, to sit down for a little while, Shetl.

Isl. *lend-a*, sedem sibi figere, pret. *lendti*; from the idea of reaching land, a figure borrowed from a nautical life. Dan. *lent-e*, v. a. signifies to stay, to tarry.

To **LINT, v. n.** To rest, pause. "He wadna let me *lint* or I did it;" he would not let me rest, or he would give me no peace, Mearns.

Isl. Su.-G. *lunn-a*, *lind-a*, cessare, desinere.

LINT-BELLS, s. pl. The blossom or flower of flax, when growing, S.

The frugal wife garrulous will tell,
How 'twas a towmond said, sin' *lint* was i' the bell.
Burns.

LINT-ROWS, s. The pods containing the seeds of flax, S. V. **BOW, s. 2.**

LINT-BRAKE, s. An instrument used for breaking or softening flax, in place of the fluted rollers of the flax-mill, previous to the operations of rubbing and swingling, Teviotd.

[**LINT-COBLE, s.** A pond in which flax is put to rot, to separate the fibre from the rest of the plant, Gl. Banffs.]

LINT-RIPPLE, s. V. **RIPPLE.**

LINT-STRAIK, s. "A head or handful of new dressed flax;" Gall. Encycl.

LINT-TAP, s. As much flax as is usually laid on a rock for being spun off, S.

LINTIE, s. The linnet, S.

"She wrought like a negro, sang like a *lintie*, was always contented and cheerful." Campbell, ii. 75.

LINTWHITE, LINTQUHIT, s. A linnet, S., often corr. *lintie*; Fringilla, linota, Linn.

"The *lintquhit* sang counterpoint quhen the osail yelpit." Compl. S., p. 60.

O sweet ar Colla's haughs an' woods,
When *lintwhites* chaunt among the buds.
Burns, iii. 261.

—Larks, goldspinks, martins and *linties*.
V. GOLDSPINK. Ramsay's Poems, ii. 516.

A. S. *linttwige*, Aelfr. Gl.; supposed to receive its name from feeding on the seed of flax, also *linet*; as for the same reason, in Germ. *flachefinke*, q. a flax-finch; Sw. *kampspink*, id. q. a hemp-finch, as feeding on the seed of hemp. C. B. *lincoe*, a linnet, according to Junius, from *lin*, lint.

[**LIOAG. V. LEOG.**]

[**LIOO. V. LUBIT.**]

To **LIP, v. a.** To break pieces from the face of edge-tools; as, "I've *lippit* my pen-knife," S.; evidently from E. *lip, s.*

[To **LIP, v. a. and n.** 1. To fill to the brim, to give full measure, S.

2. To be full to overflowing; with prep. *o'er*, S.

3. To be sunk to the edge, so that water is apt, or about, to flow in; spoken of a boat or any vessel, S.]

[**LIPPEN, LIPPING, adj.** 1. Full to the brim, apt to overflow, S.

2. Sunk to the edge, &c. V. *v.*, S.]

[To **LIPPEN, v. a. and n.** To rely, to trust; as, "I canna *lippen* him wi' ailler," "I was *lippenin'* on ye comin' yestreen," S. V. **LIPPIN.**]

[**LIPPENIN, LIPPIN, s.** Trust, reliance.]

LIPPENING, part. adj. Occasional, accidental, Loth.

"I aye telled the gudeman ye meant weel to him; but he takes the *tout* at every bit *lippening* word." Bride of Lammermoor, i. 312.

This has no proper connection with *Lippin, Lippen*, to expect. It indeed conveys an idea rather directly the reverse. Shall we suppose that it has originated from A. S. *leapende*, saliens, exsilien; q. a word leaping out without previous intention? Isl. *Altop*, is used to denote precipitancy, from *leap-a*, currere.

LIPPER. A term used as forming a superlative. Thus cattle are said to be *lipper fat*, when very fat, Roxb.

LIPPER, s. Leprosy.

"Quhen thir ambassatours was brocht to his presence, he apperit to thair sicht as ful of *lipper*, that he was repute be thaim maist horribill creature in erd." Bolland. Cron., B. ix. c. 19. *Lepra*, infecto. Boeth. Wyntowna writes *lepyr*. V. ARON. Fr. *lepre*, Lat. *lapra*, id.

LIPPER, adj. 1. Leprous.

"Na *lipper* men sall enter within the portes of our burgh.—And gif any *lipper* man was commonlie contrair this our discharge, to come within our burgh, his claitis quherewith he is cled, sall be taken fra him, and sall be brunt; and he being naked, sall be ejected forth of the burgh." Stat. Gild, c. 15.

2. Still used with respect to those whose bodies are covered with the smallpox, or any general eruption; Fife.

Lyper is the orthography of Aberd. Reg. It is conjoined with its synonyme *meall*.

"The quhilk swine was fundin *lyper*, meall." V. 15.

3. Applied to fish that are diseased, as synonym with *myssel*, q. v.

"They open the fishe, and lakes not quhither they be myssel or *lipper* fish or not." Chalmerlan Air, c. 21, s. 9. *Lepros* is the only word used in the Lat. A. S. *leapere*, leprosus.

To **LIPPER, v. n.** [To ripple, to fret, Shetl.; hence, to foam, to tip with foam. Isl. *hleypp-a*, to agitate, to disturb.]

There, as him thoct, suld be na sandis schald,
Nor yit na land birst *lippering* on the wallis,
Bot quhare the flude went styl, and calmyt al is,
Bot stoure or bulloure, murmoure, or moung,
His steuynnis thidder stering gan the Kyng.
Doug. Virgil, 325, 51.

[**LIPPER, LOPPER, s.** Foam, surf; pl. *lipperis*, *lopperis*, foam-crested waves, or the tops of broken waves.]

This stoure as boustous begouth to rise and grewe,
Like as the sey changis first his hawe
In quhite *lopperis* by the wyndis blast.

Ibid., 226, 13.

This may either be the same with *lapper*, to curdle, according to Rudd., sometimes written *lopper*, "as if

the sea were curdled;" or it may be immediately allied to *Moes.-G. Maup-an*, *A.-S. Maup-an*, *Su.-G. leup-a*, *currere*, whence *leopare*, *cursor*; especially as *Germ. lauf-en*, denotes the flowing of water, *fluere*, *manere*, and *lauf*, *Su.-G. leup*, *Isl. Maup*, *laup*, are used as nouns in a similar sense. V. *Loup*.

LIPPERJAY, s. A jackdaw or jay, Dumfr.; perhaps *q. leaper-jay*, from its perpetual skipping.

LIPPIE, s. The fourth part of a peck, S.

The usual way of reckoning grain in S. is by *Lades*, *Bolls*, *Firlots*, *Pecks*, and *Lippies*.

This is also written *leippie* in the oldest example of its use, as far as I have observed.

"Of quhair nyne bolls, tua firlotts, tua pecks, tua lippies, half leippie, and four quarters of ane half leippie," &c. *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, V. 16.

"Give each beast twice a day, morning and evening, — a lippy and a half [$\frac{1}{2}$ of a peck] Linlithgow measure, of the best oats, mixed with half the quantity of the bruised peas." *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*, p. 572.

"Lepe or basket. *Sporta. Calathus. Corcia. Canistrum.*" *Prompt. Parv.* "Lepe, or a basket, [Fr.] corbaille;" *Palagr. B. iii. F. 44, b.* *Lepe* had been also used to denote a sort of fish-net. "Lepe for fishe taking or keepinge. *Nassa.*" *Prompt. Parv.* "Nassa, a pyche or a fyne lepe." *Ort. Vocab.*

"The stipend—consists of 5 bolls of wheat, 33 bolls 3 pecks 1 lippie barley, 9 bolls 1 peck 1 lippie meal," &c. *Statist. Acc. P. Dalmenie*, i. 236.

Several vestiges of this word remain in modern E. In *Saxen*, a *leap* or *lū* is half a bushel. In *Essex*, a *seed leap* or *lū* is a vessel or basket in which corn is carried; from *A.-S. leap*, a basket, *seed leap*, a seed-basket, *Ray*. "Leap, a large deep basket; a chaff basket, *North.*" *Gl. Grose*.

It occurs in O. E. "Thet token that that was left of relidre sevene leppfull" in another MS., "leppis full." *Wicliff, Matt. 15.* "Seven leppie." *Mark 8.*

To this agrees *Isl. leup*, *calathus*, *quasillum*; *Su.-G. leup*, *leup*, *mensura frumenti*, *sextant tonnae partem continens*; *lūre*. He also renders it by *medius*. For although the cognate terms are used to denote certain measures, these differ much from each other. In *Sw. leupeland* denotes as much land as is necessary for sowing this quantity of seed. In like manner, in S. we speak of a *lippy's sowing*, especially as applied to flax-seed, i.e., as much ground as is required for sowing the fourth part of a peck. Hence *L. B. le-p-a*, a measure, according to *Lye*, *vo. Leap*, containing two thirds of a bushel. But in the passage quoted by him, it evidently signifies the third part of two bushels. *Test. loepe korens* denotes a bushel. For *loope lands* is expl. *quadrans jugeri, agri spatium quod modio uno conseri potest*; *Kilian*. *Fris. loop*, the fourth part of a bushel, *synon. with viertel*.

To LIPPIN, LYPPYN, LIPPEN, v. a. and n.

1. To expect, to look for with confidence. In the *n.* form it is sometimes used without a prep.; at other times with *for*, S.

"Quharefore, I require you, in my maist hartlie manner, to send to me your resolut answer thairunto in writ with this bearer, that I may perfitlie understand quhat I may lippin." *Lord Hume, Sadler's Papers*, i. 599.

This tre may happyn for to get
The kynd rite, and in it be set,
And sap to recovry syne; —
Then is to lippyn sum remeda.

Wynetown, vii. 4. 133.

The fird Alyswndyr our kyngis sone,
— At Roxburgh weddyt Dame Margaret,

The erle of Flawndyr douchtyr fyre,
And lypynyt than to be hys ayre.
Ibid., vii. 10. 332.

But some chield ay upon us keeps an ee,
And as we need us lippen to get free.
Roos's Helmsore, p. 51.

Ne'er—deal in cantrip's kittle cunning,
To speir how fast your days are running;
But patient lippen for the best,
Nor be in dowy thought oppress.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 123.

2. To lippin in, to put confidence in, to trust to, to have dependence on.

Lippin not Troians, I pray you in this hore;
Howeuer it be, I drede the Grekis fore.
And thame that sendis this gift always I fere.
Doug. Virgil, 40, 12.

Do neuer for schame vnto your self that lak,
To lippin in spede of fute, and gyl the bak.
Ibid., 339, 13.

3. To lyppyn off, used in same sense.

The fyrst is, that we have the rycht;
And for the rycht ay God will fycht.
The tothyr is, that thai cummyn ar,
For lyppynnyng off thair gret power,
To sek us in our awne land.
Barbour, xii. 233, MS.

4. To lippen till. To entrust to the charge of one.

I love yow mair for that lofe ye lippen me till,
Than ony lordschip or land. —
Houlate, ii. 12, MS.

5. To lippin to, to trust to, to confide in; the phraseology commonly used, S.

Lippyn not to yone alliance reddy at hand.
To be thy mach sell cum ane alienar.
Doug. Virgil, 208, 14.

"Lippen to me, but look to yourself." *S. Prov.* Kelly.

6. To lippin upon. To depend on for.

"The first command techis the hart to feir God, to beleif fermerlie his haly word, to traist vpon God, lippin all gud vpon him, to lufe him, and to loue him thairfore." *Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme*, 1551, Fol. 29, 6.

None of our etymologists have given any derivation of this word. But it is unquestionably allied to the different Goth. verb. which have the same signification; although it most nearly resembles the participle.

Moes.-G. laub-jan, *ga-laub-jan*, *credere*; whence *ga-laubjand-ans*, *credentes*, *lippinand*, *S. ga-laubeins*, *fides*. It needs scarcely to be observed that *b* and *p* are often interchanged. *Alem. loub-en*, *gi-loub-en*, *A.-S. ge-lyf-en*, *leaf-an*, *lef-an*, *Germ. laub-en*, *Belg. ge-loov-en*, *id.*

LIPNING, LYPPNYNG, LIPNIN, s. Expectation, confidence.

Thai cheydy the maist famous men
Of thare college commendyt then
Wyth the consent of the kyng,
Makand hym than full lyppnyng
That thai suld as thrally tret the Pape,
That of Northwyche the byschape
Till of Cawntirbury the se
Befor othir suld promovyrd be.

Wynetown, vii. 3. 636.

This was afterwards corr. to *Lippinias*, as appears from an autograph letter of Q. Mary, 16th July, 1565.
"This we doubt not bot ye will do according to our lippinias with all possible haist." *Keith*, p. 299.

LIPPING, LIPPIN-FOW, adj. 1. Full to the brim, or *lips* of the vessel, Roxb., Gall.

"*Lippin-ft*, brimming full to the lips." Gall. Enc.

2. A river when flooded, is said to be *lipping*, Mearns.

LIPPY, s. A bumper, a glass full to the lip, Ayrs.

"I'll gie you a toast, a thing which, but on an occasion, I ne'er think o' minting, and on this toast ye maun a' mak a *lippy*." The Entail, iii. 77.

"He then held the glass to the mistress, and she made it a *lippy*." E. Gilhaise, iii. 160.

Full to the *lip* of the vessel, like E. Brimmer, from Brim.

[LIQUORY, LIKERIS, s. Liquorice, extract from the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*; com. called *sugarallie*, q.v., Clydes., Perth.

The old name of this article in the W. of Scotland was *allacresk*, a term which is not yet extinct. In the books of a retail merchant in Lochwinnoch, early in last century, the following entries occur:—

"To my Lord Sempill, twa uncs *allacresk* at £00 02s 8d Scots." (A.D. 1708.)

"To my Lady Barr, ane unc *alacresk* at 20 pennies." (A.D. 1713.)

[LIQUORY-STICK, LIKERY-STICK, s. The root of the plant from which liquorice is obtained, an article much prized by children, *ibid*.

In some districts the leguminous plant called *Rest-harrow* (*Ononis Arvensis*, Linn.), is named *Liquory-stick*.]

To LIRB, v. a. To sip, Aberd.

Isl. *lepra*, sorbillum, might seem allied; or corr. from Dan. *libber til*, delibo, degusto.

LIRE, LYR, LYRE, s. 1. The fleshy or muscular parts of any animal, as distinguished from the bones.

Thus it is frequently used by Blind Harry:—

Quham euir he strak he byrysty bayne and *lyr*.
Wallace, v. 1109, MS.

This seems equivalent to *bayne* and *brawne*, ver. 962.

The burly blade was braid and burnyst brycht,
In sander kerwynt the mailyeis off fyne steyll,
Throuch *bayne* and *brawne* it procht euirilkdeill.

Thus it is applied to the flesh of brute animals, offered in sacrifice.

—Sum into tallyeis schare,
Synne brocht filkerand sum gobbetis of *lyre*.
Doug. Virgil, 19, 35.

God Bacchus gyftis fast thay multiply,
Wyth platie ful the altaris by and by
And gan do charge, and wounschip with fat *lyre*.
Ibid., 456, 2.

The latest instance I have met with of the use of the phrase, *bone and lyre*, is in Spalding's Troubles, when he gives an account of that melancholy event, the blowing up of the Castle of Dunglass, i. 258.

"Haddington, with his friends and followers, rejoicing how they defended the army's magazine frae the English garrison of Berwick, came altogether to Dunglass, having no fear of evil, where they were all suddenly blown up with the roof of the house in the air, by powder, whereof there was abundance in this place, and never *bone* nor *lyre* seen of them again, nor

ever triel got how this stately house was blown up to the destruction of this nobleman, both worthy and valourous, and his dear friends."

2. Flesh, as distinguished from the skin that covers it.

Of a sword it is said—

What flesh it ever hapnoth in,
Either in *lyre*, or yet in skin;
Whether that were shank or arm,
It shall him do wonder great harm.

Sir Egair, p. 26.

3. *Lyre* signifies the lean parts of butcher-meat, Ettr. For.; [*lyre*, Ayrs., pron. *lair*, as in the old alliterative rhyme.

The ratton ran up the rannle-tree
Wi' a lump o' lean raw *lyre*.]

4. The countenance, complexion; as in old ballads, *lilly white lyre*, *luffy in lyre*, &c.

The origin is certainly A.-S. *lyre*, lacerti, the pulp or fleshy part of the body; as *scane-lyre*, the calf of the leg. Rudd. has observed, that S. "they call that the *lyre*, which is above the knee, in the forelegs of beeves." This has an obvious analogy with Sa.-G. Dan. *laar*, Mod. Sax. *lurre*, femur, the thigh.

The phrase *fat lyre* used by Doug. would almost suggest that our term had some affinity to Isl. *Myre*, *lyre*, which is the name of the fattish fish, *pisces pinguissimi* nomen; *pisces pinguissimus maris*, G. Andr., p. 115, 167, whence *Myrfeit-er*, *lyrfeit-er*, very fat.

LIRE, s. The udder of a cow, or other animal, Aberd. V. LURE.

To LIRK, v. a. To crease, to rumple, S.

It is also used as a n. v., to contract, to shrivel, S.

"It [the elephant] has no hair upon the skin of it but a rough tannie skin, and *lirking* throughout all its body; the trunk of it *lirks*, and it contracts it, and draws it in, and dilates and lets it out, as it pleases."

Law's Memorials, p. 176-7.

Isl. *lerk-a*, contrahere; *lerkadur*, contractus, in plicas adductus. *Hosur lerkadr* ad beinum; caligae circa crura in plicas coactae, Landnam. Gl. In the same sense we say that stockings are *lirkid*.

LIRK, s. 1. A crease, a mark made by doubling any thing, S.

2. A fold, a double, S.

The mare, who look'd both fat and plump,
And had no *lirk* in all her leather,
More than what's in a full blown bladder,—
—The mare, I say, when wind got vent,
Look'd lean like butchers dogs in Lent.

Morton's Poems, p. 145.

3. Metaph. a double, a subterfuge.

"It is the Lord we have to do with, who knows how to seek out the *lirks* of our pretences." M'Ward's Contending, p. 307.

4. A wrinkle.

Some loo the courts, some loo the *lirk*,
Some loo to keep their skins frae *lirks*;
For me, I took tham a' for stirks
That loo'd na money.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 307.

5. A hollow in a hill.

The hills were high on ilka side,
An' the bought i' the *lirk* o' the hill;
And aye, as she sang, her voice it rang,
Out o'er the head o' yon hill.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 231.

LIRKIE, *adj.* Full of creases, wrinkled, S.
To LIS, *v. a.* Prob., to assuage. V. **LISS**.

Well grette yow, lord, yone lasty in leid,
 And says him likis in land, your langour to lie,
Gowen and Goll., i. 14.

"Lissen," Pink. Gl. But I would rather understand it as signifying to assuage; Sw.-G. *lie-a*, requiem dare, laire.

[LISCH, LEISH, s.] 1. A thong of leather, a lash for a whip; *halk lischis*, the leather thongs by which a hawk is tied up, S. V. **LEISCH**.

2. A lash or blow with a whip or a strap, Clydes.]

[To LISCH, LEISH, v. a.] 1. To tie up, or to attach, by means of a thong or cord.

2. To lash, to beat, to punish by whipping, Clydes.]

LISCHIN, LEISHIN, s. A thrashing, a beating, a whipping, *ibid.*

LISK, LREK, s. The flank, the groin, S. *Lisk, lask*, *id.* A. Bor. *Leak*, Lincoln.

— The grundyn hede the ilk thraw
 At his left flank or *lisk* perist.

Doug. Virgil, 339, 7.

O. R. "*Leake*, Inguen." Prompt. Parv. "*Leake*, by the belly; [Fr.] *ayne*, i. e., the groin;" Palagr. R. *ib.*, F. 44, b.

Dan. *Leake*, Sw. *id.* Søren. *Humate*, Ibra. Belg. *Leak*, *id.*

LISLEBURGH, s. A name said to have been given to the city of Edinburgh.

"About ten or twelve days ago, the Queen at our request came to this town of *Lisleburgh*, to give her orders about some affairs of State, which, without her personal presence, could not be got dispatched." Lett. from Privy-Council of Scotl. to the Queen-mother of France, 1566, Keith's Hist., p. 346.

"By many and incontestable evidences, I now see that *Lisleburgh* was the French appellation for Edinburgh; but why they came so to call it, I know not." Note, *ibid.*

Could the French think of giving this name to our capital, q. *Fide* *deury*, the island-city, because in ancient times, from the loch on each side, it was nearly in an insulated situation; or from any supposed resemblance to *Lisle*, a fortified city in Flanders, denominated from the streams with which it was surrounded? V. *Lisle*, Dict. Trev.

LISPUND, s. A weight containing 18lbs., commonly used in Orkn. and Shetl. V. **LESPUND, LEISPUND**.

To LISS, v. a. To cease, to stop. *It never lisses*, it never ceases, Roxb.

Allied to Isl. *leys-a*, A.-S. *lys-an*, solve; Dan. *lie*, to ease, to help, to relieve; *lie*, ease, relief, comfort. But the affinity is more evident from the A.-S. noun, from which our *v.* might be formed. *Lisse*, remissio, relaxatio, cessatio; a "a slackening or loosing, a ceasing," Sommer. Hence *lysing*, *lesing*, *lemesse*, liberation, "a loosing."

LISE, LISSENS, s. 1. Cessation, release; denoting a state of quietness, or an interval

from trouble; as, "He has nae *lissens* frae the cough;" he has no cessation in coughing; the cough harasses him without intermission;" Loth. *Leeshins*, S. A.

2. "Remission, or abatement, especially of any acute disease. Fr. and Sax. *lisse*, remissio, cessatio." Gl. Sibb.

We may add, as cognate terms, Dan. *lie*, Sw.-G. *liea*, otium, requies a dolore vel sensu quolibet mali. Ibra. seems to view Isl. *leys-a*, A.-S. *lys*, [*lys-an*], to loose, as the origin.

LIST, adj. Agile.

"When any of his disciples were not just so *list* and brisk as they might have been—he thought no shame, even on the Golf-fields,—to curse and swear at them, as if he had himself been one of the King's cavaliers." R. Gilhaize, ii. 130.

Chancellor has *lissed*, eased, relieved, the only term I have observed, which may perhaps be allied.

LIST, s. Apparently for *Last*, as denoting a certain quantity of fish.

"vij *list* of fische;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15.

LISTARIS, s. pl. The small yard arms.

"Hail on your top sail echeitis, vire your *listaris* and your top sail trossis, & heise the top sail hiear." Compl. S., p. 63.

Perhaps from *list*, the border of a garment, or Germ. *list*, sinus vestis.

LISTER, s. A spear for killing fish. V. **LEISTER**.

To LIT, LITT, v. a. and n. 1. To dye, to tinge, S. A. Bor. Part. pa. *littyt*, dyed. ["To *lit*, to dye indigo blue," Gl. Shetl.]

"Na man bot ane burges may buy woll to *lit*, nor make claith, nor cut claith, without or within bourgh." Barrow Lawes, c. 22.

— Turnus by his halt and recent dede
 Had wyth hys blude *littyt* the ground al rede.

Doug. Virgil, 402, 2.

2. To blush deeply, to be suffused with blushes; as, "Her face *littit*;" Fife.

Radd. derives it from Lat. *lit-um*, supine of *lino*. Sibb. with far greater propriety mentions Sw. *lett-a*, *id.* Our term is more immediately allied to Isl. *lit-a*, colorare, tingere, *litr*, Sw.-G. *let*, anc. *lit*, color; hence *traelitt*, variegated, q. of two colours; Isl. *lit-laus*, decolor, *litklaedi*, vestes tinctae, *litverpur*, colorem depouena, &c.

This term seems to be confined to the Scandinavian dialects of the Goth. I have, at least, observed no vestige of it in the Germ.

LIT, LITT, s. 1. Colour, dye, tinge, S.

"It is some speidfull, that *lit* be cryit vp, and wait as it was wont to be." Acts Ja. II., 1457, c. 78, edit. 1566. V. HOOKES; also the *v.* Hence,

2. Dye-stuffs, S. ["*Litt*, indigo," Gl. Shetl.] "*Lit*, called orchard *lit*, the barrel—xx l." Rates, A. 1611.

Perhaps we have the root in C. B. *liw*, the color, whence *liwydd*, tinctor, our *liktar*.

[LIT-FAT, LITT-FALT, s.] A vat for dye-stuffs, a dyer's vat, S.]

[LIT-HOUSE, LITT-HOUS, *s.* A dye-house, a dye-work, *S.*]

[LIT-PAT, LIT-POT. A pot or iron vessel used for dying. The *lit-pot* was at one period an indispensable article in the family, *S.*]

LITSTAR, LITSTER, *s.* A dyer, one who gives a colour to clothes, *S.* ["*Little, a dyer,*" *Gl. Banffs.*]

"And as the *Litster* be draper, nor by claith to sell agane, nor yit theilitt thairto, vnder the pane of escheit." *Acts Ja. II., 1457, c. 76, edit. 1566.*

"Na sowter, *Litster*, nor flesher, may be brother of the merchand gilde; except they sweare that they will not use their offices with their awin hand, bot onlie be servants vnder them." *Burrow Lawes, c. 99.*

This, I find, is also *O. E.* "*Litstar. Tinctor. Litsting of clothe. Tinctura.*" *Prompt. Parv.* The *v.* was also in use. "*Littyn, clothes. Tingo.*" *Ibid.* *Isl. Litstarmader, tinctor, literally a colour-man.*

LITTING-LEID, *s.* A vessel used by dyers.

"Ano gylt *Litting leid* price twenty poundis, and litill *Litting leid* price six poundis, and masar of siluer." *Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.*

At first view one might suppose that this had been called a *leid*, as being formed of *lead*. But this origin seems very doubtful, as *Teut. laede* signifies capea, cista, theca, loculus, arcula.

[LIT, *interj.* "O lit! O lit! alas, alas!" *Gl. Shetl.*]

*LITANY, *s.* A long unmeaning effusion, *Aberd.*

To LITCH, *v. a.* "To strike over;" *Gall. Encycl.* Perhaps corr. from *E. Leash*.

LITE, *s.* Synon. with *Shara*, *Aberd. V. Lorr.*

LITE, LYTE, *adj.* Little, small, limited.

Consider this reason is so feill and lite,
And this knowage profound and infinite.

Doug. Virgil, 310, 4.

Thys litill town of Troy, that here is wrocht,
May not wythstand the in sic boundis lyte.

Ibid., 300, 50.

"*Lite, a lite, a few or little.* North." *Gl. Groat.*

LITE, LYTE, *s.* 1. A short while.

And though I stood abaisit the *a lyte*,
No wonder was.

King's Quair, li. 22.

I you besek my feyl lyte to respite,
That I may *leit*, and endure yit ane lyte,
All paine and labour that you list me send.

Doug. Virgil, 263, 34.

The term is used in *O. E.*

Sithen he gan him drawe toward Normundy,
The londe to visite, & to comfort his frenkes.
He rested bot a *lite*, a sende the Inglis him sendes.

R. Brunne, p. 81.

2. A small portion.

— I know therein full lyte.

Doug. Virgil, 3, 41.

A.-S. lýt, lyte, param, pauci; Su.-G. lite, Isl. litt, param. It is not improbable that this is allied to

Su.-G. lyte, vitium, as littleness implies the idea of defect. Thus the origin may be Isl. lit-a, damnum accipere; Verel.

LITE, LYTE, *s.* 1. A nomination of candidates for election to any office.

"Archibald Earl of Argyle,—James Earl of Morton, and John Earl of Marra, being put in *lites*, the voices went with the Earl of Marra." *Spotswood, p. 253.*

—"You will not finde any Bishop of Scotland, whom the Generall Assemblie hath not first nominated and given vp in *lytes* to that effect." *Bp. Galloway's Dikaiologia, p. 180. V. Lest.*

2. Elect, contra. of *elyte*, *q. v.*

He stud as *Lyte* twa yhere owre,

And Byshape thretty yhere and foura.

Wyndown, vii. 5. 141.

To LITE, LYTE, *v. a.* To nominate, to propose for election; the term always implying that there is an opportunity given of preferring one to another.

"The saidis provest, baillies, and counsell [sall] nominat and *lyte* thrie personis of the maist discreit, godlie, and qualfeit personis of euerie one of the saidis fourtene craftis, maist expert hand lawboraris of thair awin craft;—and euerie craft be thame selfis furth of thair names sall elect a person quha salbe thair deacon for that yeir." *Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 362.*

To LITH, LYTH, *v. a.* To listen, to attend.

Than said he loud upone loft, "Lord, will ye *lyth*,
Ye sal nane forfeir betyde, I tak upone hand."

Gawain and Gol., lii. 18.

This word is common in *O. E.* *Su.-G. lyd-a, Isl. lyd-a, andire, obedire; Alyding, Alydia, Dan. lytlig, obediens.* From the *v.*, as *lyre* observes, are formed *A.-S. Alyt-an, Su.-G. lyet-ra, lyet-a, lyet-a, lym-a, Germ. laest-ern, Belg. lyet-ern, E. list, listen.*

LITH, *s.* 1. A joint, a limb, *S.*

—Thare *lithis* and lymys in salt wattri bedyit,
Strekit on the colst, spred farth, bekkit and dryit.

Doug. Virgil, 18, 23.

Not *lithis* as in the printed copy. *V. Gl. Rudd.*

"Looking to the breaking of that bred, it represents to thee, the breaking of the bodie and blood of Christ: not that his body was broken in bone or *lith*, but that it was broken with dolour, with anguish and distres of hart, with the weight of the indignation and furie of God, that he sustained for our sins quhilk hee bare." *Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr., 1590, Sign. F. 4, b.*

"*Lyth* or lymme. *Membrum.*—*Lyth fro lyth. Membratim.*" *Prompt. Parv.*

2. Used metaphor. to denote the hinge of an argument, *S.*

The Squire perceiv'd; his heart did dance,
For he had fall'n on this perchance,

He did admire, and praise the pith of 't,

And laugh and said, I hit the *lith* of 't.

Cleland's Poems, p. 31.

3. A division in any fruit; as, "the *lith* of an orange,"—"of an ingan," &c., *S.*

4. The rings surrounding the base of a cow's horn, *M. Loth.*

"The horns of the Mysore cow are without annulets, or *liths* as we call them." *Agr. Surv. M. Loth., p. 155.*

A.-S. lith, artus, membrum, Isl. litha, id. Verel. Ind., p. 153. This learned writer deduces it from

lith-a, to bend; observing that it properly denotes the flexion and articulation of the joints. *Proprie est flexus et commissio articularum.* Alem., Dan., Belg. *lith*, Chamber *litha*. Moes.-G. *litha* is used to denote a paralytic person, Matt. viii. 8; ix. 8, deprived of the use of his limbs; as signifying *from* or *out of*. To this corresponds S. *af-lith*, or *out-of-lith*, dislocated, disjointed.

To **LITH**, *v. a.* To separate the joints one from another, especially for facilitating the business of carving a piece of meat, S. V. the *a*.

Isl. *lith-a*, articulation dividere, deartuare.

LITHE, **LYTHE**, *adj.* 1. Calm, sheltered from the blast, S. Lancash. Pron. *lyde*, *leyd*, S. B. synon. *lowa*.

"A *lythe* place, i.e., fenced from the wind or air," Badd. vo. *La*. The *lythe* side of the hill, that which is not exposed to the blast, S.

In a *lythe* castle hauch, in a cottage,
Fet' bion w' auld warldly store,
Where never lack'd rowth o' good potage,
And butter and cheese gillre;
There, coothie, and pensive, and sicker,
Womn'd honest young Hab o' the Hench.
Jameson's Pop. Ball., i. 292.

Like thee they sang frae street or field,
An' hap them in a *lythe* field.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 24.

V. *Scova*, *v. a.*

2. Warm, possessing genial heat.

The womannys mylk recomford him full swyth,
Syn in a bed that brocht him fair and *lyth*.
Wallace, ii. 275, MS.

3. Affectionate, metaphor. used. One is said to have a *lythe* side to a person or thing, when it is meant that he has attachment or regard, S. B.

A.-S. *litha*, quietus, tranquillus, *litha*, apricitas, sunshine, *litha*, calidus, are evidently allied. But it appears in a more primitive form in Isl. *litha*, umbra, umbraculum, locus a vento vel sole immunus. *Ad drapa i litha*, occultare, celare, subducere. *Litha*, locus soli, ascendens inter humiliora terrae, tanquam latibulum depressionis loci; G. Andr. Isl. *litha*, dicebatur latus cuiusvis montis, potissimum, tamen pars montis a ventis frigidioribus maximo averas. Jun. Et. vo. *Lithuaria*. V. *Li*, under which some other cognate terms are mentioned; as both words claim the same origin.

LITHE, **LYTHE**, *adj.* Warm, comfortable, S.

There, seated in a *lythe* nook,
You'll test my two-three lammies play;
And see the stiller birnie crook,
And list the laverock's sang as gay.
Campbell, ii. 68.

To **LITHE**, **LYTHE**, *v. a.* To shelter, S. B.

'Twas there the Muse first tun'd his saul
To lift the Winking of the Faul'.
When once she kindly *lyth'd* his back,
He fan' nae frost.

V. the *adj.* *Sherrif's Poems*, viii.

LITHE, **LYTHE**, *s.* 1. A warm shelter, S. B.

—She frae my beid was far awa',
Except stannides, and they had little *lythe*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 58.

2. Encouragement, favour, countenance; metaph. used, S. B.

And he, 'bout Nory now and see nae *lythe*,
And Bydby only on him looked blythe.
Ross's Helenore, p. 106.

LITHE, **LYTHES**, *s.* Warmth, heat.

"To excess, thair may never cum gud nor profit,
nor body nor lif is never the bettir. And as it tynis
all maner contience, voce, aynd, *lythenes*, and colour."
Porteous of Nobilnes, Edin. 1508.

Perhaps it may signify softness, A.-S. *lithenes*,
lenitas.

To **LITHE**, **LYTHE**, *v. a.* 1. To soften.

"I beleif that trow repentance is the special gift of
the haly spreit, quhilk be his grace *lythis* and turnis
our hart to God." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme,
1552, Fol. 119, a.

I am inclined to think, that this is the original
idea of A. Bor. *leath*, "ceasing, intermission;" espe-
cially as Ray gives this example, "no *leath* of pain,"
i.e., I apprehend, no mitigation. He very unnaturally
derives it from the word "leave, no leaving of pain."
Coll., p. 44. This may also be the origin of "*Lathe*,
ease or rest," *ibid.*, p. 43, which, with more verisimi-
litude, he deduces from A.-S. *latian*, differre, tardare,
cunctari.

2. To thicken, to mellow; S. Chesh. Spoken of
broth, when thickened by a little oat-meal,
or by much boiling. Lancash. "*lithe*, to put
oat-meal in broth." Tim Bobbin, Gl.
"*Lithing*, thickening of liquors. North."
Gl. Grose.

3. Applied to water, when thickened by mud.

"Old colliers and sinkers—report that the progress
made in sinking through hard stone was so very slow,
that the coalmasters frequently inquired if the sinkers
were *lything* the water, that is, making it of a thick and
muddy colour by their operations." Bald's Coal-trade
of S., p. 13.

A.-S. *lith-ian*, to mitigate; *lithwaec-an*, to become
mellow. Our *v.* is also used, like the latter, in a neut.
sense.

A *v.* of this form seems to have been anciently used
in Isl. Hence Olaus mentions this as an old proverb
addressed to maid-servants, when their work went on
slowly. *Huad lydur grantum genta? Quid proficis
pultem coquendo? or, as it would have been expressed
in vulgar S., "What speid do ye mak in lithing the
crowdie, maid?" Lex. Run. vo. Genta.*

LITHE, **LYTHE**, *adj.* Of an assuaging quality.

Water that asked swithe,
Cloth and bord was drain;
With mete and drink *lithe*,
And seriance that were bayn.—

Sir Tristram, p. 41.

Moes.-G. *litha* denotes strong drink; whence A.-S.
lith, poculum. V. the *v.*

"*Lythe*, soft in felings. *Mollia. Louia.*" Prompt.
Parv.

LITHIN, *s.* A mixture of oatmeal, and some-
times of milk, poured into broth for mel-
lowing it, S.

LITHY, **LYTHIE**, **LYTHY**, *adj.* Thickened
or mellowed; as applied to broth or soup,
Teviotd.

This is the how and hungry hour,
When the best curies for grief,
Are cogous of the *lythy* hall,
And a good just of beef.

Watty and Midge, Herd's Coll., ii. 198.

"I am a bit of a leech myself: He maun be cockered
up wi' spice and pottages, strong and *lythy*." Tournay,
289.

LITHE, *s.* A ridge, an ascent.

Here I gif Schir Galerou, quod Gaynour, withouten
ony gille,

All the londa, and the *lithis* fro laver to layre.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal., ii. 27.

In this sense, doubtless, are we to understand the
term *lithis*, as used by Thomas of Erildoune; although
viewed by the ingenious Editor, as "oblique for satis-
faction." V. Gl.

No asked he lond, no *lithis*,

Bot that maiden brought.

Sir Tristram, p. 97.

A.-S. *leoth*, *lithis*, *jugum montis*, *clivus*, Su.-G. *lid*,
clivus, *colli altior*; Hist. Alex. Magn.

Tham lither at dweclias under ene lida.

Finesc sub clivo subsistens.

Isl. leit, id. *Id. Alid*, *lotus montis*, seems also allied;
pl. *lither*, *declivitas*; Varel. Ind.

LITHER, *adj.* Lazy, sleepy, Ettr. For.

Su.-G. *lat*, *Isl. later*, pigr.

LITHERLIE, *adv.* Lazily, *ibid.*

"I hurkilt *litherlie* down, and cramp forret along on
myne loofis," &c. Wint. Tales, ii. 41. V. LIDDER.

LITHER, *adj.* Undulating. A *lither sky*,
a yielding sky, when the clouds undulate,
Roxb.

Perhaps merely the E. *adj.*, as signifying pliant.

LITTRY, *s.* A crowd; "commonly a des-
picable crowd," Shirr. GL.

"In came sic a rangel o' gentles, and a *littry* o'
hansiel alyps at their tail, that in a weaven the house
wis gane like Lawren-fair." Journal from London,
p. 8.

This seems originally the same with *Ladry*.

As this term is also pronounced *Leithry*, and is much
used in Aberdeenshire, it has been said that it was
"originally derived from *Leith* of Harthill, and his
clan, who were a very violent, rude, and quarrelsome
people." But according to this rule of derivation, many
other northern clans must have given rise to terms of
a similar signification.

This is either a deriv. from *leid*, people, q. v., or
from A.-S. *lythre*, malus, nequam; *lythre cynne*, adul-
terium genus, Lye; *Isl. leid-ar*, turpia, sordidus vel
malis moribus praeditus.

***LITIGIOUS**, *adj.* 1. Prolix, tedious in dis-
course; a metaph. use of the term, among
the vulgar, borrowed from the procrastina-
tion of courts of law, Loth.

2. Vindictive; also pron. *Latigious*, Aberd.

LITIS, *s. pl.* Strifes, debates; Lat. *lites*.

"That the kingis hienes gar wryte his lettrez to
baith the said prelatie, exhorting and praying thame
to laif their contentiounis, *litis* and pleyis contrare till
vtheris now mouit, and dependand betuix thame in the
court of Rome." Acts Ja. IV., 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 232.

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LITISCONTESTATIOUNE, *s.* That state of a
case in law, in which both parties having
been fully heard before a judge, agree that
he should give a final decision.

"Jame Spark protestys that Rechart Watson be
exemyt, or *litiscontestatione* be maid in the said
caus." Aberd. Reg., V. 16, p. 601. Or, before.

LITSALTIS, *s. pl.* Errat. of *litfaltis* or *lit-
fattis*.

"Ane mehill leid, ane littill leid, tua *litfaltis*," &c.

Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 19.

Perhaps it should be read *litfaltis* or *litfattis*, q. *fals*
for *lit*, or dye-stuffs; as the phrase, "*ane lit fall*,"
occurs elsewhere. V. 21.

LITTAR, *s.* Prob., a horse-litter.

"Item, half a *littar* of crammorie velvot freinyeit with
gold and silk." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 146.

Apparently a sort of bed carried by horses, a horse-
litter for travelling; Fr. *litiers*, *lictiers*, from *lit*, a bed,
Lat. *lect-us*.

LITTERSTANE, *s.* A stone shaped into
the form of a brick, about two feet in length,
and one foot in other dimensions, Aberd.

"The stones are called *litter stones*, because, before
the roads were formed, they used to be carried in a
litter to the builders, and were sold at fourpence each,
delivered at the foot of the wall; Agr. Surv., Aberd.,
p. 57.

LITTLEANE, *s.* A child, S.

—Fu soon as the jimp three raiths was gane,
The daintiest *littleane* bonny Jean fulsh hame,
To flesh and bluid that ever had a claim.

Ross's Holmors, p. 12.

This may be q. *little one*; or from A.-S. *lytling*, par-
vulus. V. LING, term.

Hamilton writes this as a compound term; "The
declaration—of thy wordis lichtens, and gewis trew in-
telligence to the *lytill anes*." Facile Traicteise, p. 69.

LITTLE-BOUKIT, *adj.* 1. Small in size,
not bulky, S.

V. **BOUKIT**.

The carlings Maggy had so cleuked—
They made her twice as *little bouked*.

Forbes's Dominie Depo'd, p. 37.

[2. Of small account, of no authority, con-
temptible; as, "He was big an' bouncin'
wi' his pleas, but wi' jist twa three words the
shirra made him unco *little-bookie*," Clydes.,
Perths., Banffs.]

LITTLE-DINNER, *s.* A morsel taken in
the morning before going to work, Teviotd.,
Loth.

LITTLEGOOD, **LITTLEGUDY**, *s.* Sun-
spurge, or wart-spurge, an herb, S. Eu-
phorbia helioscopia, Linn.

LITTLE-GUDE, *s.* The devil, Ayrs.

—"The mim maidens nowadays have delivered them-
selves up to the *Little-gude* in the shape and glamour
o' novelles and Thomson's Seasons." The Entail, ii.
284.

W

"The *Little-gude* was surely busy that night, for I thought the apparition was the widow." The *Steam-Boat*, p. 201.

"Neighbours began to wonder at what could be the cause of all this running here and riding there, as if the *Little-gude* was at his heels." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 294.

LITTLER, *comp.* of Little; less, S. B.

LITTLEST, *superl.* Least, *ibid.*

LITTLEWORTH, *adj.* Worthless; a term often applied to a person who has a bad character, and is viewed as destitute of moral principle, S. *He's a littleworth body or creature.*

"He returned for answer that he would not come to a stranger.—He defended himself by saying, 'He had once come to a stranger who sent for him; and he found him a *little worth* person.'" Boswell's *Journal*, p. 62, 63.

The phrase, though not used in a composite form, occurs in E. Hence it is said, Prov., x. 20. "The heart of the wicked is *little worth*."

LITTLEWORTH, *s.* This term is used substantively in Dumfr.; as, *He's a littleworth*. V. **MUCKLEWORTH**.

LITTLIE, *adj.* Rather little, Loth.

It is not always used in this sense. For the expression, *unco little*, is sometimes used.

Perhaps formed from the A.-S. *u. lytlig-an*, to decrease. *That is lytlige*, ut decrescam; Lye.

LIUNG, *s.* An atom, a whit, a particle, Ang. *synon.* *yim, nyim, hale, flow, starn.*

I scarcely think that this can be allied to Su.-G. *lung-a*, to lighten, q. a flash, a glance.

LIVE, LIUE, LYVE, *s.* Life. *Eterne on live*, eternally in life, or alive, immortal. *On lyve*, alive.

*Was non on lyve that tok so much on hand
For laife sake.—*

King's Quest, iii. 11.

—All are begynnars of every thing but drede,
And in the self remanis *eterns on live*.

Doug. Virgil, 308, 52.

The phrase *on live* is from A.-S. *on lyf*, alive; *Tha he on lyf wæs*, when he was alive, Lye.

Lyve is used for live or life, O. E.

The emperor of Almayne wylled to wyne

Mold the kyng's dogter, & to ryghte *lyve*.
A. Glouc., p. 422.

LIVER, *adj.* Lively, sprightly, Teviotd.; the same with *Deliver*.

To LIVER, *v. a.* *To liver a vessel*, to unload the goods carried by her, S.

Germ. *lifer-a*, *Fr.* *liver*, to deliver, to render.

"If any of that victuall shall happen to be *livered* within their bounds—that they also detain and cease the victuall," &c. *Acta. Cha. II.*, Ed. 1814, VIII. 61.

[LIVER-BANNOCKS. Bannocks baked with fish-livers between them, Shetl.]

LIVER-CRUIKE, LIVER-CROOK, *s.* An inflammation of the intestines of calves, Roxb.

"Calves, during the first three or four weeks, are sometimes seized with an inflammation in the intestines, provincially called *liver-crook* or *strings*. It is attended with a strangury, and seldom cured." *Agr. Surv.*, Roxb., p. 149.

[LIVER-UP, or KROOS, *s.* A piece of dough is kneaded in the shape of a cup, and this cup is filled with fish-livers, and strips of dough are laid over the top. It is then placed upon the heated hearthstone and baked, Shetl.]

[LIVER-FLACKIES, *s. pl.* Two half-dried pil-tacks are split, the "rig" is taken out, and fresh livers are put between them. They are then roasted upon the hearthstone, Shetl.]

LIVER-MOGGIE, LIVER-MUGGIE, *s.* The stomach of the cod filled with fish-liver, &c., a dish used in Shetland; evidently from Sw. *lufver*, liver, and *mage*, the maw or stomach.

LIVERY-DOWNIE, *s.* A haddock stuffed with *livers*, meal, and spices; sometimes the roe is added, Ang.

LIVERY-MEAL, *s.* Meal given to servants as a part of their wages, S.

"About the time of the Union, the common day's wages of a labourer were from 5d. to 6d. per day. When *livery-meal* was given, 2 pecks or 16lb. weight per week, seems to have been always the fixed quantity. Those ploughmen, who did not live in the farmer's house, had, besides their *livery-meal*, 6½ bolls per annum, and 4d. per week, under the name of *kitchen money*." *P. Alloa, Stat. Acc.*, viii. 626, N.

Fr. livrée, the "delivery of a thing that's given; and (but less properly) the thing so given.—*La Livrée des Chanoines*, their daily allowance in victuals, or in money." *Cotgr.* Hence L. B. *livreia* used in a similar sense. *Liver-ata*, prebitio, is *synon.*

[To LIVIER, *v. n.* To loiter, to linger, to saunter, Shetl.]

LIXIE, *s.* The female who, before a Penny-bridal, goes from place to place borrowing all the spoons, knives, forks, &c., that may be necessary for the use of the company, Ang. She is entitled to her dinner gratis, as the payment of her services. L. B. *lix-are*, *mundare*?

LIZ, LIZZIE, LEEZIE, *s.* Abbreviations of the name *Elizabeth*, S.

LOAGS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet, worn by the labouring classes during summer, Stirlings., South of S.; *Loge*, Loth.; *synon.* *Hoeskins, Hoggers, Moggan*, q. v.

Ye're gaun withouten shoon or boots,

But slorpin loags about your coots.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 17.

[**LOAKIE, LOOKIE**, *interj.* An expression of surprise; *loakies, lookies*, and *lookie me*, are other forms, Perth., Banffs.]

LOALLING, *s.* Loud mewing, Teviotdale.

—"They were agreeably surprised with the *loalling* of cats; which, upon making their appearance on the floor, were all transmogrified into women." Edin. Mag., June 1820, p. 534.

A word perhaps transmitted from the Dances of Northumbria; Dan. *lall-er*, "to sing, as a child going to sleep, to sing lullaby," Wolff; also *lull-er*; Isl. *lall-a*, id. Lat. *lall-are*. V. the etymon of *Lull*.

[**LOAMICKS**, *s. pl.* The hands; a cant word, Shetl.]

LOAMY, *adj.* Slothful, inactive, Loth. Synon. *lwy*, S. B.

Old Belg. *lome*, tardus, piger; Kilian. Perhaps both this, and Teut. *loem*, homo stupidus, insensua, have a common origin with *Loy*, q. v.

LOAN, LONE, LOANING, *s.* 1. An opening between fields of corn, near or leading to the homestead, left uncultivated, for the sake of driving the cattle homewards, S. Here the cows are frequently milked.

Thomas has loon'd his ousen frae the plough;
Maggie by this has bewk the supper-scones;
And myckle kye stand rowting in the loons.
Ramsey, li. 7.

On whomelt tubs lay twa lang dalls,
On them stood mony a goan,
Some fill'd wi' brachan, some wi' kail,
And milk het frae the loon.

Ibid., l. 267.

Hence the phrase, a *loan soup*, "milk given to passengers when they come where they are milking;" Kelly, p. 371.

But now there's a moaning on ilka green *loaning*,
That our braw foresters are s' wede away.
Ritson's S. Songs, li. 2.

The term, I suspect, is allied to E. *loam*. As this signifies an open space between woods, there is great affinity of idea. The E. word is generally derived from Dan., Su.-G., *lund*, a grove. V. Jun. Etym. Gael. *lón*, however, signifies a meadow.

Loande, as used by Chaucer, is rendered "a plain not plowed;" Tyrwhitt.

—To the *loande* he rideth him ful right,
Ther was the hart ywont to have his fight.
Knights, T. v. 1693.

Hence the phrase a *hale loan of kye*, i.e., all the cows belonging to a farm, S.; all the milch-cows being assembled in the *loan*.

Kimmer can milk a *hale loan of kye*,
Yet sit at the ingle fa' snug an' fa' dry.

"She possessed a sympathetic milking peg which could extract milk from any cow in the parish." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 291.

Mr. Cromek here gives an account of the means used for restoring milk, when "the sly Guidwyfe compounded with the mother of cantrips for her *hale loan of kye*."

Cumb. *Loonin* is rendered *lane*; Gl. Relph. "*Loean*, or *loeanin*," id. Gross.

2. A narrow inclosed way, leading from a town or village, sometimes from one part of a village to another, S. This seems at first

to have been applied to a place where there were no buildings, although the term has in some instances been continued afterwards. It is nearly allied to E. *lane*, as denoting "a narrow way between hedges."

—He spang'd out, rampag'd an' said,
That name amon' us a'
Durst venture out upo' the *loane*,
Wi' him to shak a fa'.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 10.

3. In some towns it is used to denote a narrow street, S. like E. *Lane*.

LOANING-DYKE, *s.* "A wall, commonly of soda, dividing the arable land from the pasture;" Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 143.

"In the mutual declarator of property between Mr. George Wilson of Plewlands and George Dundas of that ilk, concerning the right of a *loaning*,—found Dundas's disposition to Plewlands, being of the same tenantry, lying on the east and west side of the *loaning*, it could not include or comprehend the same." Fountainh. Suppl., Dec., iv. 236.

LOAN-SOUP, *s.* A draught of milk given to a stranger who comes to the place where the cows on a farm are milked; milk fresh from the cow, S.

"You are as white as a *loan soup*," S. Prov. "Spoken to flatterers who speak you fair, whom the Scots call *White Folk*." Kelly, p. 371.

"Milk given to strangers when they come where they are a milking," N. *ibid*.

LOAN, LONE, *s.* 1. Provisions.

"It concerns his Majesty's lieges—to repair when and where he thinks fitting, upon 48 hours advertisement, with 15 days *lone*. These are therefore to require and command you,—to be in readiness, and prepared with 15 days *provision*."—"Ilk heritor to furnish his prest men with 40 days *loan*, and arms conform." Spalding, i. 115, 248; also 116, ii. 234.

[2. Wages, pay; bounty.]

The term is so used by Spalding in his account of the equipment of the troops raised in Aberdeen, as part of the army of the covenanters, who went to join General Leely in England, A. 1644.

"Ilk soldier was furnished with twa sarks, coat, breeks, hose, and bonnet, bands and shoones, a sword and musket, powder and ball for so many, and other some a sword and pike, according to order; and ilk soldier to have six shilling every day for the space of 40 days, of *loan silver*; ilk twelve of them had a baggage horse, worth 50 pound, a stoup, a pan, a pot for their meat and drink, together with their hire or *levy* or *loan* money, ilk soldier estimate to 10 dollars." Troubles in S., ii. 150.

It seems properly to signify wages, pay; Germ. *lohn*, id. Teut. *loen*, Su.-G. *loen*, merces, from *loca*-a, to give. V. *Loen*, *lhre*, p. 30.

To **LOAVE**, *v. a.* 1. To expose for sale, Lanarks.

This is probably an old Belgic word in our country; as it exactly corresponds to mod. Belg. *loos-en*, "to ask money for wares, to set a price on goods, to rate;" Sewal. Teut. *lov-en om te verkoopen*, (i.e., with a view to sale,) indicare, aestimare, pretium statuere rei venalis. Kilian views it as an oblique sense of

Loe-an, lendere; as, according to Horace, he praises his goods, who wishes to dispose of them. Hence *loer*, Belg. *loover*, "an asker of money," and *looving*, "asking of money for wares."

2. To lower the price of any thing in purchasing, to offer a smaller price than has been asked; as, "What did ye mak by *loevin'* my beast?" Loth.

[LOB, LOBBACH, *s.* A large piece of any thing. When extent or surface is implied, *lob* is generally used: *lobbach* almost always implies lump. Clydes.]

LOBBA, *s.* The same with LUBBA, *q. v.*

"On the berry heather and *lobba* pastures they [sheep] are at their prime from five to seven years old." Agr. Surv. Scotl., App. p. 46.

LOBSTER-TOAD, the Cancer Araneus. V. DREP-SHA-CRAB.

To LOCAL, *v. a.* To apportion an increase of salary to a minister among different landholders, *S.*

"—And anent their provision, to *locall* sufficient stipendia, and augmentation of their present stipendia, and assignation furth of the thridis be the takkismen of teyndis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1816, p. 34.

"—Where that quantum is—*localled* or proportioned among the different landholders liable in the stipend, it is styled a decree "modification and locality." Erskine's Inst., B. ii. T. 10, § 47.

"Worthy Dr. Blattergoul was induced, from the mention of a grant of lands,—to enter into a long explanation concerning the interpretation given by the laid court in the consideration of such a clause, which had occurred in a process for *localling* his last augmentation of stipend." Antiquary, ii. 93.

LOCALITY, *s.* 1. The apportioning of an increase of the parochial stipend on the landholders, according to certain rules, *S.*

"The whole tithes of the parish out of which the stipend is modified, are understood to be a security to the minister, till, by a decree of *locality*, the proportions payable by each landholder be ascertained. —After a decree of *locality*, no landlord is liable in more than the proportion that he is charged with by that decree." Erskine's Inst. ut sup.

2. Used also in relation to the liferent of a widow, *S.*

"The term *locality* is also applied to such lands as a widow has secured to her by her contract in liferent. These are said to be her *locality lands*." Bell's Dict.

LOCH, LOUGH, *s.* 1. A lake, *S.*

L. Lave, to throw out water, or to throw it up, has been derived from Lat. *lav-o*, to wash. The *v. to lave*, as used in *S.*, properly signifies to throw water, in the way of dashing it on the face, or any other object. It includes the idea, both in copiousness, and of force; and is most probably allied to Isl. *laav-ar*, fluit, fluctuat; as denoting the motion of the waves, or their dashing on the rocks. *Ecke laav-ar um steinin*; Non. adfuit unda scopulo. Hence *Laug-r* primarily signifies liquor fluens. Hence also *laug-a*, lavo, abluo; *laug*, lavatio, ablutio. The term, *loch*, *lough*, as applied to an arm of the sea, may thus have originally meant a body of flowing water.

That abaid till that he was
Entryt in a narrow place,
Betwis a *louchaid* and a bra.

Barbour, iii. 109, MR.

But suddainlie they fell on slewthfull sleep,
Followand plesance drownit in this *loch* of cair.

Palace of Honour, iii. 6.

It is used metaphor. by Douglas.

2. An arm of the sea, *S.*

"There are, in several parts of the Highlands, winding hollows between the feet of the mountains whereinto the sea flows, of which hollows some are navigable for ships of burden for ten and twenty miles together, inland: Those the natives call *lochs* or lakes, although they are salt, and have a flux and reflux, and therefore, more properly should be called Arms of the Sea." Burt's Letters, ii. 206, 207.

"Kingsburgh conducted us in his boat across one of the *lochs*, as they call them, or arms of the sea, which flow in upon all the coasts of Sky." Boswell's Journ., p. 244.

Gael. *loch*, Ir. *lough*, C. B. *lugh*, a lake. *Loch* in Gael. also signifies an arm of the sea. Lat. *lac-us*, is radically the same. This term seems to have been equally well known to the Goths. Hence A.-S. *luch*, and Isl. *laug*, Su.-G. *log*, a lake. A.-S. *luch*, also denotes a firth, an arm of the sea; fretum, aestuarium, Lye. The Northern languages, indeed, seem to retain the root, Su.-G. *lag*, Isl. *laug*, which have the general sense of moisture, water. V. *Lag*, *Ihre*.

LOCHAN, *s.* A small lake, Gall.

The rumour spreading round the *lochan*,
The cause could not be told for laughin,
How brithers pingled at their brochan,
And made a din.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 36.

"In the depth of the valley, there is a *lochan* (the diminutive of *loch*), of superlative beauty." Mrs. Grant's Superstitions, i. 266.

Corn. *laguen*, a lake; Ir. *lochan*, a pool.

LOCH-REED. Common Reed-grass, *S.*

"*Arundo phragmites*. The *Loch-Reed*. Scot. aust." Lightfoot, p. 1131.

LOCHABER AXE, *s.* A sort of halbert of a large size, having a strong hook behind for laying hold of the object assaulted, *S.*

"That they be furnished with halbert, *Lochaber axes*, or Jedburgh staffes and swordis." Acts Cha. I., 1642, Ed. 1814, VI. 43.

"Our hero set forth,—accompanied by his new friend Evan Dhu, and followed by the gamekeeper aforesaid, and by two wild Highlanders, the attendants of Angus, one of whom had upon his shoulder a hatchet at the end of a pole, called a *Lochaber axe*." Waverley, i. 238.

"I have had great loss on the death of my worthy auld friend, Serjeant M'Fadigan, of the town-guard, which is all destroyed, with its fine *Lochaber-axes*, which, sure enough, was a great ornament to the city." Saxon and Gael, i. 89.

It is evident that in Moray this is viewed as a Danish instrument. For Mr. Douglas, town-clerk of Elgyn, in 1643, asserts that—there were only aught score—able bodied men—in the town;—and of these only fourscore could be furnished with muscattis [muskets], pickes, gunnis, halberds, *Densaiices* or *Lochaber axes*." V. Statist. Acc. V., p. 16, N.

The opinion of the inhabitants of this province is of considerable weight; as it may be supposed that the fact had been handed down, from the time that the

Danes had a temporary settlement in their country, that their invaders used weapons of this description.

The name of this instrument has been varied in different countries and ages, according to the fancy of the people, or their ideas as to those who first used it. In Iceland it had been viewed as of Roman origin. For Gudm. Andr. explains *atpeir*, securis Romana, adding in Sw. *en hellebard*, a halbert. This name is formed from *geir*, a sort of hooked sword, a scimitar, also a spear, and *at-a*, tingo, colores induco, properly *crucio*; as denoting the execution done by this weapon, q. a weapon dyed with gore. A.-S. *aetgar* is undoubtedly the same word; defined by Lye, genus teli, also framea. Somner calls it a javelin or short kind of spear.

It must certainly be viewed as properly a Goth. weapon. It might receive its vulgar name, as having been borrowed, by the inhabitants of *Lochaber*, from the Norwegians who settled on the north-west coast, or from the Scandinavians while they possessed the Hebrides. But the weapon itself does not seem to have been Celtic.

"Gildas mentions that the Picts had a kind of hooked spears, with which they drew the Britons down from the battlements of the wall of Gallio. Such spears were used among the Scandinavians; and Bartholin gives us a print of one found in Iceland. Sidonius Apollinarius, describing the Gothic prince, says, *Municantur lanceis uncatis*." Pinkerton's Enquiry, i. 374, 375.

The drawing referred to as given by Bartholin, faces p. 264 of his Antiq. Danic. The hook strongly resembles that of the *Lochaber axe*, but the side, corresponding to the hatchet, does not project sufficiently. V. DENHAJEN.

LOCHDEN, s. The name given to Lothian. The vulgar name is *Louden*.

"Next to the marches Fichtland bordereth, now termed *Lochden*.—The same river devydeh againe, from *Lochden*, a countrie quhair ar many tonnes, as Damsferling, Coupar," &c. Pitcott's Cron., Introd. xvi. The word may have been written *Lothden*.

LOCH LEAROCK, s. A small grey water-bird, seen on Lochleven; called also a *Whistler*.

This seems equivalent to the *larock* or lark of the lake.

[**LOCH-LIVER, s.** A jelly-fish, Banffs.]

[**LOCH-LUBBERTIE. V. FALLEN STARS.**]

LOCHMAW, s. A species of Mew.

"*Larus, a loch-maw.*" Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 16.

[**LOCH-REED, s.** V. under **LOCH.**]

LOCHTER, s. A layer. V. **LACHTER**.

LOCHTER, s. The eggs laid in one season. V. **LACHTER**.

LOCK, LOAKE, s. A small quantity, a handful; as a *lock of meal*, a *lock of hay*, or a *lock meal*, &c., S.

"*Lock*, a small parcel of any thing. North." Gl. Gross. *Lock*, E. sometimes signifies a tuft.

Ye may as weel gang sune as syne
To seek your meal among guid folk;
In ilka house yee get a *locke*,
When ye come whar yer gossipa dwell.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 225.

"May bids keep a *lock hay*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 52.

"The expression *lock* for a small quantity of any readily divisible dry substance, as corn, meal, flax, or the like, is still preserved, not only popularly, but in a legal description, as, 'the *lock* and *goupen*,' or small quantity and handful, payable in thirlage cases, as in town multure." Heart M. Loth., ii. 23, N.

The original application seems to have been to hair, as the phrase is still used; from Isl. *lock-r*, Su.-G. *lock*, capillus contortus; in the same manner as *tail*, q. v.

[**To LOCK, v. a.** To seize hold of, to grapple with, to clutch, Shetl.; Isl. *luka*, Su.-G. *luka*, Dan. *lukke*, id.]

[**LOCKIT, part. pa.** Seized hold of, *ibid.*]

LOCKANTIES, LOCHINTIE, interj. Expressive of surprise, equivalent to "O! strange!" Ayra.; perhaps q. *lack-a-day*.

"*Lockanties!* that sic guid auld stoops o' our kintra language could be burst." Edin. Mag., Apr. 1821, p. 352.

"*Lockinties!* O strange!" Gl. Picken.

LOCKER, s. A Ranunculus, Tweedd., Selkirk.

The name of the Ranunculus Nemorosus in Scania, a province of Sweden, is *Luck*. In West-Gothl. it is called *Hvilllock*; perhaps from *lock*, v. Su.-G. *lyck-a*, as "the flower, during rain, is carefully shut;" Linn.

LOCKERBY. A Lockerby lick, a severe stroke or wound on the face.

"A great number were hurt in the face, which was called a *Lockerby lick*, especially the laird of Newark: Maxwell was all mangled in the face, and left for dead." Moyses's Mem., p. 221.

If the phrase was not formerly in use, it must have had its rise from the circumstance of the action referred to taking place in the vicinity of *Lockerby*.

LOCKERIE, adj. Rippling; applied to a stream, Roxb.

I know not if it be allied to Isl. *Mick-r*, curvamen, q. forming curves; or to Dan. *lok*, a curled lock.

LOCKET, s. The effect of belching, what is eructed.

Ben over the bar he gave a brocht,
And laid about them sic a *loket*;
With eructavit cor meum,
He hosted thair a hude full fra him.

Leg. Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 313.

A.-S. *locet-an*, eructare; Lye.

LOCKFAST, LOKFAST, adj. Properly secured by bars and *locks*.

"In respect the said gudis was in a *lockfast* house, so that the officaris could not cum at them, ordanis the four Baillies, &c.—if neid beis to make open doore, and take out the same gudis." Acts Town-Counc. Edin., A. 1560.

Lockfast homes, instruments of whatever description that are under lock.

"And gif neid beis, to make oppin durris and vther *lockfast* lwmen, and to vse his Maiesties keyis to that effect." Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 561.

LOCK-HOLE, s. The key-hole, S. B.

LOCKIN'-TREE, s.

The lockin' tree syne he did fling,
And ower the barn did throw it.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 78.

Qu. If the rung used as a bar for the door?

LOCKMAN, LOKMAN, s. The public executioner. It occurs in this sense, in the Books of Adjournal, Court of Justiciary, so late as the year 1768; and is still used, Edinburgh.

His kyff he tak, and to West Monastyr raid,
The lawman than that bar Wallace bid bald
On till a place his martyrdom to tak,
For till his ded he wald na forthyr mak.

Wallace, xi. 1842, MS.

Ay hangand, lyke a lock-man on a ladder;
The ghastly luke fleyt folke that pas thes by,
Lyke a doid that that's glowrand in a tedder.

Dunbar, Everyman, ii. 54.

In both passages, this is the most natural sense. That from Wallace, in edit. 1648, is nonsensically printed *cleugman*; in edit. 1673, *cleugmen*.

"The Provost and Bailies of Edinburgh, as Sheriffs within themselves,—do judge Alexander Cockburn their Hangman or Lockman within three suns,—for murdering in his own house one of the licensed Blue-gown beggars," &c. *Fountainh., i. 169.*

"Lockman—hangman, so called from the small quantity of meal (Scottish, *lock*) which he was entitled to take out of every boll exposed to market in the city. In Edinburgh the duty has been very long commuted; but in Dumfries, the sheriff of the law still exercises, or did lately exercise, his privilege, the quantity taken being regulated by a small iron ladle, which he uses as the measure of his perquisite." *Heart M. Loth., ii. 23, N.*

Lockman seems originally to have denoted a jailer; Germ. *lock*, a prison, a dungeon; *einen in lock stecken*, to clap up one in prison; Teut. *lock-en, lock-en*, to lock; A.-S. *loc*, claustrum, a "shutting in," Somner. Places of confinement in Renfrewa and other parts of the country are still called *Lock-ups*.

From the apparent origin of the term, it would appear, that, in former times, the jailer, or perhaps the turn-key, who had the charge of a condemned criminal, was also bound to act as executioner.

Analogous to this, A.-S. *bydel*, *ergastularius*, ex-actor, "the keeper of a prison or house of correction," Somn., in mod. language signifies a door-keeper, E. *beadle*. Germ. *büttel* is radically the same word, lictor; in Teut. softened into *bül*, an executioner; carnifex, tortor, Hektor; Kilian. Hence *beulije, beulerije*, a prison, carcer; Germ. *büttel*. Wachter derives *büttel* from *belt-en*, capere, because his office is to seize and bind the guilty. Sw. *berdel*, from the same source, is the common designation for an executioner. V. DUMFRIES.

LOCMUTENENT, s. Lieutenant.

—"The furnishing of thei fyfty men that suld pas to the locmutenent to Elgene for resisting of the Ilis men." *Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.*

—"That passis to Innerness to the locmutenent for the tyme." *Ibid.*

LOCUS, s. Ashes so light as to be easily blown about, Dumfr.

C. B. *luch*, dust or powder, from *lū*, that which has aptitude of motion; Owen.

[**LODBERRIE, s.** A kind of enclosed wharf common in Lerwick, Shetl.]

LODDAN, s. A small pool, Gall.

"*Loddane*, small pools of standing water." Gall. Enc.

This is evidently Gael. *loda*, "a light puddle," Shaw; a dimin. from *lod*, a puddle, whence *lodaigham*, to stagnate. Isl. *lon*, signifies stagnum, lacunar, and *lon-ar*, stagnat, vel stagni scotet, G. Andr.; but I do not suppose that there is any affinity.

[**LODE-STERNE, s.** The pole-star or north star. Lydsay, Test. and Compl. Papyngu, l. 472.]

[**LODIANE, LOTHYANE, LOWDIANE, s.** Lothian, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i, Gl. Ed. Dickson.]

LODISMAN, s. A pilot. V. LEDISMAN.

LODNIT, LADNIT, pret. Laded, put on board.

"That—their be takin be the customer of the porte whair the goodie, &c., ar embarkit, ane bond or obligation—by the maister of the schip and the factour or partie that lodnit the goodie.—We the foiraids—hes schippit and ladnit at the porte of Leith," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1607, Ed. 1814, p. 370.

LOFF, s. Praise. V. LOIF.

To LOFT, v. a. To lift the feet high in walking, Ettr. For.

Dan. *loft-er*, to heave or lift up.

LOFTED HOUSE, a house of more stories than one, S.

"The chief and his guest had by this time reached the house of Glennaquoich, which consisted of Ian nan Chaistel's mansion, a high rude-looking square tower, with the addition of a *lofted house*, that is, a building of two stories, constructed by Fergus's grandfather, when he returned from that memorable expedition, well remembered by the western shires, under the name of the Highland Host." *Waverley, i. 298.*

This seems to have been anciently denominated a *lofthouse*, as in *Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.*

Loft house, *Aberd.*, still denotes the upper part of any building, used as a warehouse; or the whole building, the *loft* of which is thus appropriated.

LOG, s. The substance which bees gather for making their works, S. B.

Perhaps radically the same with A.-S. *loge*, Su.-G. *lag*, humour. *Lag*, Ihre observes, is one of the most ancient Goth. words, as appears from the great variety of forms which it assumes in different languages. Isl. *laug-r*, *berialaugr*, the juice of berries; Belg. *loog*, lye for washing.

LOGAN, s. 1. A handful of money, or any thing else, thrown among a mob or parcel of boys, so as to produce a scramble, *Aberd.*

2. The act of throwing in this manner, *ibid.*

Isl. *logan* signifies abalienatio, from *loga*, alienare, to give away, to part with.

But perhaps we should rather trace it to Gael. *lo-gan*, the hollow of the hand, or *lamhagan* [*lavagan*] handling, groping; C. B. *llaw*, *law*, the hand, whence *lov-i*, to handle, and *gan*, capacity, *gan-n*, to contain.

To **LOGAN**, *v. a.* To throw any thing among a number of persons, for a scramble; to throw up any thing, which is kept as property by him who catches it, *ibid.*

LOGE, *s.* A lodge, a booth; a tent, a house, *S.*

A Hill *loge* tharby he maid;
And thar within a bed he hald.

Barbour, xix. 652, MS.

Celt. *log*, *log*, a place; whence, according to Calender, *lat. loc-us*. Dan. *loge*, however, denotes a lodge, a shed, a hut; *Su.-G. laage*, locus recubationis, *Ial. laag*, latibulum, *Seren.* A.-S. *log-ian*, to lodge.

[**LOGEING**, **LOGYNG**, **LUGREEN**, **LUGYNG**, *s.*

1. Residence, the town residence of a laird or a lord, *S.*

2. Lodging, place of encampment, *Barbour*, ii. 282.]

LOGG, *adj.* Lukewarm, *Gall.*

"*Loggwater*, lukewarm water." *Gall. Encycl.*

Geal. loghe signifies a caldron, a kettle. But it seems to be rather a corr. of the first syllable of the *E.* word. *V. Law.*

LOGGARS, **LOGOURIS**, *s. pl.* Leggings, gaiters; stockings without feet, tied up with garters, and hanging down over the ancles, *Dumfr.* *V. LOAGS.*

"Item, for vij elne of quhyte to be *logouris* to the king, the tyme his-log was sayre, price of the elne iiij s.; summa xxvij s." (*A.D.* 1489). *Acota. L. H. Treasurer*, i. 149, *Dickson*.]

C. B. Uedrau, hose, *Uandyr*, trowers.

To **LOGGAR**, *v. n.* To hang loosely and largely, *Dumfr.* *V. LOGGARS.*

LOGGERIN', *adj.* Drenched with moisture, *Dumfr.* *Locherin* (*gutt.*) *id.*, *Upp. Clydes.*

Originally the same with *Laggery* and *Laggerit*. *Ial. laugur*, thermæ, baths. With the ancient Goths Saturday was denominated *Laugurday*, because they were accustomed to bathe on this day.

LOGIE, **KILLOGIE**, *s.* A vacuity before the fire-place in a kiln, for keeping the person dry who feeds the fire, or supplies fuel, and for drawing air. Both terms are used, *S.*

And she but any requisition,
Came down to the *killogie*,
Where she thought to have lodg'd all night.

Watson's Coll., i. 45.

I have sometimes been inclined to deduce this from *Su.-G. loga*, *Ial. log*, flame. But perhaps it is from *Belg. log*, a hole; or merely the same with the preceding word, as denoting a *lodge* for him who feeds the fire.

This is merely *Sicamb. log*, &c.

It has the same sense in *Shetl.* signifying lazy. We may add to the etymon, *Ial. lui*, lassitude; *Haldorson*.

[**LOGOURIS**, *s. pl.* *V. LOGGARS.*]

LOGS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet. *V. LOAGS.*

LOICHEN, (*gutt.*) *s.* A quantity of any soft substance, as of pottage, flummery, &c., *Ayrs.*

Geal. lochan, a little pool, or lake; *leaghan*, liquor; *leag*, a marsh; and *logan*, flummery; may all have had a common origin, as denoting what is in a state of moistness.

To **LOIF**, **LOIFE**, **LOUE**, **LOVE**, **LUFF**, **LOUE**, *v. a.* To praise.

Now sal their name, of thir wayis thrie,
Be chosen now and biashop for to be;
Bot that your might and majestie will mak
Quhat ever he be, to *loife* or yit to lak;
Than heily to sit on the rayne-bow.
Thir biashop cumis in at the north window;
And not in at the dure nor yit at the yet:
Bot over waine and quhell in will be get.

Print of Petrie, S. P. R., p. 16, 17.

The meaning seems to be, "to merit praise or dispraise;" the term being used rather in a passive sense, like *to blame*, *S.*, instead of, *to be blamed*.

Thy self to *loif*, knak now scornfully

With proude woundis al that standis the by.

Doug. Virgil, 300, 24.

Now God be *louit* has sic grace till vs sent.

Ibid., 485, 12.

Thai prysyt him full getumly,

And *loeft* fast his chewalry.

Barbour, viii. 105, MS.

Leart to *luff* is getumly;

Through leart's lifis men rychtwisly.

Ibid., i. 365, MS.

i.e., loyalty is greatly to be praised.

"*Loiue* thow the Lord O my saule, and all that is within me *loiue* his haly name, *loiue* thow the Lord my saule, and forget nocht his benefitis." *Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme*, 1552, Fol. 90, 6. This is for *benedic* in the *Vulgate*.

This word appears in most of the Goth. dialects; *Ial. Su.-G. loife-a*, A.-S. *lof-ian*, Alem. *lob-en*, Germ. *lob-en*, Belg. *lob-en*, *id.*, A.-S. *Ial. Belg. lof*, Germ. *lob*, praise. *Ial. lofig*, laudable, *loford*, commendation.

Ihre informs us that some derive *loife-a*, to praise, from *loife*, *lof*, the palm of the hand, *S. lufe*; because the clapping of the *laves* is a sign of praise, as 2 Kings xi. 12, is rendered in the *Ial. version*, *Their kloppnide lofem saman*; They clapped their hands. Hence *lovaklapp*, applause.

LOIF, **LOFF**, *s.* Praise.

Leill *loif*, and lawt's lyis behind,
And auld kyndnes is quyt foryett.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 184, st. 1.

i.e., honest commendation, void of flattery.

Thair *lof* and thair lordship of so lang date,
That bene cot armour of eld,
Thair into herald I hald.

Houlate, ii. 9, *Loft*, MS.

LOIS, *s.* Praise.

The sage that schrenks for na schame, the schent
might hym schend,
That mare luffis his life, than *lois* upone erd.

Gawen and Gol., iv. 7.

Se grete dangers of battal it was he
Prouokit sa, and mouit to the mellé,
For young desire of hys renowne perlay,
And *lois* of prouice, mare than I bid say.

Doug. Virgil, 469, 6.

Laus is the word used by *Maffei*. *V. Los.*

LOISSIT, *pret.*

Thair luffy lances thair *loisset*, and lichtit on the
ground.

Gawen and Gol., iii. 2.

"Loosed," Pink. But it is rather, *lost*, broke, or destroyed; A.-S. *leo-on*, *perdere*, or *leo-ian*, *perire*, *mittere*. This is confirmed from another passage.

Their lands war *losted*, and left on the land.

1664, st. 18.

LOIT, s. A turd, S. Isl. *lyte*, deformity; or Su.-G. *loft*, dung, filth.

LOIT, s. 1. A spirt of boiling water, ejected from a pot by the force of the heat, Gall.

"*Lotta*, those—drops which leap out of pots when they are boiling, and scald those persons seated round the table." Gall. Encycl.

C. E. *loke*, spirting or squirting, *lodwy*, a spirt, a squirt; *loed*, ejected.

2. Any liquid suddenly thrown out by the stomach, and falling on the ground, Dumfr.

[**LOK, LOAKE, s.** A quantity, generally a small quantity. V. **LOOK.**]

LOKADAISSY, interj. Used as expressive of surprise, Loth., Berwicks.

It is merely a corr. of E. *alak-a-day*. Johns. views *alak* as a corr. of *alas*. I can offer nothing more satisfactory. Junius, vo. *Alas*, gives Belg. *ey-lacey*. But I suspect that it is an *erratum*; as I can find the term nowhere else. Roquesfort derives O. Fr. *las*, *lasee*, *alas*, from Lat. *lase-us*, fatigued.

LOKE, interj. Used both as expressive of surprise and of gleesomeness, Loth., Clydes., Roxb.

This might be viewed as changed from E. *alak*, were it not frequently used in the form of an irreverent prayer, *Loke keep me*, &c., which plainly shews that it is a corr. of the divine name *Lord*. It is curious, that those who have introduced this mode of expression, should have accidentally hit on the name of one of the false deities of our Gothic ancestors. This is *Loke*, whose attributes nearly resemble those of the evil principle of the oriental nations. He produces the great serpent which encircles the world, viewed by some as an emblem of sin. He is also the parent of *Hela* or Death, and of the wolf *Fenris*, that is to attack the gods, and destroy the world. V. Mallet's North. Antiq.

LOKFAST, adj. Secured by a lock. V. **LOCKFAST.**

To LOKKER, v. n. To curl, S. part. pr. *lokter-and*; part. pa. *lokterit*.

The band ybaidit of the grene holynes

Wyth *lokterit* lyoun skyn onerspred was synne.

Doug. Virgil, 247, l.

"When your hair's white, you would have it *lochering*," S. Prov.; spoken of one who is immoderate in his desires; Rudd.

Isl. *loch-r*, capillus contortus; *locha-madr*, a man who has long and curled hair; Franc. *loche*, curled hair, also to curl, Gl. Pez. According to Somner, A.-S. *lecca*, sometimes bears this sense. Gr. *πλεκος* cirrus, has been fancifully viewed as the origin by Helvigius, Rudd., and others.

LOKKER, LOKAR, adj. Curled.

His held was quhyt, his een was grene and gray,

With *loker* hair, quhyllk owre his shulder lay.

Encarysons, Everygreen, l. 186, st. 5.

LOKLATE, adj.

Wicht men assayed with all their beey cur,
A *loklate* bar was drawyn ourthourth the dur;
Bot thai mycht nocht it brak out of the waw.

Wallace, iv. 234, MS.

Edit. 1648, *locked*. The term seems to signify a bar that guarded or covered the *lock*, so as to *let* or hinder it from being opened by a key or forced open.

LOKMAN. V. LOOKMAN.

[**To LOLL, v. n.** 1. To be idle; to stand, sit, loiter about, or work, idly, S.

2. To stay at home in idleness, to hang about or sit dozing by the fire; in this sense it is applied to animals also, especially to dogs, Clydes., Perth., Aberd., Banffs.

3. To recline on each other; spoken of two persons, often of lovers, and in disapprobation, Gl. Banffs.

4. To evacuate, to excrete, West of S.]

LOLL, s. 1. An idle, or lazy, inactive, person, a sluggard, S.

Ere he could change th' uncanny lair,

And nae help to be gi'en him,

There tumbled a mischievous pair

O' mawten'd *lolls* aboon him.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 130.

This undoubtedly allied to the E. v. *to loll*, to lean idly, which Johns. oddly inclines to trace to the reproachful term *Lollard*. Serenius refers to Sw. *lull-a* as synon. with the E. v., rendering it by Lat. *inerti*, Su.-G. *lolla* signifies femina fatua; Fean. *lolti*, impolitus, Gr. Barb. *λολ-ος*, stolidus. Isl. *loll-a*, segniter agere; and *lollari*, ignavus, mentioning E. *Lollard* as a cognate term.

2. In the West of S. the term *loll* is applied to human excrement. A great *loll*, magna merda.

[**LOLLIN, LOLLAN, part. pr.** 1. Used also as a s. implying the act expressed in each of the senses of the v. above.

2. As an *adj.*, implying lazy, idle, indolent.

The v. *loll* in sense 2, and the *adj.* *lollin* have often the *pret. abso.* added,—for emphasis rather than explanation.

O. Du. *lollen*, to sit over the fire.]

To LOLL, v. n. To emit a wild sort of cry, as a strange cat does, Roxb., Berwicks.

"To *Loll*, to howl in the manner of a cat." Gl. Sibb.

V. **LOALLING.**

LOLLERDRY, s. The name given, for some ages before the Reformation, to what was deemed heresy.

The schip of faith, tempestuous wind and raine,

Dryvis in the see of *Lollerdry* that blawis.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 190, st. 4.

From *Lollard*, a name reproachfully given, in England, to any one who adhered to the doctrines of Wiclif. Some think that it was derived from Lat. *lolum*, cockle. To this origin, as Tyrwhitt has observed, Chaucer seems to allude.

He shal no gospel gloosin here no teche,
He woulde sowen som difficultes,
Or springen cockle in our clene corne.

Shipmann's Prol., v. 12922.

Others trace it to Tent. *lollaerd*, musician, a number of prayers, *loll-en*, musician, to sing, to hum, to mumble prayers. V. Kilian, vo. *Lollaerd*.

[Indeed, the name Lollar was used as a term of reproach before Wyclif's time: it was an O. Du. term, Latinised as *Lollarus*. Du Cange quotes Johannes Hoesemina, who, under the date 1309, says,—"Eodem anno quidam hypocritae gyrovagi, qui *Lollaridi* sive Deum landantes vocabantur, per Hannoniam et Brabantiam quasdam mulieres nobiles deceperunt;" i.e., "In this year certain vagabond hypocrites, called *Lollaridi*, or God praisers, deceived certain noblewomen in Hainault and Brabant." No doubt the term would be used in England in the same way. V. Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*]

LOME, LOOM, pron. *lume*, s. 1. An utensil or instrument of any kind, or for whatever use, S. *Loom*, Chesh. id.

Hees himself also with ful gud willis
For to be busy gan his feris pray:
With *lume* in hand fast wirkand like the laif.
Doug. Virgil, 159, 25.

Worklome is often applied to instruments used in labour; S. *workloom*.

All instrumentis of pleuch graith lmit and stait,
As cuttars, sokkys, and the sowmes grete,—
War thidder brocht, and tholis tempyr new,
The lust of all sic *worklomes* wer adow:
Thay dyd thame forge in swardis of mettall brycht,
For to defend thare countri and thare richt.
Doug. Virgil, 230, 31.

Thus it is used to denote a head-piece.

"'Ay, ay,' answered Lord Crawford; 'I can read your handwriting in that cleft morion—Some one take it from the lad, and give him a bonnet, which, with its steel lining, will keep his head better than that broken *loom*.'" Q. Durward, ii. 107.

2. A tub, or vessel of any kind, S.; as *brew-lumes*, the vessels used in brewing; *milk-lumes*, those employed in the dairy; often, in this sense, simply called *lumes*.

The tott'ring chairs on tither clink,—
The *looms*, they rattled i' the blink.

Piper of Peebles, p. 13.

A-S. *loma*, *ge-loma*, utensilia. Hence, as Lye observes, the word *Acirloom* is used by E. lawyers, in the sense of hereditary suppellex, i.e., S. the *epicleris* which one enjoys by *heritage*.

LOMON, s. A leg, Aberd.; pron. with a liquid sound, q. *lyomon*. V. **LEOMEN**.

Isl. *lumma*, magna et adunca manus.

It is singular, that the Gael. retains the same word with that in Isl., only with a slight change of the vowel: *Lona*, timbers laid under boats in order to launch them the more easily, Shaw.

LOMPNYT, part. pa. [Errat. for *Lounyt*, sheltered. V. **LOUN**.]

Barbour, when describing the conduct of Bruce, in dragging his ships across the narrow neck of land called the Tarbet, says—

Bot thaim worthy draw thair schippis thar;
And a myle was betwix the seys;
Bot that was *lompynt* all with treys.
The King his schippis thar gert draw.

The Bruce, xv. 276, MS.

Loned, Ed. 1620, p. 294. *Lounpynt*, Ed. 1758.

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Sibb. renders "*lompynt*, *lonit*, hedge-rowed."

[Jamieson suggested "*laid*," and in his note tried to make it good; but he evidently doubted both the word and his meaning of it. The Cambridge MS. has *lompyt*, and Herd's Ed. *loned*, which so far agrees and make the passage clear. V. Note, Skeat's Ed.]

Isl. *logn*, Sw. *lugn*, calm. V. under **LOUN**.]

LONACHIES, LONNACHS, s. pl. 1. Couch-grass, *Triticum repens*, Linn., S. B.

"Couch-grass, (here called *Lonachies*), in several varieties, is very apt to introduce itself into the generally free and gravelly soil of this county." Agr. Surv. Kincard., 376.

2. Used also to denote Couch-grass, as gathered into a heap on the fields, for being burnt; synon. with *Wrack*, Mearns.

As this is also called Dog's-grass, allied perhaps to Gael. *luan*, a dog, a grey-hound. We might conjecture that the latter part of the word had been formed from *acut*, poison, because eating of this plant makes dogs vomit.

LONE, s. An avenue, an entry to a place or village, S.

In this sense it nearly corresponds with E. *lane*, "a narrow way between hedges." In S., however, the *lane* is often broad. V. **LOAN**.

LONE, s.

He ladda that ladye so long by the lawe sides,
Under a *lone* they light lore by a felle.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 3.

Perhaps a place of shelter; Isl. *logn*, Su.-G. *lugn*, tranquillitas aeris. Or it may signify a secret place; Isl. *lawn*, occultatio, *lawn-bo*, furis occultas latebrae.

LONE, s. Provision for an army. V. **LOAN**.

* To **LONG**, v. n. This v. occurs in a sense in which I have not observed it in E.; to become weary.

"Galat. 6. chap. 9. vera. he speaks this matter more plainly. Let vs not wearie in doing good, and he addes to the promise, we shall reape the frute of our good deeds in our own tyme, if we *long* not, but go forward ay to the end." Rollock on 1 Thess., p. 297.

I have not met with this use of the v. except in Dan. *laeng-cr*; "to be weary, to be tired;" Wolff.

* **LONG**, adv. An elliptical form of expression occurs in Scottish writing, which I have not observed in E. This is *long to*, evidently for, "long to the time" referred to.

"All this talles vs in that great day what glorie and honour the faithfull ministers of Christ shall haue, for they shall shine as starras: byde a little while, it is not *long to*." Rollock on 1 Thess., p. 34.

To **LONGE**, v. n. To tell a fair tale, to make a flattering speech, Ayr.

C. B. *Lun-taw*, to fabricate.

LONGEIT, pret.

One aliene come frome beyond the se
—*Longeit* with me suppois that I be peur.

Colubine Sow, v. 527.

If this be the reading, it signifies tarried, sojourned; A-S. *long-ian*, taedera, or rather *leng-ian*, prolongare. But it may be read *lougeit*, lodged; Fr. *loger*, O. Fr. *louge*, barrique de planche, Roquesfort.

X

LONGIE, s. The Guillemot, Shetl.

"Colymbus Trillo, (Linn. Syst.) *Longie*, Longvie of Pontoppidan, (Nat. Hist., P. II. p. 82.) Guillemot, Fœdich Guillemot, Sea-Hen." Edmonstone's Zetl., II. 278.

Evidently a corr. of the Norw. name. In Norw. it is also called *Langisiz*. Penn. Zool., p. 410.

LONGUEVILLE, s. A species of pear, S.

"The *Longueville* is very generally spread over the northern part of Britain, where aged trees of it exist in the neighbourhood of ancient monasteries." Neill's *Horæ*, Edin. Encycl., p. 211.

Old Reid writes it *Longwell*.

"Dwarf pears on the quince; but no pear holds well on it that I have tried, save Red pear, Achans, and *Longwell*." Scots Gard'ner, p. 88.

LONKOR, s. "A hole built through dykes, to allow sheep to pass;" Gall. Encycl.

Most probably from C. B. *Lonik*, also *Lung*, the gullet. *Long*, from the same origin, signifies, "opening a passage;" Owen.

[LONNACH, s. 1. A long piece of anything, as of thread, twine, &c.; also a long story, either oral or written, Banffs.**2. An ugly or ragged piece of dress, ibid.]**

[To **LONNACH, v. n.** 1. With the preps. *aff*, *at*, *oot*, to unrol, to pay out, as thread, twine, rope, &c.; also, to unfold, to utter, as a story, news, &c., ibid.

2. With preps. *about*, *on*, *at*, to talk much, to repeat from memory, to argue, &c., ibid.]

[**LONNACHAN, LONNACHIN, part. pr.** Used also as a *s.* in each of the senses of the *v.*, ibid.]

LONY.

The land *long* was, and lie, with lyking and love. *Houlate*, l. 2.

Read *lon*, sheltered, as in MS.

LONYNG, s. 1. A narrow inclosed way, S.

I find the word *lonyng*, used in this sense, so early as the year 1446.

"Thai—gaf furth the marchie and meris betwix the said lands debatable, in maner as folowis, that is to say, A *lonyng* lyand throw the mur betwix twa ald stane dykes; begynnand at the merkate gate lyand to Aberdene, and extendand to the hicht of the hill at the south end of the dar [i. deer] dyke." Cartul. Aberd. Macfarlan's Transcript, p. 8. V. **LOAN**.

2. The privilege of having a common through which cattle pass to or return from the places of pasture, S.

"Also to appoint mannis and gleibis—with pasture, foggage, fowall, faill, devot, *lonyng*, frie ische and entrie." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 400.

To **LOO, v. a.** To love. V. **LUF, v.**

[**LOODER-HORN, s.** A large horn with which each fishing-boat is furnished, to be blown occasionally in foggy weather and

during the darkness of night, in order to ascertain the relative position of all the boats in the same track, Shetl.; Isl. *ludr*; Sn.-G. *luder, luur*; Da. *luur*, a trumpet, a hunter's horn.]

LOOF, s. The palm of the hand; pl. *looves*. V. **LUF, LUIF, s.**

LOOF-BANE, s. "The centre of the palm of the hand;" Gall. Encycl.

OUTSIDE OF THE LOOF; the "back of the hand; i.e., rejection and repulse;" Gl. Antiq.

LOOFT, LOOFIE, s. 1. A stroke on the palm of the hand, S. V. under **LUF, LUIF, s.**

2. A flat or plane stone, resembling the palm of the hand, Gall.

"*Loofie Channel stanes*. When curling first began, it was played by flat stones, or *loofies*; these are yet to be found in the old locha." Gall. Encycl.

LOOFIES, s. pl. "Plain mittens for the hands;" ib.

LOOGAN, s. A rogue, Loth.; synon. with *Loun*, q. v.

LOOKIN'-ON, part. pa. Waiting the exit of one, of whose recovery there is no hope; as, "How's John, ken ye?" "Deed, he's sae vera bad, they're just *lookin' on 'im*," Teviotd.

A.-S. *on-loc-tan*, intueri.

LOOKIN'-TO, s. A prospect, in regard to what is future, Roxb.; synon. *To-look, S.* As "a gude *lookin'-to*."

To **LOOL, v. n.** To sing in a dull and heavy manner, Etr. For.

This is nearly allied to the E. *v. to Lull*. V. the etymon of **LILT, v.**

LOOM, s. Mist, fog, Galloway.

"This word [*Lumming*] and *loom*, a mist or fog, are of kindred." Gall. Encycl. V. **LUMMING**. It has been conjectured, however, that the adj. may be allied to the E. sea-phrase, *to Loom*, to appear large at sea; or *Loom-gale*, a fresh gale.

LOOMY, adj. Misty, covered with mist, Galloway.

This, I suspect, is not a word of general use.

—Whiles glowering at the azure sky,
And *loomy* ocean's ure, &c.

Gall. Encycl., p. 333.

[**LOOM.** A sea-fowl (*Columbus septentrionalis*), Shetl.; Isl. *lomr*, Sw. and Dan. *lom*, id.]

LOOM, s. A utensil of any kind. V. **LOME**.

[**LOOMIN-BURSTIN.** Drying corn in a kettle, Gl. Shetl.]

[LOON, *s.* A fellow, a low or lazy person, Clydes.; in E. and N.E. counties, a boy, a lad.]

LOOP, *s.* 1. The channel of any running water, that is left dry, when the water has changed its course, Upp. Lanarks.

This term is of very ancient and general use as denoting the course of a stream; Isl. *laup*, Dan. *loben*; Teut. *loop*, *cursum*, *fium* *loopen*, *currere*, *fluere*; *loop* *der rivieren*, *alvum* *fluvii*, *fium* *per* *quam* *labitur* *fium*; Kilian.

2. Pl. *Loops*, the windings of a river or rivulet, Lanarks.; *synon.* *Links*, *Crooks*.

It seems to be used, in Galloway, in the same sense in the singular.

"He frequented the *loop* of a burn much; this was an out-of-the-way walk." Gall. Enc., vo. *Heron*.

[LOOPACK, *s.* A pigmy, a dwarf, Shetl.; Isl. *lubb*, a contemptible person.]

[LOOPACH, *s.* A spoon without a handle, a spoon with broken handle, *ibid.*; Su.-G. *lupa*, to cut short, to lop off.]

LOOPIE, *adj.* Crafty, deceitful, S. either q. one who holds a *loop* in his hand, when dealing with another; or as allied to Belg. *loop*, *id.*

"When I tauld him how this *loopy* lad, Allan Fairford, had served me, he said I might bring an action on the case." *Rodgers's*, iii. 204.

[LOOPIE, *s.* A small basket made of straw, Shetl.; Isl. *luper*, a basket.]

[LOOR, *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, Shetl. *lor*, Clydes.]

[To LOOR, *v. a.* To hulk or abate like wind, *ibid.*]

LOOR, *adv.* Rather. V. LEVER.

[LOOSHTRE, *s.* A heavy soft blow, Banffs.]

[To LOOSHTRE, *v. a.* To strike with a heavy soft blow, *ibid.*]

[LOOSHTRAN, *s.* A heavy beating, *ibid.*]

LOOSSIE, *adj.* Full of exfoliations of the cuticle of the skin; applied to it when it is covered with dandruff, Roxb., Peebles.

Evidently from *Loos*, although differently sounded.

[LOOSTER, *s.* A lazy, idle, lounging person, Clydes.

To LOOSTER, *v. a.* To idle about, to dawdle, *ibid.*; part. pr. *loostering*, *loostirin*, used also as a *s.*

LOOSTRIE, *adj.* Lazy, idle, indolent, *ibid.*

In Banff. *looster*, *s.*, implies *indolence*, as well as an indolent person; and *looster* means "to remain in a place in idleness." V. GR. under LLOOSTRE.]

LOOT, *pret.* Permitted; S., from the *v.* to *Let*; "Loot, did let;" Gl. Shirr. V. LUIT.

LOOTEN, *part. pa.* of the same *v.*

[To LOOT, *v. a.* and *n.* To bend, bow, stoop; to make obeisance. V. LOUT, LOWT.]

[LOOTIT, *pret.* Stooped, bent, saluted, made obeisance to. V. LOUT, LOWT.]

LOOTIN O', *i. e.*, of. Esteemed. *He'll be nae mair lootin o'*, he will not henceforth be held in estimation, Lanarks. V. LET, *v. n.* To reckon, &c.

LOOVES, *s. pl.* Palms of the hands. V. LUFE.

"The spirit o' mortal life—has been departed frae her carcase this stricken hour. The foul fiend has entered into the empty tabernacle, and is e'en working a' the wicked pranks whilk we now witness, sic as the spreading o' *looves*, and the rowing o' e'en, and these mair benedictions whilk pass wi' simple fowk for certain signs o' holiness." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1820, p. 512.

This refers to the strange superstition which prevails in some parts of S., although it assumes different forms. For, while it is here supposed that the devil may for a time be permitted to animate the corpse of one newly dead, others believe that the spirit of the departed may be recalled by the immoderate grief of the survivors. This is viewed, as not only causing great suffering to the departed, but as exposing the disobedient mourners to danger of bodily harm from the person recalled.

To LOPPER, *v. n.* 1. To coagulate, South of S. V. LAPPER.

[2. To ripple, to lap; to dash, to tip with foam.] *Lopperand*, part. pr., dashing, foaming.

The swelland sets figure of gold clere
Went slowand, but the *lopperand* wallis quhite
Was poundert ful of fomy froth mylk quhite.
Doug. Virgil, 267, 45, *lopperand*, MS.

V. LIPPER, *v.*

LOPPERIS, *s. pl.* The broken, foamy waves, when the sea is agitated by the wind. V. LIPPER, *v.*

LOPPER-GOWAN, *s.* The yellow *Ranunculus* which grows by the sides of streams, Clydes.

Whether this name has any relation to the plant being ever used as a substitute for rennet, I cannot say.

LOPPIN, LOPPEN, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Leaped, fled.

Sam to the erd *loppin* from the his touris of stone.
Doug. Virgil, 57, 53.

"Our longsome parliament was hastened to an adjournment, by the sudden and unexpected invasion of Kintyre, by Coll, Mr. Gillespie's son, who, with 2500 runagates from Ireland, are *loppen* over there."—Baillie's Lett., ii. 48.

i. e., Have fled thither, have gone hastily.

A.-S. *leop*, inallit, *pret.* of *leap-an*, *salire*. Sw. imperl. *lopp*, *pret.* *lupit*, *lupen*.

[**LOB**, *interj.* An exclamation of surprise; *lorie*, *lorie-me*, *lorie*, and *loek* are also used. V. **LOSH**.]

[**LORDINGIS**, *s. pl.* Sira, Barbour, i. 445.]

LORE, *part. pa.* Solitary, forlorn.

He lade that lady so long by the lave sides,
Under a lone they light love by a felle.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal, i. 2.

Mr. Fink. renders the term, probably in reference to this passage, *lon*. But here it would seem to signify, that they had separated from the rest of their company, Belg. *ver-lor-en*, to lose; as synon. with *lorn* used by later writers.

LORER, *s.* Laurel, or an arbour of laurel.

Under a lover he was light, that lady so small
Of box, and of barber, bigged ful bene.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal, i. 6.

Fr. *laurier*, a laurel; *lauriers*, a plot or grove of bay trees. V. Ho.

[**LORIE**, *interj.* Same as **LOB**, q. v.]

[**LORIMER**, **LORYMARE**, *s.* A saddler, bridlemaker, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 4174. O. Fr. *lorain*, a bit, Lat. *lorum*, a thong.]

LORN, **LORING**, *s.* The Crested Cormorant, the Shag, Shetl.

"*Pelecanus cristatus*, (Linn. syst.) *Lorn*, (Huid-laring of Pontoppidan) Crested Cormorant." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 250.

Lorn may be a corruption of the latter part of the Norw. name given by Pontoppidan.

[**LOBBACH**, *s.* 1. A disgusting mass of anything liquid or semi-liquid.

2. Ill-cooked food.

3. A long piece of thread, twine, cloth, &c., with the notion of filthiness and wet, Gl. Banffs.]

[**LOBYMARE**, *s.* A saddler. V. **LORIMER**.]

To **LOS**, **LOIS**, *v. a.* To unpack; applied to goods of merchandise.

"The conseruator sall not—admit onye coquet,—except the mercheandis, &c., euerie ane of thame, be-fair the *loising* of onie of thair gudis, mak faith—that he has no forbyddin gudis, &c. And gif thai *lo* onie gudis and gair cumand frome Scotlande befor the geving of the said aithe,—it salbe lesum to the conseruator to arrest the said schipe." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 137. V. **LOSS** and **LOVAN**.

LOSANE, *s.* A lozenge or rhomboidal figure.

"On the vther syde ane *losane* with ane thriessill on every nake in forme of a croce, with this circumscription, *Oppidum Edinburgi*." Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 48.

"Item, ane uther dyamout, ground oure with *loania*, emmamelit with the frair knott." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 68.

This is the same with the vulgar term *Lozen*, q. v.

[To **LOSANE**, **LOSEN**, *v. a.* To form lozenge figures in embroidery; *part. pa.* *losint*, *losin*.]

To **LOSE THE HEAD**. To suffer a diminution of strength, South of S.; a metaph. apparently borrowed from the vegetable world.

LOSE, **LOSS**, *s.* Praise, commendation, good name.

Sir Ywayne oft had al the *loss*,
Of him the word fulle wide gose,
Of thair dedes was grete renown.

Ywaine, *Ritson's R. M. R.*, i. 68.

—The lyon he bure, with loving and *loss*,
Of silver, seemly and sure.

Howlate, ii. 20.

It is used by R. Glouc. and Chaucer—

Hys *los* sprong so wyde of ys largesse
—To the verroost ende of the world,
That such man was nouri non.

R. Glouc., p. 181.

This, Mr. Tooke observes, is the past part. of the A.-S. v. *lūs-us*, celebrare. He views the northern word as also the origin of Lat. *laus*, praise. Divers. Purley, ii. p. 303. V. **LOIN**.

LOSEL, *s.* "Idle rascal, worthless wretch," Gl.

Away, away, thou thriftless loone,
I swear thou gettest no alma of mee;
For if we shold hang any *loos* here,
The first we wold begin with thee.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 136, 137.

It is apparently used in a softer sense, by a Scottish writer of the 17th century, as if equivalent to E. *lout* or *clown*. But perhaps he uses it improperly.

"If *Nicht*, or Knight, in our old Saxon English, be interpreted a servant, as James and S. Paul were, of God and Christ, how soon might the rude swaine, the country *loesel*, the clownish boor, the whistling plowman, the earthly drudge, find out a way for nobilitating his family, and gentlizing of himself, in observing the rules and orders belonging to the badge and profession of the gospel?" Annand's *Mysterium Platonicum*, p. 94.

"Tyrwhitt observes, that in the Promp. Parv. "*Loel*, or *Lorel*, or *Larden*, is rendered *Larco*;" Gl. vo. *Lorel*. It is perhaps allied to Teut. *loisig*, ignavus.

[**LOSENGEOUR**, *s.* A lying fellow, Barbour, iv. 108, Skeat's Ed.; Edin. MS. has *Losyngeour*, q. v.]

LOSH, *interj.* A corruption of the name *Lord*; sometimes used as an *interj.* expressive of surprise, wonder, or astonishment, and at other times uttered as an unwarrantable prayer for the divine keeping, S.

Loek man! hae mercy wi' your natch.

Burns, Epistle to a Taylor.

It assumes a variety of forms; as, *Lochie*, *Lochieme*, *Lochie-gochie*, *Lochie*, Aberd.

"St. Andrews.—Our citizens have long been celebrated for loyalty. Not content with the festivities of St. George, the 12th of August is also observed as the birth-day of our liege Sovereign. '*Loek*,' quoth a clown in the fair, as his astounded ears were saluted with the din of bells, 'wha ever heerd o' the like o' a man born twice in a'e year?' 'Whisht man,' quoth his companion, 'ilka man's no a king.'" Dundee Advertiser, Aug. 14, 1823.

LOSH-HIDE. Perhaps the skin of a lynx.

"*Loek* *hides* the piece—3 s." Rates, A. 1670.

Sax. *loose*, Germ. *luchs*, lynx, *lupus cervarius*.

LOSIN, *part. pa.* Lozenge-figured. "Ane new sark *losin* with blak werk;" *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 16.

[LOSINGERE, s. V. LOSYNGEOUR.]

To LOSS, v. a. To unload, applied to a ship. In the same sense it is now said to *liver*, S.

"All horsemen and footmen went furth down to *Leyth* to the *lossing* of the said bark, which incontinent was brought vp to the castell efter their *lossing*." *Bannatyne's Journal*, p. 147.

Belg. loss-en, to unload. *Geduswig lossen en laden*, to unload and load continually; Sewal. From the form of the word, it seems originally the same with that which signifies to *loose*. But in *Su.-G.*, *lass-a*, is to load, *lassen af*, and *af-lassa*, to unload, from *lass*, *vehes*, a load; *Isl. loss*, id. whence *loss-a*, *onerare*. I suspect, however, that the *Belg.* term is radically different.

LOSSING, s. The act of unloading. V. the *v.* In the passage quoted above, the *s.* also occurs.

—"Went furth—to the *lossing* of the said bark."

LOSS, s. Praise. V. **LOIS, LOSE.**

LOSSIE, adj. Applied to *braird*, or the first shooting of grain, fields of grain, pulse, &c. in which there are vacancies or empty spots; as, "A *lossie* braird;" "The corn-lan' is unco *lossie* the year;" *Clydes*.

LOSSINESS, s. The state of being *lossie*, *ibid.*

C. B. *loss-i*, to eject, to throw out, *Ulocasag*, having a throwing out; *Teut. los*, *loos*, *vacuus*, *inania*.

LOSYNGEOUR, LOSINGERE, s. 1. A lying flatterer, a deceiver.

For thar with thaim was a traitour,
A fals loundane, a *losyngour*,
Hosborne to name, maid the treason,
I wate not for quhat enchesoun.

Barbour, iv. 108, MS.

Chaucer uses *losengeour* in the same sense. *Fr. leung-er*, to flatter, to cozen, to deceive. *Ital. lusingare*, *Hisp. leongear*, a flatterer; *Alem. los*, guile, *losen*, crafty, *losonga*, guile. V. *Menage*. *Isl. lausingia folk*, liars, *lausingar ord*, a lie; A.-S. *leasunga*, whence E. *leasings*.

2. A sluggard, a loiterer.

I knew it was past four hours of day,
And thoct I wald na langare ly in May,
Les Phobus suld me *losingere* attaynt.

Doug. Virgil, 404, 11.

It seems used by Douglas rather improperly; as it can scarcely be viewed as a different word, allied to *Teut. leigh*, *leusigh*, piper, *ignavus*.

* **LOT, s.** A certain quantity of grain, generally the twenty-fifth part, given to a thrasher as his wages, S. A.

"Where the allowance to the thrasher was either a proportion of the produce, known by the name of *lot*, generally a twenty-fifth part, or when he was paid in money, as so much per boll, the temptation to do work in a slovenly manner was so great, that a quantity, perhaps double of what was required for seed, was lost." *Agr. Surv. Roxb.*, p. 75.

LOT-MAN, s. One who threshes for one boll in a certain number, as in twenty-five, S.

"There are several threshing machines here: but they seem, as yet, to save only a *lot-man*, as he is called, who threshes for so much the boll." *P. Danbog, Fife. Statist. Acc.*, iv. 234.

LOT, s.

—Lantern to *lufe*, of *ladels lamp* and *lot*. —
Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 202.

Lord Hailes views it as put for *laud*, praise. From the connexion, it seems rather to signify *light*; A.-S. *leoht*, *Alem. lecht*, *licht*. It may, however, be used in the former sense, from *Ital. lode*, praise.

To LOTCH, v. n. To jog; applied to the awkward motion of one who rides ungracefully, South of S.; *Hotch*, *synon.*

Flandr. luts-en, is given by Kilian as of the same signification with *luter-en*, which he renders, *vacillare*, to wag from side to side.

LOTCH, LOATCH, s. A corpulent and lazy person; as, a *muckle lotch*, *Lanarks*.

"*Loatch*, corpulent person." *Ayr. Gl. Surv.*, p. 692.

This seems nearly allied to E. *lout*, "a mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown;" *Johns*. O. *Teut. lotte*, homo agrestis, insulsus, bardus, stolidus. *Teut. luts-en*, signifies to loiter. *Su.-G. loctaker*, tardus.

LOTCH, adj. Lazy, *Ayrs*.

LOTCH, s. A handful or considerable quantity of something in a semi-liquid state; as, "a *lotch* of tar," *Ettr. For*.

LOTCH, s. A snare, a situation from which one cannot easily extricate one's self, S.

Near to his person then the rogues approach,
Thinking they had him fast within their *lotch*;
And then the bloodhounds put it to the vote,
To take alive or kill him on the spot.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 334.

Chauc. latsche, id., the same as *las*; *Teut. latsch*, *Ital. laccio*; supposed to be formed from *Lat. laqueus*.

LOTCH. V. BAKIN-LOTCH.

[LOUABIL, adj. V. under LOUE.]

LOUCH, s. (gutt.) 1. A cavity, a hollow place of any kind.

The Lord of Douglas thiddir yeld,
Quhen he wyst thai war ner cummand,
And [in] a *louch* on the ta hand
Has his archers enbuscht he,
And bad thaim hald thaim all priue,
Quhill that thai hard him rayes the cry.

Barbour, xvi. 336, MS.

2. A cavity containing water, a fountain.

And O thou haly fater *Tyberine*,—
Quhare euer thy *louch* or fontane may be found,
Quhare euer so thi spring is, in quhat ground,
O flude maist plesand, the sal I ouer alquhare
Hallow with honorabill offerandis euermore.

Doug. Virgil, 242, 23.

Germ. loch, apertura, cavitas rotunda, foramen. *Loch* is also explained *latibulum*, *spelunca*. *Wachter* views these as radically different, but without sufficient reason; *Alem. loh*, *fovea*, *Fohus habent loh*; The foxes have holes; *Tatian. ap. Schilter*. *Otfred* uses *luage* in the sense of *spelunca*; A.-S. *loh*, *barathrum*; *Isl. lyk*,

conavitae, Verel. *Louch*, as denoting a fountain, may be from the same root; as Franc. *lœ* signifie cristallin. At any rate, *Lye* seems mistaken in confounding this with *lock*, a lake. V. Jun. Etym.

LOUCHING, part. pr. Bowing down, louting.

Then sed thay, and scheid thay,
Bury ane from ane vlder,
Down louching and couching,
To se the sights of fadder.

Bur's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., li. 24.

Isl. lœk-a, signifies demittere. Thus *loeka hakan* is applied to a dog when hanging his tail.

Isl. lœt lœst; at *lœt-a*, pronus flo, procumbo, flecto me pronus; *lœtr*, pronus, *lotian*, cernuus; G. Andr. A.-S. *lœt-an*. To this origin undoubtedly ought we to trace E. *clouch*, which Dr. Johnson inconsiderately derives from Dan. *cløf*, stupid.

[LOUD AND STILL, adv. Under all circumstances, always, Barbour, iii. 745. V. Halliwell's Dict.]

To LOUE, LOVE, v. a. To praise. V. LOIF.

LOUABIL, adj. Commendable, praise-worthy.

Reduce ye now into your mynids likane
The worthy actis of your eldais bigane,
Thare louabil fame, and your awin renowne.

Doug. Virgil, 225, 22.

Fr. *louable*, id. V. LOIF, v.

LOUING, LOVING, s. Praise, commendation.

— Na *louingis* may do increis thy fame,
Nor an reproche dymynow thy gude name.

Doug. Virgil, 4, 21.

Louing, Barbour, id. A.-S. *lofing*, laudatio. V. LOIF.

[LOUIT, LOVIT, LOWIT, pret. Praised, Barbour, iv. 515.]

To LOUK, v. a. 1. To lock, to inclose, to embrace.

Luffris hagle only to lok in thare lace
Thare ladyis lufely, and *louk* but lett or releuis.

Doug. Virgil, 228, a. 36.

2. To surround, to encompass.

Amiddis ane rank tre lurkis a goldin beuch,—
That standis *loukit* about and adumbrate
With dirk chaddois of the thik wod schaw.

Doug. Virgil, 167, 44.

Moan-G. *lœt-an*, Sa.-G. *lœt-a*, A.-S. *be-lœt-an*, Belg. *lœtch-an*, claudere. V. LUCKEN.

LOUN, LOWN, LOWNE, LOWEN, adj. 1.

Calm, serene; expressive of the state of the air, S. This seems to be the primary sense.

— In the calm or *lowne* weddir is sene
Above the fudle hie, ane fare plane grone,
Ane standyng place, quhar skartis with thare bekkis,
Forgane the son gladly thaym prunyeis and bekis.

Doug. Virgil, 131, 43.

When th' air is calm, and still as dead and deaf,
And vnder heav'n quakes not an aspin leaf,—
And when the variant winds is still and *lowne*,
The cunning pyrot never can be knowne.

Hudson's Judith, p. 8.

Its growin loun; The wind begins to fall, S.

"*Lound*, calm and mild," Yorks. Dial. Gl. p. 107.
Westmorel. id. "Calm; out of the wind. North."
Gl. Grose.

2. Sheltered; denoting a situation screened from the blast, S. *lound*, Northumb.

The land *loun* was and lla, with lyking and love.

Houlate, l. 2, MS.

The fair forrest with levis, *loun* and lla,
The fowls song, and flouris ferly suet,
Is bot the warld, and his prosperite,
As fals plesandis myngit, with cair repleit.

Haurysons, Bannatyne Poems, p. 129.

"See ye not the well-affected people seeking the lee and *loun-side* of the house, and drawing to it with all their might?" M. Bruce's Lectures, p. 12.

Hence the substantive used, West of E. "*Lun*, under cover or shelter. Under the *lun* or *lewe* of a hedge." Grose. *Leves* is completely synon., being merely A.-S. *lœo*, *lœow*, umbraculum, apricitas; also, asylum, refugium; and corresponding to our LK, LIX, q. v. *Le* and *Leve* more nearly resemble the primitive word; while *Loun* and *Lun* are formed from the derivative; as will more fully appear from the etymological part of this article.

3. Unruffled; applied to water.

The streme bakwartis vpdowis soft and still;
Of sic wise meissand his wattr, that he
Ane standand stank semyt for to be,
Or than a smotht pule, or dub, *loun* and fare.

Doug. Virgil, 243, 3.

"Thir salmond, in the tyme of hernist, cumis vp throw the smal watteris, speciallie quhare the watter is maist schauld and *loun*, and spawnis with thair wamieis plet to vthir." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 11.

4. Calm, meek; applied metaph. to a man.

One who has been agitated with passion, or in the rage of a fever, is said to be *loun*, when his passion or delirium subsides, S.

Ye hae yoursell with yon snell maiden locked,
That winna thole with affeits to be joked;
And say, my lad, my counsel's ye be *loun*,
And tak a drink of sic as ye hae browne.

Ross's Helensburgh, p. 92.

When the wind falls, we say, *It lounden's*, or, *It's loundening*, S. B. V. LOUN, v.

5. To be *loun*, or *lounden*, also signifies to be still, or silent, "to speak little or none in the presence of one of whom we stand in awe." Rudd.

6. Used in relation to concealment, as when

any report, or calumny, is hushed, S. "Keep that *loun*," be silent about that matter, do not divulge it to any one, Dumfr.

"Sir Richard wi' the red hand, he had a fair off-spring o' his ain, and a' was *lound* and quiet till his head was laid in the ground. But then—down came this Malcolm, the love-begot, wi' a string o' lang-legged Highlanders at his heels, that's aye ready for ony body's mischief, and he threeps the castle and lands are his ain as his mother's eldest son, an' turns a' the Wardours out to the hill." Antiquary, ii. 242.

I have some hesitation, however, whether the word, as used in this sense, be not radically different. It has great appearance of affinity to Su.-G. *loen-a*, occultare, which, Ihre informs us, anciently was written *klœn-a*, synon. with *laegga* a *loen*, also signifying to conceal. This must be a very old word, as Ulphilas uses *analaugn* in the sense of hidden, and *galaugrjan*, to hide.

7. Metaph. applied to tranquillity of state, habits, or mode of life.

"'But do you think your brother will like Nether-plains? It will be our *loun* for him.' 'The *louner* the better for one who has led his life.'" M. Lyndsay, p. 270.

Isl. *loun*, Sa.-G. *loun*, tranquillitas aeris. *Loun* denotes serenity, both of air and of water. *Tha var loun vedur, loun sidar*; Erat tranquillitas aeris, tranquillum mare, Olaf Lex. Run. Or, as we would express it, including both the first and the third sense given above; "There was loun weddir, and a loun sea."

Sa.-G. *loun* is also used metaph. as applied to the mind. *Hog loun*, tranquillitas animi. Spengelius derives the term from *lun*, quietness, peace, to which *styr*, battle, contention, is opposed; *lhre*, from *laeggy-a*, powers, as the wind is said to be *laid*. *Og vinder laegdes, og thar var loun mykis*; Ventus subcedit, et tranquillitas magna facta est. Bibl. Isl. Mark. iv. 39.

Besides Sa.-G. *loun*, Sibb. mentions Isl. *lundr*, sylvia, which has no connexion; and Moes.-G. *analaun*, occultum. But the most natural deduction is from Isl. *loun-ar*, aer calescit, et fit blandus, the air becomes warm and mild; *loun-ar*, id., *hlyende*, calor æthereus; from *loun*, to grow warm. *Loun* has thus a common origin with *lun*, tepid, q. v. Although Belg. *loun*, tepid, is written differently from *loun*, sheltered from the wind, they seem originally the same. *Loun-on* is evidently allied to *loun*; *Het begint te lounen*, the wind begins to cease; hence *lounet*, a shelter, a warm place.

L4, *lun*, sheltered, and *l4*, shelter, are evidently from the same root. Hence, as appears from the preceding quotations, *loun* and *lun* seems to have been a common phrase, in which the same idea was expressed, according to a common pleonasm, by synon. terms.

I shall only add, that although *lunden*, mentioned under sense 4 as applied to the wind, when it falls, and also as signifying to be still, to speak little, might be viewed as allied to Belg. *lunet*, it seems preferable to consider it as radically different. Isl. *lunod* is used in a sense nearly correspondent. Its original signification is, voice, sound. But, like some Heb. words, it also admits a sense directly contrary, denoting silence. *Bidda lunde*, to demand silence, *lunodr*, silent, *tala i lundr*, to speak with a low voice, *lunodr*, multum tacere; G. Andr. Sa.-G. *lun*, silence; *lyrkolund*, the silence of the temple. V. *lun*, *lhre*.

To LOUN, LOWN, v. a. To calm, to make tranquil.

The wyndis eik thare blastis *lounit* sone,
The sey calmyt his fudis plane abone.

Doug. Virgil, 317, 7.

—The dow affrayit dois se
Furth of her holl, and richt dern wynnyng wane,
Quhare his suet nest is holkit in the stane,
So fairly in the fildis furth scho spryngis,
Qahill of hyr fard the hous rigging ringis,
And some eftir escherand the *lounyt* are
Down from the licht discendis soft and fare.

Doug. Virgil, 134, 41.

To LOUN, LOWN, v. n. To turn calm, S.

"Blow the wind ne'er so fast, it will *loun* at the last;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 63.

To SPEAK LOWNE. To speak with a low voice, as in a whisper, Galloway.

I rede ye speak *loun*, lest Kinner should hear ye;
Come min ye, come cross ye, an' Gude be near ye.

Remains of Nithdale Song, p. 60.

"'Do not mention his name,' said the widow, pressing his lips with her fingers, 'I see you have his secret

and his password, and I'll be free with you. But—
speak *loun* and low.—I trust ye seek him not to his hart.'" Tales of my Landlord, iv. 278.

LOUN, LOWN, s. 1. Tranquillity of the air, S.

2. Tranquillity in a moral sense, S.

"'But the *loun* of that time was as a hot day in winter.'" R. Gilhaise, iii. 63.

3. A shelter; as, "the *loun* o' the dike," S.

LOUN, adj. Quiet, tranquil. V. LOUN, LOWN.

LOUNLIE, LOWNLY, adv. 1. In a sheltered state, screened from the wind; as, "We'll stand braw and *lounly* ahint the wa'," S.

2. Under protection, used in a moral sense, S.

His todlan wee anes, risan fair,
Hecht ilka joy that's gude,
Nurs't *lounly* up aneath his care,
On solid kintra food.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 56.

3. Softly, or with a low voice, S.

"'But scho skyril to knuife *lounly* or siocariye on thilke sauchning.'" Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.

LOUN, LOUNE, LOWN, LOON, s. 1. A boy, S.

Then rins thou down the gate, with gild of boys,
And all the town-tykes hingand at thy heels;
Of lads and *louns* ther rises sic a noyse,
Quhyle wenchis rin away with cards and quheils.

Dunbar, Evergreen, li. 59, st. 23.

And Dundee gray, this mony a day,
Is lichtlyt baith be lad and *loun*.

Evergreen, l. 176.

"The usual figure of a Sky-boy, is a *loun* with bare legs and feet, a dirty kilt, ragged coat and waistcoat, a bare head, and a stick in his hand." Boswell's Journ., p. 284.

2. One in a low or menial station, an adherent to a superior, South S.

"'I'll be his second,' said Simon of Hackburn, 'and take up ony twa o' ye, gentle or semple, laird or *loon*, it's a' ane to Simon.'" Tales of my Landlord, i. 239.

An O. E. writer gives an erroneous orthography.

"'Another and not the meanest matter was, their armour among them so little differing, and their apparel so base and beggerly, wherein the Lurdein was in a manner all one with the Lorde, and the *Lounde* with the Larde: all clad a lyke in iackes couer'd with whyte leather, doublettes of the same or of fustian, and most commonly al white hosen.'" Patten's Expedition D. of Somerset, p. 69.

"'A Larde with them (I take it) is as a Squyer wyth va. A *Lound* is a name of reproch, as a villain, or suche lyke.'" Ibid. Marg. This relates to the fatal battle of Pinky.

It is not improbable that this word originally denoted a servant, as allied to Isl. *lounne*, *loun*, servus. Hence *lionatey*, quod est servile, G. Andr.; *lionar*, legati, Verel. There is a considerable analogy. For *loun*, S. is often used to denote a boy hired either occasionally, or for a term, for the purpose of running of errands, or doing work that requires little exertion. In a village, he who holds the plough is often called the *lad*, and the boy who acts as *herd*, or drives the horses, the *loun*. In like manner, *lad*, a youth, is derived from Isl. *lydde*, servus, Seren.

3. A rogue, a worthless fellow, S.

Quod I, *Loun*, thou lye.
Doug. Virg., 239, a. 24.
Loun, lye Mahoun, be boun me till obey.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 50, st. 24.

"Sundry honest men's houses in Aberdeen were robbed and spoiled, and the people grievously oppressed by *louns* and limmers that came here at this time, and were blythe to be quit of them," &c. Spalding's *Troubles*, i. 142.

It is sometimes applied to a woman, and

4. Used as equivalent to whore.

I hae nae houses, I hae nae land,
 I hae nae gowd or fee, Sir;
 I am o'er low to be your bride,
 Your *loun* I'll never be, Sir.

Herd's Coll., ii. 7.

The phrase *loun-gywn* is very common for a worthless woman, S. B. Hence a female, who has lost her chastity, is said to have *played the loun*, S.

Then out and speke him bauld Arthur,
 And laugh'd right loud and his—

"I trow some may ha' *plaid the loun*,
 "And sed her sin countrie."

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 75.

Loun is used by Shakespeare for a rascal.

Sibb. refers to Teut. *loen*, homo stupidus, bardus, insensilis; A.-S. *lun*, egens: Lye, to Ir. *lun*, slothful, sluggish, (Jun. Etym.) which is evidently the same with the Teut. word. Lye mistakes the sense of it as used in S.; viewing it as agreeing in signification with the Teut. and Ir. terms. If originally the same with these, it has undergone a very considerable change in its meaning. Mr. Tooke gives *loun* as the part. pa. of the v. *to lous*, to make low. Divers. Purley, ii. 344. What, if it be rather allied to Moe.-G. *leggand*, A.-S. *lascend*, traditor, proditor, a traitor. Alem. *loug-en*, signifies to lie; hence *loun-a*, a falsehood, *loun-feld*, campus mendacii, *luggenwaggon*, false propheta, pseudopropheta. Could we view *loogan*, Loth., synon. with *loun*, as giving the old pronunciation, it might with great probability be traced to A.-S. *loog-an*, mentiri, as being the part. *leggand*, mentions, q. a lying person, a liar. (V. *Loun*, 2.)

[It was certainly in this sense that the term was used by the poet, when he wrote—

In days when our King Robert rang
 His trows they coot but ha't-a-crown;
 He said they were a greet o'er dear,
 And ca'd the taylor thief an' *loun*.

Scottish Songs, *Herd's Coll.*, ii. 103.]

LOUNFOW, *adj.* Rascally, S., from *loun* and *full*.

[LOUN-ILL, s. Pretended sickness, to escape working.]

LOUN-LIKE, *adj.* 1. Having the appearance of a *loun*, or villain, S., *louner-like* compar.

I'll put no water on my hands,
 As little on my face;
 For still the *louner-like* I am,
 The more my trade I'll grace.

Ross's Helenore, Song, p. 141.

2. Shabby, threadbare; applied to dress, S.

LOUNRIE, LOONRY, s. Villany.

Thou—for thy *lounrie* mony a leisch has fyld
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 63, st. 7.

"Again when thou art so fixt on the things of this world, yea even in thy lawful exercise (for in thy luxury thou cannot have an eye to God) that thou

cannot get a pease of thy hart to God, it may be that thou have a carnall and false joy; but true joy and comfort hast thou not." Rollock on 2 Theas., p. 114.

LOUN'S PIECE, LOON'S PIECE. The uppermost slice of a loaf of bread, S.

In Su.-G. this is called *stalk*. There is at a loss to know, whether it be from *stalk*, crusta, because it has more of the crust than those slices that are under it. Singulare est, says this learned writer, quod vulgo *stalk* appellent primum secti panis frustrum. He would have reckoned it still more singular, had he known that the S. phrase, *loun's piece*, is perfectly consonant. It would also have determined him to reject *stalk*, crusta, as the origin. He has properly given this word under *stalk*, as the root, which primarily signifies a servant; and in a secondary sense a deceitful man, a rascal, (nebulo) a *loun*. Now this Su.-G. term primarily denoting a servant, and being thus allied to S. *loun*, as signifying a hired boy; the uppermost slice must, according to analogy have been denominated *stalk*, as being the *loun's piece*, or that appropriated to the servant, perhaps because harder than the lower slices. This coincidence is very remarkable in a circumstance so trivial; and exhibits one of those minute lines of national affinity, that frequently carry more conviction to the mind than what may be reckoned more direct evidence. Dan. *stalk*, id. "the kissing-crust, the first slice, crust or out of a loaf;" Wolff.

If we could suppose that *loun* had been used by our ancestors to denote a servant in general, we might carry the analogy a little farther. We might view this as the primary sense, and *rogue*, *scoundrel*, as the secondary. For this process may be remarked, in different languages, with respect to several terms originally signifying service. This has been already seen with respect to Su.-G. *stalk*. In like manner, E. *knave*, which primarily means a boy, secondarily a servant, has been used to denote a rascal. Wachter views Germ. *dieb*, Su.-G. *thief*, a thief, as an oblique sense of Moe.-G. *thiue*, a servant; as Lat. *fur*, a thief, was originally equivalent to *servus*. Both Ihre and Wachter ascribe this transition, in the sense of these terms, to the depraved morals of servants. Cui significationi haud dubie procacia servorum ingenia occasionem dederunt; Ihre, vo. *Stalk*.

This, however, may have been occasionally, or partly, owing to the pride of masters. Of this, I apprehend, we have a proof in the E. word *villain*, which, originally denoting one who was transferable with the soil, came gradually to signify "a worthless wretch," from the contempt entertained for a bondman. Perhaps *varlet*, which formerly conveyed no other idea than that of one in a state of servitude, may be viewed as a similar example.

To LOUNDER, v. a. To beat with severe strokes; S.

The hollin scouples, that were see small,
 His back they *loundert*, mall for mall.

Jameson's Popul. Ball., ii. 238.

V. LOUNDER.

LOUNDER, s. A severe stroke or blow, S.

He hit her twa'r three routs indeid,
 And bad her pass swith from his stead;
 "If thou bide here, I'll be thy dead;"

With that gave her a *lounder*,
 While mouth and nose rusht out of blood;
 She staggard also where she stood.

Watson's Coll., i. 43.

—Then, to escape the cudgel, ran;
 But was not miss'd by the Goodman,
 Wha lent him on his neck a *lounder*,
 That gart him o'er the threshold founder.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 530.

[LOUNDERIN, LOUNDERING, *adj.* Severe, heavy, stunning, Clydes., Loth.]

Instead then of lang days of sweet delysts,
As day be dumb, and a' the neist he'll flyte:
And may be, in his barlithood, ne'er stick
To lend his loving wife a *lounderin* lick.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 79.

LOUNDERING, LOUNDERIN', *s.* A drubbing or beating, S.

—"Her daughter had never seen Jock Porteous, alive or dead, since he had gi'en her a *lounderin* wi' his cane, the niger that he was, for driving a dead cat at the provost's wig on the Elector of Hanover's birthday." Heart M. Loth., ii. 148.

"Weel, here we're met again, lads, for some braw wark;—mair chappin and *loundrin'*, I houp, ere we gang down to the coast." Tennant's Card, Beaton, p. 183.

LOUNDIT, *part. pa.* Beaten; [a contr. for *loundert*, *lounderit*.]

That cuddy rung the Drumfrie fall
May him restrain againe this Yull,
All *loundit* into yellow and reid,
That lads may bait him lyk a bull.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 108.

To LOUP, *v. n.* 1. To leap, to spring, S. *lope*, A. Bor. Pret. *lup*; also, *loppin*, q. v.

"As good hads the stirrup as he that *loups* on;" S. Prov. Ferguson, p. 7.

"He stumbles at a strae, and *loups* o'er a brae;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 19.

"Every one *loups* o'er the dike, where it is laigest;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 97.

"He that looks not ere he *loup*, will fall ere he wit;" S. Prov. Kelly, 97. 147.

Then Lowrie as ane lyoun *lap*,
And some ane flane culd felder;
He hecht to pers him at the pap,
Thairon to wad ane weddir.

Chr. Kirk, st. 12. *Chron. S. P.*, ii. 362.

He *lap* quhill he lay on his landis.

Ibid., st. 5.

It is also used in a kind of active sense, S.

O Baby, haste the window *loup*,
I'll keep you in my arm;
My merry men a' are at the yett,
To rescue you frae harm.

Jameson's Popul. Ball., ii. 141.

This *v.* retains the character of the other Northern dialects, more than of A.-S. *leap-an*, id. Moes.-G. *leap-en*, saltare, Germ. *laufen*, id. Su.-G. *leap-a*, Belg. *leap-en*, currere.

2. To run, to move with celerity.

"But it's just the laird's command, and the loun man *leap*: and the never another law has they but the length o' their dirk." Rob Roy, ii. 274.

"It is said that the natives *lap* to arms, about 20,000 men." Spalding, i. 331.

It still bears this sense, S. B.

—This made my lad at length to *loup*,
And take his heels.

Forbes's Dominie Deposed, p. 27.

3. To burst open. *Luppen*, *loppin*, burst open, S.

Of any piece of dress that is too tight, if it burst, start open, or rend, it is said that it has *luppen*, S. A.

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4. To give way; applied to frost, S.

The frost's loppin, a phrase used to signify that the frost, which prevailed during night, has given way about sunrise; which is generally a presage of rain before evening, S.

5. Applied to a sore when the skin breaks, or to the face when swelling through heat, drink, passion, &c. S.

In a sense nearly similar, it is said of one who has over-heated himself by violent exertion, *his face is like to loup*; i.e., it appears as if the blood would burst through the skin, S.

6. Used in the same sense with Su.-G. *leap-a*. De canibus, ubi discursitant veneri operam daturi; hence *loepak*, catulien; Ihre, Germ. *lauff-en*, Teut. *leap-en*, catulire, in venerem currere. Lyndsay, Chron. S. P., ii. 164. Warkia, 1592, p. 268.

7. To change masters, to pass from one possessor to another; applied to property.

For why tobacco makes no trouble,—
Except it gar men blear and bubble,
And merchants whiles winn maikle gear
Yea sometimes it will make a steir,
Gar swaggerers swear and fill the stoup.
Quoth Conscience, since it came here,
It has gar sindrie lairdships *leap*.

Many's Truth's Travels, Pennecuik's P., p. 111.

8. To LOUP about. To run hither and thither.

—"James Grant—presently bends an hagbutt, and shoots him through both the thighs, and to the ground falls he; his [Macgregor's] men leaves the pursuit, and *loups about* to lift him up again; but as they are at this work, the said James Grant, with the other two, *leap* frae the house and flee, leaving his wife behind him." Spalding's Troubles, i. 31.

9. [To LOUP *aff*. (1. To dismount; as, "Afore the beast stoppit he *loupit aff*, an' held out a letter to me," Clydes.

2. To break off suddenly in a statement or story, to ramble; as, "He ne'er finishes his story, but *loups aff* to some other palaver," *ibid.*)]

10. To LOUP back. Suddenly to refuse to stand to a bargain, Clydes.

11. To LOUP down. Suddenly to refuse to give so much for a commodity as was at first offered, ib.

12. To LOUP home. To escape to one's own country; apparently implying the idea of expedition, q. to "run home."

"The king of Scotland said to thame, if they came againe in sick forme to perturb his coastis, that it might be they would not be so weill intertained, nor *leap home* so dry schod." Pitcottie's Cron., p. 245. Explained Ed. 1723, so as greatly to enfeeble the language,—"nor escape so well in time coming."

The Sw. phrase *Han lopp in i huset*, "he ran into the house," nearly resembles this.

Y

13. To LOUP *in*. To make a sudden change from one side or party to another.

"Scotforth—forgetting his great oath before God, his duty towards his prince, and this nobleman his majesty's general, he *lap* in to the other side." Spalding, ii. 296.

14. To LOUP *on*. (1. To mount on horseback, S.

"The marquis—*loups on* in Aberdeen. He *lap on*—about 60 horse with him." Spalding, i. 107.

The prep. is sometimes inverted. "At his *enlouping* the earl of Argyll—had some private speeches with him." *Ibid.*, ii. 91.

2. To mount, equip, make ready.

"Pitcairne *loups on* about 30 horse in jack and spear, (hearing of Frendraught's being in the Bog),—and came to the marquis, who before his coming had discreetly directed Frendraught to confer with his lady." Spalding, i. 8.)

15. To LOUP *out*. To run (or spring) out of doors.

When gentle-women are convoy'd,
He soon *loups out* to bear their train.

Many's Truth's Travels, Pennycuik's Poems, p. 104.

16. Like to LOUP *out*. To be like to *loup out* o' one's skin, a phrase used to express a transport of joy or passion, S.

There is a similar one in Su.-G., with this difference, that it seems far more feeble, the comparison being borrowed from creeping, *Krypa* *ur skinnæ*, literally, "to creep out of the skin." *Dicitur de iis, qui præ gaudio luxuriante sui quasi impotentes sunt*; *Ihre*, vo. *Krypa*.

17. To LOUP *up*. Suddenly to demand more for a commodity than was at first asked, Clydes.

To LOUP, *v. a.* 1. To burst, to cause to snap.

Our katie dow do nought now but wipe aye her een,
Her heart's like to *loup* the gowd lace o' her gown.

Lament L. Maxwell, Jacobs's Relics, ii. 35.

- [3. To overleap, to overcome, to burst through; as, to *loup* a *wal*, to leap over a wall; to *loup* a *stank*, to escape a difficulty, to avoid a loss; to *loup* the *tether*, to burst bounds, to break loose from restraint, to ramble, S.]

- LOUP, LOUPE, *s.* 1. A leap, a jump, a spring, S.

The King with that blenkit him by,
And saw the twosome sturdely
Agane his man gret melle ma.
With that he left his awin twa,
And till thaim that fancht with his man
A *loup* rycht lychtly maid he than;
And smake the hed off [of] the tane.

Barbour, vi. 638, MS.

"At the sound of these words, Winterton gave a *loup*, as if he had tramped on something no canny, syne a whirling sort of triumphant whistle, and then a shout, crying, 'Ha, ha! tod lowrie! hae I yirded ye at last!'" *E. Gilhaize*, i. 159.

2. A small cataract, which fishes attempt to leap over; generally a *salmon-loup*, West of S.

"Be it alwayes understand, that this present Act, nor nathing therein conteined, sall be prejudiciall to his Hienes subjects, being dewlie infet and in possession of halding of craves, lines or *loupes* within fresche waters." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1581, c. 111.

Lines seems used for *lines*, as equivalent to *loupes*.

The word is still used in this sense.

"The Endrick—then turns due W., rushing over the *Loup of Fintry*, and inclosing part of the parish within 3 sides of a square."

"—The only curiosity which is universally remarked in this parish, is the above mentioned *Loup of Fintry*; a cataract of 91 feet high, over which the Endrick pours its whole stream." *P. Fintry, Stirlings. Statist. Acc.*, xi. 381.

Leap occurs in the same sense; but I suspect, that it is the common word Anglified.

"Still farther up the burn, agreeable to the description in the dialogue of the second scene [of the *Gentle Shepherd*], the hollow beyond Mary's Bower, where the Esk divides it in the middle, and forms a linn or *leap*, is named the How Burn." *P. Pennycook, Loth. Append. Statist. Acc.*, xvii. 611.

It occurs in a sense, although different, yet nearly allied, in other Northern languages; *Isl. laup-ur*, *alveus*, *calathus*, *Su.-G. lop, wainlop*, the channel of a river; *Teut. loop der rivieren*, *id.* These terms, denoting the channel or course of a river, are from *Su.-G. loop-a*, &c., as signifying *currere*, to run. Our word is from the same *v.* in the sense of *sallare*, to leap or spring.

3. A place where a river becomes so contracted that a person may leap over it, Lanarks.

Thus there is a *loup* in Clyde about half a mile above the Stonebyres Linn.

- LOVER'S LOUP. 1. The leap which a despairing lover is said to take, when he means to terminate his griefs at once, S.

2. A name given to several places in Scotland; either from their appearance, or from some traditional legend concerning the fate of individuals.

Yonder the lads and lasses groupe,
To see the luckless *Lover's loup*.

Mayne's Silver Gun, p. 60.

"The name of the *lover's loup*, or leap, is frequently given to rocky precipices," *N. ibid.*, p. 134.

- LOUP-THE-BULLOCKS, *s.* The game in E. called *Leap-Frog*, Galloway.

"*Loup-the-Bullocks*.—Young men go out to a green meadow, and,—on all fours, plant themselves in a row about two yards distant from each other. Then he who is stationed farthest back in the *bullock rank* starts up, and leaps over the other *bullocks* before him, by laying his hands on each of their backs; and, when he gets over the last, leans himself down as before, whilst all the others, in rotation, follow his example; then he starts and leaps again," &c. *Gall. Encycl.*

- LOUP-THE-DYKE, *adj.* Giddy, unsettled, runaway, Ayrs.

"I'll—make you sensible that I can bring mysell round with a wet finger, now I have my finger and my thumb on this *loup-the-dyke* loon, the lad Fairford." *Redgauntlet*, iii. 295.

"She jealousizes that your affections are set on a *loup-the-dyke* Jenny Cameron like Nell Frizel." *The Kn-tail*, ii. 276.

LOUP-THE-TETHER, *adj.* Breaking loose from restraint, rambling; nearly synon. with *Land-louping*, South of S.

"Think of his having left my cause in the dead-throw, and aspering off into Cumberland here, after a wild *loup-the-tether* lad they ca' Darnie Latimer." *Redgauntlet*, iii. 307.

LOUPEN-STECK, *s.* 1. Literally a broken stitch in a stocking, S.

2. Metaph., any thing wrong. Hence,

3. *To tak up a loup-en-steek*, to remedy an evil, Ayr.

—"I hae nothing to say, but to help to *tak up the loup-en-steek* in your stocking wi' as much brevity as is consistent wi' perspicuity." *The Entail*, iii. 27.

LOUPER, LAND-LOUPER, *q. v.* One who *flees the country*, a vagabond.

In most of the Northern languages, this is the primary sense. *Ihre* gives *currere* as the most ancient sense of Su.-G. *leopa*. It seems to be that also of Teut. *loop-en*; as well as of Alem. *looph-en*. Germ. *lauff-en*, Ital. *leip-a*, Dan. *leib-er*, to run. Su.-G. *lepp*, *cursus*, *leppare*, *cursor*.

[**LOUPIN, LOUPING**, *part. pr.* 1. Swelling, bursting, through heat, drink, passion, &c., S.

2. *Loupin an' leevin*, fresh, newly caught, as applied to fish; also, hale and hearty, strong and well, in health and spirits, as applied to persons, S. Clydes., Loth.]

LOUPIN AGUE, LOUPING AGUE, *s.* A disease resembling St. Vitus's dance, Ang.

"A singular kind of distemper, called the *louping ague*, has sometimes made its appearance in this parish. The patients, when seized, have all the appearances of madness; their bodies are variously distorted; they run, when they find an opportunity, with amazing swiftness, and over dangerous passes; and when confined to the house, they jump, and climb in an astonishing manner, till their strength be exhausted. Cold bathing is found to be the most effectual remedy." P. Craig, *Forfara. Statist. Acc.*, ii. 496.

"There is a distemper, called by the country people the *leaping ague*, and by physicians, *St. Vitus's dance*, which has prevailed occasionally for upwards of 60 years in these parishes, and some of the neighbouring ones. The patient first complains of a pain in the head, and lower part of the back; to this succeed convulsive fits, or fits of dancing at certain periods. This disease seems to be hereditary in some families. When the fit of dancing, leaping, or running, seizes the patient, nothing tends more to abate the violence of the disease, than the allowing him free scope to exercise himself in this manner till nature be exhausted." P. Lethnot, *Forfara. Ibid.*, iv. 5.

Louping ague must be an error of the press; as *loup-ing* is the term invariably used.

LOUPIN-ILL, LOUPING-ILL, *s.* A disease of sheep, which causes them to spring up and down when moving forward; by some, supposed to proceed from a stoppage in the circulation, by others, ascribed to some defect in the head, Teviotd.

"There is a considerable loss of lambs by what is called the *louping ill*, which is an affection of a paralytic nature, sometimes lingering, sometimes so speedy, that they are often dead before the disease is suspected." *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot.*, iii. 352.

"Though he helped Lambride's cow weel out of the moor-ill, yet the *louping-ill's* been airier among his sheep than ony season before." *Tales Landl.*, i. 200.

LOUPIN-ON-STANE, *s.* A stone, or several stones raised one above another, like a flight of steps, for assisting one to get on horse-back, S. Hence, metaph. *To cum aff at the loupin-on-stane*, S. to leave off any business in the same state as when it was begun; also to terminate a dispute, without the slightest change of mind in either party.

"He—called forth from the Golden Candlestick, followed by the paritisanal figure we have described, after he had, at the expense of some time and difficulty, and by the assistance of a *loupin-on-stane*, or structure of masonry erected for the traveller's convenience, in front of the house, elevated his person to the back of a long-backed, raw-boned, thin-gutted phantom of a broken-down blood-horse, on which Waverley's portmanteau was deposited." *Waverley*, ii. 113.

"On each side of the door stood benches of stone, which—served as *loupin-on-stanes*." *Blackw. Mag.*, Nov. 1820, p. 148.

LOUPIN, LOUPING, *s.* The act of leaping, S.

"Saltus.—*louping*." *Despaut. Gram.*, C. 8, h.

This term was also used in O. E. "*Loupinge*, or skyppinge. Saltus." *Prompt. Parv.*

LOUEGARTHE, *s.* The gantlope or gantlet.

"Other slight punishments we enjoinye for slight faults, put in execution by their comerades; as the *Louegarthe*, when a souldier is stripped naked above the waste, and is made to runne a furlong betwixt two hundred souldiers, ranged alike opposite to others, leaving a space in the midst for the souldier to runne through, where his comerades whip him with small rods, ordained and out for the purpose by the *Gavilleger*; and all to keepe good order and discipline." *Monro's Exped.*, P. I., p. 45.

Apparently from Su.-G. *loop-a*, *currere*, and *gaard*, *sepimentum*; *q.* to run through the hedge made by the soldiers. The Sw. name for this punishment is *Gatu-lopp*, which *Ihre* derives from terms of the same signification. For in explaining *Gata*, *platea*, he gives this as one sense: *Notat ordinem hominum duplicatum, qui relicto in medio spatio sepiis in modum consistent. Gallicè haye. Est hinc quod gatu-lopp dicamus, ubi ad verbera damnati per similem sepeam viventem et virgis armatam cursitant.*

LOUP-HUNTING, *s.* *Hae ye been a loup-hunting?* a phrase commonly used, by way of query, S. B. It is addressed to one who has been abroad very early in the morning, and contains an evident allusion to the hunting of the wolf in former times. *Fr. loup*, a wolf.

At the Loup-hunts, is a phrase used in Aberdeenshire, intimating that one goes out as if a-hunting, but in fact on some idle errand.

[LOUPER-DOG, *s.* The porpoise, Banffs.]

LOUR, *s.*

—A japer, a juglour;

A lass that lads bot for *lour*.—

Collybie Scot., F. L., v. 81.

"A lass who pretends love merely as a *lure*."

[To LOUR, LOURE, *v. n.* To gloom, glunsh, look discontented, Clydes. *Louran, lourand*, part. pr. used also as an *adj.*, discontented, *ibid.*]

LOURD, LOURDE, *adj.* 1. Dull, lumpish, disagreeable; Fr. *id.*

"The first vial is poured on the earth.—It must be taken, as the order of arising degrees in comparison requireth, for the first and lightest degree of judgment, as the earth is the lowest and *lowdest* of elements." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 150.

2. Gross, stupid, sottish; applied to the mind.

"If I had but put these words for all (*seeing outward ordination serveth but for outwards order*), they might, with any honest hearted reader, have freed me from all suspicion of so *lourd* an absurditie." Forbes, To a Recumbent, p. 22.

"Well! this is his least, al-be-it even a *loured* error."

Forbes's *Bubalus*, p. 22.

Lal. Mr., ignavia; *lur-a*, ignavus haerere; Halderson.

LOURDLY, *adv.* Stupidly, sluggishly, sottishly.

"Howsoever both he and the Eastern churches with him might have fallen so *lourdly*, yet would all the Western churches and the Bishoppes of Rome—have not only been silent at so sacrilegious a derogation of the faith; but also have kept still communion with Nestorius and the Eastern churches." Forbes, Discoverie of Pervers Decait, p. 9.

LOURDNE, *s.* Surly temper.

This King Edward lyklyly
Hys pryvached chaungyd in tyrandry,
And in *lourdne* hys ryallth.

That suld have bene of grete pyth.

Wynetoun, vii. 10. 372.

[LOURDY, LOURDIE, *adj.* Sluggish, lazy, Clydes.]

LOURD.

Enough of blood by me's bin spilt,

Seek not your death frae mee;

I rather *lourd* it had been my sel,

Than either him or thee.

Gil Morris, Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 165.

In GL. "wished!" But it seems merely a tautology, *lourd* signifying rather, as *lousar*, *loer*. V. LEVER.

V. LOWRYD.

To LOURE, *v. n.* To lurk.

This cruel monstoure Alacto on one

Infect with fel venom Gorgonayne,

Bocht first to Latium, and the chimes his

Of Laurentyne the Kingis cheif dieté;

And prively begouth to wach and *lours*

About his spous Queene Amatale bour.

Doug. Virgil, 218, 81.

—The ilk Furie pestilential that hours

Fel prively in the darne wod dyd *lours*

To cast on thame aley hyr fearful rage.

Ibid., 225, 15.

Latet, Virg.

The term seems to be still used in this sense, *Fife*, as in A. Douglas's Poems, p. 141.

Kate had been himmaist ay before,

An' in her bed lang *lourin*.

This is indeed allied to E. *loure*, *lower*, to frown, as Jun. and Rudd. conjecture, in as far as they are both connected with Teut. *loer-en*. But the E. word retains one sense, retortis oculis intueri, also, frontem contrahere; the S. another, observare insidiosa, insidiari. Germ. *lour-en*, has both senses insidiari; also, limis oculis intueri; whence *lour*, a lurker. In other languages the *v.* is used only in one sense; Su.-G. *lur-a*, oculis auribusque insidiari; *Lal. lure*, more aluri in insidiis latere; Dan. *lur-er*, to lurk, to watch, to lie sneaking or in ambush; whence *lur*, an ambush, *lurer*, a lurker. This is undoubtedly the origin of E. *lurk*, which Seren. and Ihre both trace to Su.-G. *lurk*, *Lal. lurkr*, mendicis vagus, homo rudis et subdolan. But Verel. explains *lurkr*, as simply signifying a staff, clava, baculus. It is the compound designation, *lurkr landa-fægir*, which he renders, mendicis vagus, cui in manu scipio, et rotunda patera vel lagena, ad excipiendum potum datum. This is almost the very description that a Scotsman would give of a *sturdy-beggar*; one who wanders through the country with a pike-staff, and a cap in his hand, for receiving his *almess*.

LOURSHOUTHER'D, *adj.* Round-shouldered, Ettr. For.

Fr. *lourd*, "loutish, clownish," Cotgr. *Lal. lur*, ignavia; *lur-a*, ignavus haerere; *luri*, homo torvus et deformis; *lurg-r*, tergum bruti hirsuti.

LOUSANCE, *s.* A freedom from bondage.

"It is not a death, but *lousance*," S. Prov., "that is, a recovery of freedom from bondage;" Kelly, p. 54. This is a Goth. word, with a Fr. termination.

[LOUSE, *s.* A rush, a race; as, "He took a gey *louse* doon the road, fin's maister gaed in," GL. Banffs.]

To LOUSE, LOWSE, *v. a.* 1. To unbind, S.; the same with E. *loose*, in its various senses.

2. To free from incumbrance in consequence of pecuniary obligation; a forensic term.

"The said William sall haif of his fader alsmeikle land & annual rent in life rent as he had of before of him, or [before] the landis war *lousit*, quhilkis are now *lousit*, of the quhilkis landis the said William wes in liferent before the *lousing*." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1494, p. 361.

3. To take out of the hold of a ship; the reverse of *stow*, and synon. with S. *liver*.

"The king's ships are daily taking our Scottish ships, to the number of 80 small and great; they are had to Berwick, Newcastle, Holy Island, and such like ports. their goods *loused*, and inventaried and closely kept." Spalding, i. 229. Here the orthography is improper.

4. To release; as, *to louse a pawn*, to redeem a pledge, S.

I do not know that any one of these significations, is found in E. They are, at any rate, overlooked by Johnson.

5. To pay for; as, "Gie me siller to *louse* my coals at the hill," Fife, Loth.

"As for the letters at the post-mistress's—they may bide in her shop-window—till Beltane, or I *louse* them."

St. Roman, i. 34. Here it is rather improperly printed after the E. orthography.

This use of the term is apparently borrowed from that denoting the redemption of a pledge or captive.

Su.-G. *loes-a*, pecunia redimere. *Loesa ein pant*, pignus data pecunia recipere, quod jurisconsulti Romanorum dixerant *pignus luere*; Ibra. Tent. *loes-en*, liberare; *loesen den pand*, luere pignus; *loes-gheld*, ransom.

[To LOUSE, LOWSE, on or upon. 1. To scold, to upbraid, Clydes., Banffs.]

In this sense it was used by Burns without the prep.

For Paddy Burke, like oay Turk,

Nae mercy had at a' man;

An' Charlie Fox, threw by the box,

An *loes'd* his tinkler jaw, man.

When Guilford Good our Pilot Steed.

2. To begin to do any kind of work with energy and speed; as, "He wiz unco bauch on't at first, bit fin he *louset* on 't, he cam a tearin' speed." Gl. Banffs.]

[LOUSIN-TIME, s. The time of giving over work, S.]

To LOUSE, LOWSE, v. n. 1. To unbind, to yield, a cow is said to be *lousing*, when her udder begins to exhibit the first appearance of having milk in it, Ayra.

2. To give over work of any kind, S.

[3. To thaw, to yield; as, "The frost's *lousin*," S.]

LOWSE LEATHER. 1. A phrase used to denote the skin that hangs loose about the chops or elsewhere, when one has fallen off in flesh; as, "He's a hantle *lowse* leather about his chafts," S.

Su.-G. *loes*, notat id quod molle et flaccidum est, oppositarque firmo et duro.—*Loest hull*, corpus flaccidum.

2. Transferred to those who set no guard on their talk.

"You have o'er mickle *loes* [r. *looes* or *lowse*] leather about your lips;" S. Prov.; "spoken to them that say the thing that they should not." Kelly, p. 39.

LOWSE SILLER. Change, as distinguished from sovereigns or bank notes, S.

Sw. *loespengar*, change, small money. *Har du nagot loest hos dig*; Have you any change about you? Wideg.

[To LOUSTER, v. n. To idle about, to dawdle; *part. pr. loustin*, used also as a s., Clydes. V. LOOSTER.]

To LOUT, LOWT, v. n. 1. To bow down the body, S.

But Dares walkis about rycht craftelle,

—Lerhaad in harness wachis round about,

Now this tocum, now by that way gan *lout*,

Qahere best he may cum to his purpois sone.

Doug. Virgil, 142, 35.

2. To make obeisance.

And quhen Dowglas saw hys cummyng,

He rald, and hailyt hym in hy,

And *lowtyt* him full courtaily.

Barbour, li. 154, MS.

Here it is used actively. R. Brunne subjoins the preposition, p. 42.

The folk vntille Humber to Saane gan thei *loute*.

Johnson mentions *lout* as now obsolete. It is still used as a provincial term, A. Bor. A.-S. *lūt-an*, Ial. Su.-G. *lūt-a*, Dan. *lud-er*, incurvare se; whence *lutr*, bowed, and Ial. *louting*, which denotes not only submission, but religious worship. Spelm. and Jun. view this as the origin of O. E. *lout*, *lout*, a subject, a servant, from the homage or obeisance required by his superior. But it seems rather from A.-S. *lōd*, plebs, populus, Germ. *loute*. V. Spelm. vo. *Lendia*. V. also UNDER-LOUT.

LOUT-SHOUTHER'D, LOUT-SHOULDERED, *adj.*

1. Having shoulders bending forward, round-shouldered, S.

2. Metaph. applied to a building, one side of which is not perpendicular.

"It has been a sore heart to the worthy people of Port-Glasgow to think it is a received opinion,—that their beautiful steeples is *lout-shouldered*, when, in fact, it is only the townhouse that is *lap-sided*." The Steam-Boat, p. 119.

To LOUTCH, (pron. *lootch*), v. n. 1. To bow down the head, and make the shoulders prominent, Fife., Clydes.

2. To have a suspicious appearance, like that of one who is accounted a blackguard, *ibid.*

3. To *gang loutchin' about*. To go about in a loitering way, *ibid.*

LOUTHE, s. Abundance, Nithsdale.

"I' the very first pow I gat sic a *louthe* o' fish that I carried till my back cracked again." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 236.

Allied perhaps to Ial. *lōd* (pron. *loud*), proventus annuus terrae ut pote gramen, &c., Halderson; usufructus territorii, fructus quem tellus fert annuus, cum omni usufructu; G. Andr.

To LOUTHER, v. n. 1. To be entangled in mire or snow, Ang.

Ial. *ludra*, demissus cedere, uti canes timidi, vel mancipia dum vapulant; G. Andr.; Ial. *ledia*, limus, coenum, might seem allied. I suspect, however, that this is the same with the v. *LEWDER*, q. v.

2. To walk with difficulty; generally applied to those who have short legs, Ang.

This term is used in Fife, and expl. as signifying "to move in an awkward and hobbling manner, apparently in haste, but making little progress."

Ial. *laidurmanlegia*, impotenter; and *laidurmenata*, defectus fortitudinis; Halderson.

This is undoubtedly the same with *Leader*.

[3. With prep. *about*. To carry about anything with great difficulty.

4. To remain in a place in idleness; as, "He diz naething bit *louthier-about* at haim," Gl. Banffs.]

LOUTHER, s. A lazy, idle, good-for-nothing person.

Their chace maist leisurely they cast
About their shouthers;
The master calls, Mak' haste, mak' haste,
Ye lazy louthers. *The Her' at Rig*, st. 117.

Test. *loddar*, scurra; nebulo; Isl. *leodurmenni*, homuncule vilis, from *leodr*, spuma; *loddare*, impurus et invivus notae tenebrio, G. Andr.; *loddari*, nequam, tenebrio. Probably allied to *LOUTHER*, v.

LOUTHERIN, LOUTHERING, part. adj. 1. Lazy, awkward. A louthering hizzie, or fallow, one who does any thing in a lazy and awkward manner, Fife.

[2. Heavy, lumbering; walking with a heavy, lazy step, Banffs.

3. Used as a s.; the act of carrying, lifting, or pushing a thing with difficulty, *ibid.*]

[**LOUT-SHOUTHER'D, LOUT-SHOULDER-ED, adj.** V. under *LOUT*.]

[**LOUTS, s. pl.** Milk, cream, &c., poured into a jar previous to a churning, Orkn.]

LOUVER, s. The lure of a hawk; Fr. *louvre*.

—Out of Canaan they have chae't them clean,
Like to a cast of falcons that pursue
A flight of pigeons through the welkin blew;
Steeping at this and that, that to their lover,
(To save their lives) they hardly can recover.
A Boy's Garden of Zion, p. 26.

LOVE-BEGOT, s. An illegitimate child, S. A.

"Down came this Malcolm, the love-begot," &c. *Antiquary*. V. *LOVE*, *adj.* sense 6.

LOVEDARG, s. A piece of work done from a principle of affection, S. V. *DAWERK*.

LOVE-DOTTEREL, s. That kind of love which old unmarried men and women are seized with, So. of S.; from *Dotter*, to become stupid.

LOVEIT, LOVITE, LOVITT. A forensic term used in charters, dispositions, proclamations, &c., expressive of the royal regard to the person or persons mentioned or addressed, S.

It is properly the *part. pa.* signifying beloved; but it is used as a s. both in singular and plural.

"To his Majesties Lovitt Mr. Alexander Belachies of Toftis," &c. "To his hienes lovittie, schir Alex' Lealie now of Balgonie kny.—and dame Agnes Ranton his spouse," &c. *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, V. 532, 538.

"We—have in fauouris of our Lovittie, the proucest and maiestris of Sanctandriis for ws and our successoris perpetuallie declarit," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 106.

A.-S. *lyfed*, *ge-lyfed*, dilectus.

LOVENS, LOVENENS, interj. An exclamation expressive of surprise; sometimes with *ah* prefixed, as, *Eh lovens*, Roxb.

LOVEANENDIE, interj. The same with the preceding term, Galloway.

"Loveanendie! an exclamation, O! strange." *Gall. Encycl.*

Loveanendie is used in the same sense, *Ettr. For.* and *Twoedd.*

It may perhaps be a relique of A.-S. *Leofne*, Domine; or allied to *leofwend*, gratus, acceptus, q. *leofwend* us, "make us accepted." In the latter form, it might seem to conjoin the ideas of life and death; from A.-S. *leof-an*, vivere, and *ende daeg*, dies mortis.

LOVERIN-IDDLES, interj. Viewed as a sort of minced oath, similar to *Losh!* expressive of astonishment at any thing, Roxb.

A.-S. *hlaford* in *hydele*, q. Lord have us in hiding! V. *HIDDILA*.

LOVERS-LINKS, s. pl. Stone-crop, Wall pennywort, Kidneywort, an herb, *Sedum*, Roxb.

LOVERY, LUFRAY, s.

The faynds gave them hait leid to larp;
Their lovely was na less.

Dumfri. Bannatyne Poems, p. 30.

"Their desire was not diminished; their thirst was insatiable." Lord Hailes.

Luf-ray occurs in the same poems.

Grit God relief Margaret our Quene;
For and scho war as scho has bene,
Scho wald be larger of *luf-ray*
Than all the laif that I of mene,
For larges of this new-year day.

P. 152, st. 10.

It seems to be the same word that occurs in both places, as signifying bounty, in which sense Lord Hailes renders it in the latter passage, from Fr. *l'affre*. If so in the former, it is used ironically. It may be allied to Su.-G. *lyf/r*, qui aliis blanditiis inescat, from *lyuf*, carus; or from *lof/ra*, to extend the hand in token of engagement; a derivative from *lofwe*, S. *lyfe*, the palm of the hand; whence Su.-G. *for-lofweare*, a surety, one who "strikes hands with" another.

LOVE-TRYSTE, s. The meeting of lovers, Dumfri.

"All things change that live or grow beside thee,
from these breathing and smiling and joyous images of
God running gladsome on thy banks to the decaying
tree that has sheltered beneath its green boughs the
love-trystes of many generations." *Black. Mag.*, July
1820, p. 374.

[**LOVING, LOVYNG, s.** Praise, praising, s.]

[**LOVIT, pret. and part. pa.** V. under *LOUR*, *LOVE*, v.]

LOVITCH, adj. Corr. from E. *lavish*, Fife, Lanarks.

To **LOW, v. a.** To higgie about a price, Loth.

To **LOW, v. n.** To stop, to stand still; used in a negative sense; as, "He never *lows* frae morning till night," Dumfri.

This seems equivalent to the vulgar phrase, "bending a hough," S.

Su.-G. *leg*, humilia. I find the *s.* only in Teut. *leph-an*, submittere, demittere; and in O. E. *low*, to sink. "*Lowye*, or make lowe & meke. Humilio." Prompt. Parv.

[To LOW, *v. a.* To praise; *part. pr.* *lowand*, praising, Barbour, viii. 377. V. LOVE, *v.*]

[To LOW, *v. a.* To allow, grant, permit, Clydes.]

[LOWANCE, *s.* Allowance, dole, pension; also, permission, *ibid.*]

To LOW, *v. n.* 1. To flame, to blaze, S. *part. pr.* *lowan*.

Ah! wha cou'd tell the beauties of her face!
Her mouth, that never op'd but wi' a grace!
Her een, which did with heavenly sparkles *low*!
Her modest cheek, flush'd with a rosy glow!
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 17.

When stocks that are half rotten *lowen*,
They burn best, so doth dry broom *lowen*.
Cleland's Poems, p. 34.

2. To flame with rage, or any other passion, S.

My laureat lies at thee, and I *lowe*.
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 48.

A vulgar mode of speech for *low*.
Gower uses *loweth* as signifying *kindles*.

For he that hys herbes *loweth*
With fyry dart, whiche he throweth,
Cupido, whiche of love is god,
In chastityngs bath made a rod
To drye away her wantounesse.

Conf. Am., Fol. 70, a.

3. Used to express the parching effect of great thirst, S.

Wi' the cauld stream she quencht her *lowan* drowth,
Syns o' the eaten berries eat a fouth,
That black an' rype upo' the bushes grew,
And were now water'd wi' the evening dew.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 58.

Isl. *log-a*, Su.-G. *laag-a*, ardere, flagrare; Alem. *lophet*, flammant. V. the *s.*

LOW, LOWE, *s.* 1. Flame, blaze, S. A. Bor.

Na mar may na man [fyre] as cowyrr
Than *low*, or rek call it discowyr.
Barbour, iv. 124, MS.

The lemand *low* some lamsyt upon hycht.
Wallace, vii. 429, MS.

Of lightnes sal thou as a *lowe*,
Unnothes thou sal thi-selven knowe.
Yvonne, v. 343. *Ritson's E. M. Rom.*, i. 15.

This term occurs in a S. Prov. often used by economical housewives.

There's little wisdom in his pow,
Wha lights a candle at the *low*.
Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 73.

More commonly; "There is little wit in the pow," &c.

O. E. *lowe*. "Leme or lowe. Flamma." Prompt. Parv. "*Lowynge* or lomyng of fire. Flammacio." *ib.*

This word evidently enters into the formation of A. Bor. *Lilly-low*, "a *Bellbleis*, a comfortable blaze;" Ray's Coll., p. 47. The origin of *Lilly* is not so obvious. But it is most probably *q. lily*, from A.-S. *lig*, flamma, in pl. fulgur, lightnings; and *lic*, similia. *Lytic* would thus be, flammae, vel fulguri, similia. This etymon indeed makes the term redundant. But this is very common in composite terms.

Laye, East and South of E., seems the relique of A.-S. *lig*. Ray expl. it; "as *Lowe* in the North, the flame of fire." *Ibid.*, p. 104.

2. Used metaphor. for rage, desire, or love.

That, quod Experience, is trew;
Will flatterit him quhen first he flew;

Will set him in a *lowe*.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 54. *Evergreen*, ii. 133.

Isl. Dan. *lege*, Su.-G. *lega*, *laaga*, Alem. *lauga*, Germ. *loke*, id. Perhaps the common origin is Moes.-G. *liug-an*, lucere, whence *liuhail*, ignis, fire. Our term has less affinity to A.-S. *leg*, *lig*, flamma, than to any of the rest. It may be observed, that Isl. *log-a*, signifies, to diminish, to dilapidate, to consume; but whether allied to *lege*, flame, seems doubtful.

Junius has a curious idea with respect to Goth. *or-log*, battle, a word that has greatly puzzled etymologists. He views it as composed of *or*, great, and *log*, flame, *q.* the great flame that extends far and wide. Etym. vo. Brand.

[LOWANCE, *s.* Allowance. V. under Low, *v.*]

[LOWAND, *part. pr.* Praising. V. under Low.]

To LOWDEN, *v. n.* 1. Used to signify that the wind falls, S. B.

2. To speak little, to stand in awe of another, S. B. It is also used actively, in both senses. "The rain will *lowden* the wind," i.e., make it to fall; and, "He has got something to *lowden* him;" or, to bring him into a calmer state; S. B. V. LOUN, *adj.*

I am now satisfied that this word, though synon. with *Loun*, is radically different; as Isl. *liodn-a* signifies tristari, demittere vocem; and *liod-r* is taciturnus; Halderson. *Tala t lioddi*, submisce loqui, *ibid.* It is singular that this should be an oblique use of *lioddi*, sound.

LOWDER, LOUTHERTREE, *s.* 1. A wooden lever or hand spoke used for lifting the mill-stones, S.

Into a grief he past her frae,—
And in a feiry farry
Ran to the mill and fetcht the *lowder*,
Wherewith he hit her on the shou'd'r,
That he dangt a to drush like powder.

Watson's Coll., i. 44.

In Stirlingshire *loothrick*, as it is pronounced, and *lowder* in Moray, signify a wooden lever. It is, beyond a doubt, originally the same word.

In the old *Grotta-Saunyr*, or *Quern-Sang* of the Northern nations, *luthr* signifies a hand-mill. *Thaer at luthri leikdar varo*; "They were led to the quern." In genitive it is *luthur*; as in the next stanza.

This is also written *Lowder*, *q. v.*

2. This, pron. *lewder*, or *lyowder*, is used to denote any long, stout, rough stick, Aberl.

3. A stroke or blow, Buchan.

Can this be derived from Isl. *ladr*, mola, molitoria? (G. Andr.) perhaps for *molitoria*.

LOWDING, *s.* Praise, *q. lauding*.

Quhat pryce or *lowding*, quhen the battle ends,
Is sayd of him that overcomes a man;
Him to defend that nowther dow nor can!

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 192.

LOWE, s. Love.

Then pray we all to the Makar abow,
 Quhilk has in hand of justy the ballance,
 That he vs grant off his der listand lowe.

Wallace, vi. 102, MR.

V. Low.

LOWIE, s. A drone, a large, soft, lazy person, Roxb.; evidently from the same origin with *Loy*, q.v.

LOWIE-LEBBIE, s. One that hangs on about kitchens, *ibid.*

LOWING, part. adj. Idling, lounging, *ibid.*

LOWINS, s. pl. Liquor, after it has once passed through the still. Fife; either a corr. of the E. phrase *low wines*; or, as has been supposed, because of the *lowe* or flame which the spirit emits, in this state, when a little of it is cast into the fire.

Two pintis of weel-bolilt solid sowins,—
 Syn't down wi' whey, or whisky *lowins*,
 Before he'd want,
 Wad scarce has see't the wretch.—

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 91.

LOWIS, s. The island of Lewis. V. LEWS.

LOWKIS, s. Lucca, in Italy.

"Item, xxj elnis of blak velvott of *Lowkia*." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 102.

This seems to be meant of Lucca, the capital of the small republic of the same name Italy; Fr. *Lucques*. The republic is denominated *Lucquois*. It is celebrated for the great quantity of stuffs of silk, which are made by its inhabitants. V. Dict. Trev.

LOW-LIFED, adj. Mean, having low propensities or habits, S.

LOWN, adj. Calm, &c. V. LOUN.

[**LOWN, s.** A low person, a rascal. V. LOUN.]

LOWNDRER, s. A lazy wretch.

—Repruwand thame as sottle wyle,
 Syns thai mycht doutles but peryle
 Tyl thame and all thare lynyage,
 That lordschipe wyn in herytage,
 For to leve it fayntly,
 And lyve as *lowndreris* caytively.

Wynndown, ii. 8. 106.

"Q. *lourdane*. See *Lowrdane*," Gl. Sibb. But with far more reason, Mr. MacPherson derives it from Teut. *lunderer*, cunctator, dilator; *lunder-en*, cunctari, morari. The origin is probably Su.-G. *lund*, intervallum. Hence Isl. *léd-lund*, expectatio, mora, Verel; mora comens, lare; the time that any one is allowed to stay.

[**LOWNG, s.** The lung, Lyndsay, Compl. Papyngo, l. 1124.]

[**LOWP, v. and s.** V. LOUP.]

[**LOWRANCE, s.** The fox, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 895; commonly as in next word.]

LOWRIE, LAWRIE, s. 1. A designation given to the fox; sometimes used as a kind of surname, S.

Then sure the lasses, and ilk gaping coof,
 Wad rin about him, and had out their loof.
 M. As fast as fleas skip to the tate of woo,
 Whilk alee *Tod Lowrie* had without his mow,
 When he to drown them, and his hips to cool,
 In summer days slides backward in a pool.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 142.

He said; and round the courtiers all and each
 Applauded *Lawrie* for his winsome speech.
Ibid., ii. 500.

2. A crafty person; one who has the disposition of a fox.

Had not that blessit bairne bene borne,
 Sin to redres,
Lowries, your lines had bene forlorne
 For all your Mea.
Spec. 'Godly Sange, p. 32.

The legend of a lymmeris lyfe
 Our Metropolitane of Fyffe;—
 Ane lewrand *Lawrie* licherous;
 Ane fals, forloppen, fenysit freier, &c.
Legend R. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 300.

LOWRIE-LIKE, adj. Having the crafty downcast look of a fox, Clydes.

The name *Tod Lowrie* is given to this animal in S., in the same manner as in E. he is called *Reynard the Fox*, and perhaps for a similar reason. The latter designation is immediately from Fr. *renard*, a fox. This Menage derives from *raposo*, a name given to the fox in Spain and Portugal, from *rabo*, a tail; as he supposes that Reynard has received this designation from the grossness of his tail. But what affinity is there between *raposo* and *renard*. It is worth while to attend to the process, that the reader may have some idea of the pains that some etymologists have taken, as if intentionally, to bring ridicule on this important branch of philology.

This word must be subjected to five different transmutations, before it can decently assume the form of *renard*. The fox himself, with all the craft ascribed to him, could not assume so great a variety of shapes, as Menage has given to his name. *Raposo* is the origin of *Renard*. "The change," he says, "has been effected in this manner; *Raposo*, *raposus*, *raposinus*, *rasinus*, *rasinardus*, *renardus*, *Renard*!" *Quod erat demonstr.*

The author sagely subjoins; "This etymon displeases me not. On the contrary, I am extremely well pleased with it."

But it would be cruel to torture Reynard himself so unmercifully, notwithstanding his accumulated villainies. The writer had no temptation whatsoever to do such violence to his name. For this term, like many others in the Fr. language, is undoubtedly of Goth. origin. Isl. *reiacke* signifies a fox, from *reinki*, crafty, to which Germ. *raenke*, Dan. *renk*, fraudes, versutiae, correspond.

Hisp. *raposo* may be from Lat. *rapio*, -ere, to snatch away, or Su.-G. *raef*, Isl. *ref-r*, a fox, whence perhaps *refur*, technae, deceptiones, stratagema. Ihre mentions Pers. *roubak*, Fenn. *reuron*, as also denoting this animal.

Henryson expresses his S. designation, as if he had viewed it as the common diminutive used for the proper name *Lawrence*. But for this supposition, if really made by him, there is no foundation. Speaking of the fox, he says;

Lawrence the actis and the proceis wait.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 112, st. 4.

This agrees to what he had formerly said ;
The *fox* was clerk and notary in that case.

P. 110, st. 8.

The name might seem formed from Corn. *luern*, Arm. *luern*, vulpes. But it is more probably of Goth. extract. It has been seen, that Fr. *renard* appears nearly allied to some Northern terms denoting craft. Ihe thinks that the fox in Moos.-G. was denominated *fusho*, from its *fox* or yellow colour, and that hence its German name *fuchs* is formed. But Wachter, with greater probability, deduces the latter, whence E. *fox*, from *fah-en*, *dolo capere*, *lal. fox-a*, *decipere*, *fox*, false ; as, *raup fox*, a false sale ; Verel. It is therefore probable, from analogy, that *lowrie* owes its origin to some root expressive of deception.

Sibb. has materially given the same etymon that had occurred to me ; "Tent. *lover*, fraudator ; *loverye*, frau, *love*, illecebra." The designation may have been immediately formed from our old v. *lowre*, to lurk, q. v. I need only add to what is there said, that Fr. *leurrer* and E. *lure*, are evidently cognate terms. Not only Tent. *lover*, but *loer*, denotes one who lays snares.

It is impossible to say, whether the term has been first applied to the fox, or to any artful person. Its near affinity to the v. *lowre* would seem to render the latter most probable.

LOWRYD, adj. Surly, ungracious.

Set this abbot was messengere,
This kyng made hym bot *lowryd* chere :
Nowthir to mete na mangery
Callyd thai this abbot Den Henry.

Wyntoun, viii. 10. 116.

By the sense given to this Mr. MacPherson seems to view it as allied to the E. v. *lower*, to appear gloomy.

LOWTTIE, adj. Heavy and inactive ; as, "a *lowttie* fallow," Fife.

E. *lost*, O. Teut. *lost*, homo insulsus, stolidus.

[LOWTYT, pret. Made obeisance to, Barbour, ii. 154. V. **LOUT, v.]**

[LOWYNG, s. Praise. V. **LOVING.]**

LOY, adj. Sluggish, inactive ; Ang.

This is merely Belg. *loy*, lazy, Fenn. *loi*, id. Isl. *lue*, fatigue, and *luen*, weary, seem allied. Hence,

LOYNESS, s. Inactivity, Ang. Belg. *loyheit*.

LOYESTER, s. A stroke, a blow, Buchan.

Isl. *lostinn*, verberatus, percussus. This is the part. pa. of *lost-a*, ferire, verberare. Hence, *lysterhoegy*, a stroke with a stick given from above.

[LOYM, LOYMIN, s. A limb, Clydes ; *lowmin*, Banffs. V. **LEOMEN.]**

LOYNE, s. Used for S. *Loan*, *Lone*, an opening between fields.

"And all and sundrie mures, mossie, waist ground, comoun wayes, *loynes*, and others comounties," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, v. 94.

LOZEN, s. A pane of glass, S., corrupted from *lozenges* ; so called from its form.

—Spider webs, in dozens,
Hing mirk athort the winnock neaks,
Maist dark'ning up the *lozene*.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1876, p. 79.

[LOZINGER, s. A lozenge, W. and N.E. of Scot.]

VOL. III.

[To LU, v. n. To listen, Shetl. Dan. *lye*, id.]

LUB, s. A thing heavy and unwieldy, Dumfr. C. B. *lob*, an unwieldy lump.

LUBBA, s. A name given to coarse grass of any kind ; Orkney.

"As to hilla,—they are covered with heath, and what we call *lubba*, a sort of grass which feeds our cattle in the summer time ; it generally consists of different species of carices, plain bent, and other moor grasses." P. Birney, Statist. Acc., xiv. 316.

Isl. *lubbe* conveys the idea of rough, hirsutus ; *kua lubbe*, boleti vel fungi species ; G. Andr., p. 171, c. 2. He derives it from *lufe*, haereo, pendulus laevis sum. Dan. *lu*, *lus*, the nap of clothes ; *lubben*, gross.

In Isl. *lubbe* we perceive the origin of E. *lubber*. For it is also rendered, hirsutus et incomptus nebulosus ; q. a rough lumpy-headed lown, S.

This term appears nearly in its primitive Goth. form in O. E.

Hermets an heape, with hoked staves,
Wenton to Walsingham, & her wenches after.
Grant *leubies* & long, that loth were to swinke,
Clothed hem in copes, to be knownen from other,
And shopen hem hermits, her ease to haue.

P. Ploughman, Sign. A. 1, b.

Lubberly fellows assumed the sacerdotal dress, or appeared as hermits, because they were unwilling to *swinke*, i.e., to labour.

LUBBERTIE, adj. Lazy, sluggish, Loth. ; *Lubberly*, E.

Junius derives E. *lubber* from Dan. *lubbed*, fat, gross. (The word, however, is *lubben*.) Halderson gives the E. term as synonym. with Isl. *lubbi*, which primarily signifies hirsutus, shaggy like a dog ; and in a secondary sense, servus ignavus.

[LUBBO, s. A meal-measure very neatly made of bent, Orkn. ; Da. *lubben* ; Isl. *lubbe*.]

LUBIS, LUBYES, LUBBIS, adj. Of or belonging to *Lubec*.

"Ane thousand *lubyes* stok fish is ane last. Item, Twentie four hering barellis full of corn is ane last, and auchtens bollis in *Danabene*." Balfour's Pract. Costumes, p. 88.

Stok fish caught in the gulf of *Lubec*, which forms part of the Baltic.

"xij *Lubbis* sh." Shillings of *Lubec* ; Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16. "xx merkis *Lubis*." Ibid.

[LUBIT, adj. Lukewarm, Shetl.]

LUCE, s. Scurf, Ettr. For. ; the same with *Luss*.

Generally used in relation to the head ; but, according to M'Taggart, applied differently in Galloway.

"*Luce*, a blue matter which is scraped off the face in shaving ;" Gall. Encycl.

LUCE, s. Brightness, Ettr. For.

This is undoubtedly allied to Fr. *lucuz*, *lucuz*, bright, shining. But perhaps it ought to be traced to Isl. *lios*, Su.-G. *liuz*, lux, lumen of which A.-S. *lias*, flammæ, is evidently a cognate.

LUCHKTAEH, s. The name given to the body-guard of a chief in the Hebudæ.

Z

"There was a competent number of young gentlemen call'd Luckhairs or Guard de corps, who always attended the chieftain at home and abroad. They were well train'd in managing the sword and the target, in wrestling, swimming, jumping, dancing, shooting with bows and arrows, and were stout sea-men." Martin's West Isl., p. 102.

The Gael. exhibits several terms which seem allied; *luich*, folks, people, equivalent to Fr. *gens*; *luichair*, retinue; *luich-coimhaidachd*, id., servants in waiting. Of the latter *luichlach* seems a corruption. Especially as there are several quiescent letters in *luich-coimhaidachd*, in pronunciation it would seem to be the ear of a stranger, q. *luichalach*. It may be observed, that *luich* is obviously from the same origin with Isl. *luich*, *id*, *lud*, populus, comitatus, milites; whence most probably Su.-G. *lud-a*, to obey, *ludachig*, obedient, in a state of subjection. V. LXII, a.

LUCHE, LUGHE, s. A lock of hair, Ettr. For.

"Hout se! Wha ever saw young child's hae sic locks o' yellow hair hinging fiesing in the wind?" *Fairies of Man*, iii. 204.

Su.-G. *lugg*, villus, floccus quicunque; crines sinapites.

LUCHTER, s. "An handful of corn in the straw;" Gall. Encycl.; merely a variety of *Lachter* or *Lochter*.

LUCK, s. Upon *luck's* head, on chance, in a way of peradventure.

"Therefore upon *luck's* head, (as we use to say) take your fill of his love." Ruth. Lett., P. ii., ep. 28.

To LUCK, v. a. To have good or bad fortune, S.

Qahair part has perisht, part prevaild,
Alyke all cannot luck.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 108.

The v. occurs in an active sense in O. E., "I *lucke* me, I make hym luckye or happye.—He is a happy person, for he *lucketh* every place he cometh in;—Il heure toutes les places ou il se treuve." Palagr., B. iii., p. 235, b.

Test. *ghe-luck-en*, Su.-G. *lych-as*, Isl. *leit-as*, Dan. *lyst-as*, to prosper. Ihre derives *lych-as*, from *lik-a*, to please; as *Wachter*, *gluck*, fortune, from *gleichen*, which is synon. with *lik-a*.

LUCK-PENNY, s. A small sum given back by the person who receives money in consequence of a bargain, S. *luck's-penny*, S. B.

"A drover had sold some sheep in the Grass-market last Wednesday morning.—In the afternoon the drover received his payment from the butcher's wife, and not only went away content, but returned a shilling as *luck-penny*." Edin. Even. Courant, 28 Oct., 1805.

This custom has originated from the superstitious idea of its ensuring good *luck* to the purchaser. It is now principally retained in selling horses and cattle. So firmly does the most contemptible superstition take hold of the mind, that many, even at this day, would not reckon that a bargain would prosper, were this custom neglected.

[To LUCK, v. a. To entice, to entreat, Shetl. Isl. *loka*, Dan. *lokke*, id.]

LUCKEN, part. pa. 1. Closed, shut up, contracted.

Nelly's gawey, soft, and gay,

Fresh as the *lucken* flowers in May.

Tibby Fowler, Herd's Coll., ii. 104.

The term is retained in Yorks. "*Lucken-brow'd*, is hanging knit-brows." Clav. Dial.

Lucken-handed, having the fist contracted, the fingers being drawn down towards the palm of the hand, S. "close fistet." Gl. Shirr. "Hence," says Rudd. vo. *Louk*,—"the man with the *lucken* hand" in Th. Rhymer's Prophecies, of whom the credulous vulgar expect great things." The same ridiculous idea, if I mistake not, prevails in the North of Ireland. This man is to hold the horses of three kings, during a dreadful and eventful battle. I am not certain, however, if this remarkable person does not rather appear with two thumbs on each hand.

Lucken-footed, also, *lucken-footed*, web-footed, having the toes joined by a film, S.

"This [*Turtur maritimus insulae Bass*] is palmipes, that's *lucken-footed*," Sibbald's Hist. Fife, p. 109.

Chaucer uses *loken* in a similar sense. "*Loken* in every lith," contracted in every limb. Nonne's Preestes T., v. 14881.

2. Webbed, S.

The teal, insensate to her hapless fate,
At setting sun, amidst the loosened ice
Her station takes. The lapper'd ice, ere morn,
Cementing firm, frae shore to shore involves;
Her *lucken* feet, fast frozen in the flood.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 156.

In Judg. iii. 15, we read of "a man left-handed." In Heb. it is, "*shut* of his right hand."

3. Locked, bolted.

Rudd. thinks that "the *Lucken* booths in Edinburgh have their name, because they stand in the middle of the High-street, and almost joyn the two sides of it." Vo. *Louk*. But the obvious reason of the designation is, that these booths were distinguished from others, as being so formed that they might be *locked* during night, or at the pleasure of the possessor.

A.-S. *locen*, signifies clausura, retinaculum. But the term is evidently the part. of *luc-an*, to lock. V. LOUK, v.

To LUCKEN, LUKEN, v. a. 1. To lock, S.

—Baith our harts ar ane,

Luknyt in lufs chene.

Scott, Chron. & P., iii. 169.

2. Metaph. used to denote the knitting of the brows, as expressive of great displeasure.

His trusty-true twa-bannit glaive

Afore him swang he manfullie,

While anger *lucken'd* his dark brows,

And like a wood-wolf glanst his ee.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., ii. 173.

This v. is formed from the part. *Lucken*.

3. To gather up in folds, to pucker; applied to cloth.

"Haddo prepared himself nobly for death, and caused make a syde Holland cloth ark, *lucknit* at the head, for his winding-sheet." Spalding, ii. 218.

"*Lucknit*, gathered, applied to garment[s]." Gl. Spald.

To LUCKEN, v. a. To adhere, to grow closely together. A cabbage is said to *lucken*, when it grows firm in the heart, Ettr. For.

LUCKEN, s. A bog, Ettr. For.

LUCKEN, s. "An unsplit haddock half dry;"
Gl. Surv. Moray. *Lucken-haddock*, id.
Aberd.

It seems to be called *lucken*, as opposed to those that are split or opened up.

LUCKEN-BROW'D, adj. Having the eye-brows close on each other, Loth., Yorks., id.

It is reckoned a good omen, if one meet a person of this appearance as the *first foot*, or first in the morning.

LUCKEN or LUKIN GOWAN. The globe flower, S. Trollius Europæus, Linn.; q. the *locked* or Cabbage daisy. V. LIGHTFOOT, p. 296.

The blossom of the globe-flower or *lucken-gowan* expands only in bright sunshine. In dull or cloudy weather, it remains closed, and forms a complete globe.

This might seem to receive its name from Teut. *lyck-en*, claudere, to shut up, q. to *lock*; in the same manner as the Wood Anemone, *A. nemorosa*, is in some parts of Sweden called *Hwit lockor*, and in others *Luck*, because it shuts its flower during rain. *Flos sub pluvia cante clauditor*; Linn. Flor. Suec., No. 485.

Let all the streets, the corners, and the rewis
Be strow'd with leaves, and flowers of divers hewis;—
With mint and medworts, seemlie to be seen,
And *lukin gowens* of the meadows green.

Hume, Chron. S. P., iii. 379. 380.

We'll pou the daisies on the green,
The *lucken gowens* frae the bog.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 227.

LUCKIE, LUCKY, s. 1. A name given to an elderly woman, S.

As they drew near, they heard an *elderin* dey,
Singing full sweet at milking of her ky.—
And *Lucky* shortly follow'd o'er the gate,
With twa milk buckets frothing o'er, and het.

Ross's Helenore, p. 77.

How does auld honest *lucky* of the glen?
Ye look baith hale and fair at threescore-ten.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 96.

Fair ought to be *feer* or *fer*.

2. A grandmother, Gl. Shirr., often *luckie-minny*, S. B. *ibid.*

I'll answer, sise, Gae kiss ye'r *lucky*,
She dwells i' Leith.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 351.

"A cant phrase, from what rise I know not; but it is made use of when one thinks it is not worth while to give a direct answer, or think themselves foolishly accused." *Ibid.*, N.

Perhaps it signifies, that the person seems to have got no more to do than to make love to his *grand-mother*.

Luckie-daddie, grandfather, S. B.

We shoud' respect, dearly belov'd,
Whate'er by breath of life is mov'd.
First, 'tis unjust; and, secondly,
—'Tis cruel, and a cruelty
By which we are expos'd (O sad!)
To eat perhaps our *lucky* dad.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 507.

The gentles a' ken roun' about,
He was my *lucky-daddy*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 15.

"Ha'd your feet, *luckie daddie*, old folk are not feary;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 164.

3. Used, in familiar or facetious language, in addressing a woman, whether advanced in life or not, S.

Well, *Lucky*, says he, has ye try'd your hand
Upon your milk, as I gae you command?

Ross's Helenore, p. 126.

4. Often used to denote "the mistress of an ale-house," S. V. Gl. Ross.

It did ane good to see her stools,
Her board, fire-side, and facing-tools;—
Basket wi' bread.

Poor hours now may chew pea-hools,
Since *Lucky's* dead.

Essay on Lucky Wood, Ramsay, l. 229.

"*Lucky Wood* kept an ale-house in the Canongate; was much respected for hospitality, honesty, and the neatness of her person and house." N. *ibid.*, p. 227.

[5. Used as a name for a witch in Shetl. V. Gl.]

The source is uncertain. Originally, it may have been merely the E. adj., used in courtesy, in addressing a woman, as we now use *good*. This idea is suggested by the phraseology of Lyndsay, when he represents a tipspling husband as cajoling his obsequious wife.

Ye gair me leif, fair *lucky* dame.

—Fair *lucky* dame, that war grit schame,
Gif I that day sow'd byid at hame.

—All sall be done, fair *lucky* dame.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 8. 9.

It may, however, have been applied to an old woman, primarily in contempt, because of the ancient association of the ideas of age and witchcraft; Isl. *hlok*, maga. *Hlok* is also the name of one of the *Valkyriar*, *Parcae*, or *Fates* of the Gothic nations; Grimmismalun, ap. Keyser, Antiq. Septent., p. 153.

Louke is a term used by Chaucer, in a bad sense, although of uncertain meaning.

—Ther n'is no thefe without a *louke*,
That helpeth him to wasten and to souke
Of that he briken can, or borwe may.

Chaucer's T., v. 4418.

This has been explained, "a receiver to a thief." But he seems evidently to use it as equivalent to *trull*.

[**LUCKIE-MINNIE, s.** A term of reproach to a woman; as, "Don's a *luckie-minnie*," Shetl.]

[**LUCKIE-MINNIE's OO.** A fleecy substance that grows upon a plant in wet ground, Shetl.; *luckie*, a witch, and *oo*, wool, (qu. witch's wool).]

[**LUCKIE'S-LINES, s.** A plant growing in deep water near the shore, and which spreads itself over the surface (*Chorda filum*), Shetl.; *luckie*, a witch, and Dan. *lyng*, seaweed.]

LUCKIE'S-MUTCH, s. Monkshood, an herb, Aconitum Napellus, Linn.; Lanarks.

Evidently denominated from the form of the flower, whence it has also received its E., and also its Swedish name. For it is denominated *Stormhatt*; Linn. Flor. Suec., No. 477.

[**LUCK-PENNY, s.** V. under LUCK, v. n.]

LUCKRAS, s. "A cross-grained, cankered gudewife;" Gall. Encycl.

The term is also used in the same sense in Perth. ; and is understood to be a contemptuous change of the

word *Luchie*, as applied to a woman. C. B. *lucherye* and *lucherye* denote ardent heat, violent passion.

To LUCRIFIE, v. a. To get in the way of gain, to gain.

"Peter—exhorting the wyves to be obedient to their husbands, sayes, They *lucryfe* soules vnto Christ, by their lyues without any speach. A woman will winne soules by her life, albeit she speake not one word." Rollock on 2 The., p. 144.

From Lat. *lucrif-eri*, understood in an active sense.

LUCKY, adj. 1. Bulky, S.

"The lucky thing gives the penny;" S. Prov. "If a thing be good, the bulkier the better; an apology for big people." Kelly, p. 334.

It is also used *adv.* for denoting any thing exuberant, or more than enough. *It's lucky muckle*, it is too large, S.

But she was shy, and held her head askew;
And cries, Let be, ye kins but *lucky* fast;
Ye're o'er well us'd, I fear, since we met last.
Reed's Helenore, p. 82.

—Our acquaintance was but *lucky* short,
For me or any man to play sic sport.

Ibid., p. 83.

This use of the word has probably originated from a custom which seems pretty generally to have prevailed, of giving something more to a purchaser than he can legally claim, *to the luck* of the bargain, as it is called, S. or *to the to-luck*, S. B. V. next word, and **TO-LUCK**.

2. Full, extending the due length, S.

"The sun has been set a *lucky* hour, and ye may as weel get the supper ready." R. Gilhaize, ii. 315.

3. Superabundant. *Lucky measure*, that which exceeds what can legally be demanded, S.

LUCKY-PROACH, s. The Fatherlasher, a fish, Frith of Forth.

"*Cottus scorpius*. Fatherlasher, or Lasher Bull-head; *Lucky-proach*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 9.

LUDE, part. pa. Loved, beloved, S.

Quhat has marrit thá in thy mude,
Makyne, to me thow schaw;
Or quhat is luve, or to be lude?
Fain wald I leir that law.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 98, st. 2.

V. *Luv*, v.

LUDE. Contraction for *love it*, S.

And quha trowis best that I do lude,
Shink first to me the kan.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 177, st. 16.

LUDIBRIE, s. Derision, object of mockery; Lat. *ludibri-um*.

"By Popish artifices, tricks and treasure—the most renowned court in the world is made the *ludibrie* and laughing-stock of the earth." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 348.

To LUE, v. a. To love, S.

Auld Rob Morris is the man ye maun lue,
Auld Rob Morris is the man I'll ne'er lue.
Herd's Coll., ii. 12.

V. *Luv*, v.

LUELY, adv. Softly, Perth.; most probably from the same origin with *Loy*, q. v.

LUELY, s. A fray, Strathmore.

To LUF, LUVE, LUWE, v. a. To love, S., *lus*, pron. with the sound given to Gr. v.

Luf every wicht for God, and to gud end,
Thame be na wise to harm, but to amend.
That is to knaw, *luf* God for his gudenes,
With hart, hale mynd, trow seruice day and nycht.
Doug. Virgil, Prod. 96, 48.

Luffe, lovest, *Ibid.*, 42.

—He *luyed* God, and haly kyrk
Wyth wyt he wan hys will to wyke.

Wyntown, vi. 9. 29.

Luwand be wea, and rycht wertwas,
Til clerkys, and all relygyus.

Ibid., vii. 6. 7.

A.-S. *luf-ian*, Alem. *lieb-en*, in. Moen.-G. *lieb-a*, dilectus, Su.-G. *luf*, gratius, Ital. *lufr*, amicus, blandus.

LUF, LUVE, s. Love.

O *luf*, quhiddir art thou joy, or fulychness,
That makys folk so glayd of thair dystres!
Doug. Virgil, 93, 34.

LUFARE, adj.

Of bestis sawe I mony diuerse kynd. —
The Percy lynx, the *lufare* unicorn,
That voidis venym with his enoure horn.

King's Quair, c. v. st. 3, 4.

The poet represents the unicorn as a more pleasant, or perhaps more powerful, animal than the lynx; especially from the idea of his horn being a safeguard against poison, as it was formerly believed, that it would immediately burst, if any deleterious liquid were poured into it. A.-S. *leofre*, gratior, potior, compar. of *leof*, charus, exoptatus.

[**LUFFAND, part. pr.** Loving; hence as an *adj.* kind, Barbour, i. 363.]

LUFFAR, s. A lover, pl. *luffaris*.

Quhat! Is this *luf*, nyce *luffaris*, as ye mene,
Or fals disaill, fare ladyis to begyle!
Doug. Virgil, 96, 8.

LUFFLELY, adv. Kindly, lovingly.

—Thar capitane

Tretyt thaim as *luffely*,
And thair with all the maist party
Of thaim, that armyt with him wer,
War of his bled, and sib him ner.
Barbour, xvii. 315, MS. *lovingly*, Ed. 1620.

A.-S. *lufelic*, lovely, whence O. E. *lufly*.

Befor the messengers was the maiden brought,
Of body so gentille was non in erth wrought.
No non so faire of face, of spech so *lufly*.

R. Brunne, p. 30.

LUSOM, LUFESUM, LUSOME, adj. Lovely. The *f* is now sunk in pronunciation, S.

—A lady, *lusome* of lete, ledand a knight,
Ho raykes up in a res bifor the rialle.

V. *LATT*, and *REAL*. *Sir Gawen and Sir Gal.*, ii. 1.

Behald my halse *lusum*, and lille quhyte.
Chalm. Lyndsay, i. 375.

A.-S. *lusum*, delectabilis; *lusumlic*, desiderabilis.

LUF, LUIF, LUFFE, LOOF, s. The palm of the hand; pl. *luffis*, *Doug. lufes*; S. *luve*, also *lufe*, A. Bor.

Syr, quhen I dwelt in Italy,
I leirit the craft of palmestry,
Schaw me the *lufe*, Syr, of your hand,
And I sell gar yow undirstand

Gif your Grace be unfortunat,
Or gif ye be predestonat.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., li. 120.

Na laubour list thay lake tyl, thare *lufs* are biert lyme.
Deug. Virgil, 238, b. 23.

This is a very ancient word; Moos.-G. *lofa*. *Lofam* *alokum tas*; Did strike them with the palms of their hands; Mark xiv. 65. Su.-G. *lofve*, Isl. *loft*, *loofve*, *loove*, *vola manus*; whence *loef'd*, a span, *loefa*, to span, *loefatak*, planus, G. Andr., the clapping of the hands; also, stipulatio manus. Dan. *lucn*, *vola*, differs in form. Wachter, vo. *Lau*, refers to Celt. *llaw*, the hand, and Gr. *laſas*, id. plur. He views *llaw* as the radical term. Lhuyd mentions *llaw* as signifying, not only the hand, but the palm of the hand; and Ir. *lamb*, pron. *law*, the hand; whence *lambach*, a glove, *lambagan*, groping, &c. These terms are retained in Gael. The word has thus been common to the Goth. and Celt. tribes.

C. B. *loot*, to handle, to reach with the hand, is undoubtedly allied. Owen writes not only *llaw*, but *llawe*, as signifying the hand; the palm of the hand; pl. *llowau*.

No similar term occurs in A.-S. Always where Uphilas uses *loft*, we find another word in the A.-S. version.

LUFPOW, LUIFFUL, s. As much as fills the palm of the hand.

He maid him be the fyre to sleip;
Syne cryit, Collaris, beif and collis,
Hois and schone with doubill coillis;
Calkis and candell, creische and salt,
Curnis of meill, and *luiffulis* of malt.
Lyndsay Warbis, 1592, p. 314.

LUFFIE, s. 1. A stroke on the palm of the hand, S. synon. *panemie*, *pandie*.

2. A sharp reproof, or expression of displeasure in one way or another, S.

"I'm playing the truant o'er lang; and if Mr. Vellum didna think I was on some business of Lord Sandystord's, I wouldna be surprisid if he gied me a *loofy* when I gaed hame." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 260.

Moos.-G. *alaklof*, *alapa*. *Gafalaklofn*, Dedit *alapam*, John xviii. 22. This is from *alak-an*, to strike, and *lofa*, the palm of the hand. It properly denotes a stroke with the palm.

[**LUFF, s.** The tack of a sail, Shetl.]

To **LUFF, s.** To praise, to commend. V. **LOIF, v.**

LUFFY, adj. Worthy of praise or commendation; applied both to persons and to things.

Thus thair mellit, and met with ane stout stevin.
Thir *luffy* ledis on the land, without legianis,
With aymely scheldis to schew thair set upone sevin.
Gawain and Col. iii. 2.

Thair *luffy* ledis belife lightit on the land.
And laucht out swardis *luffy* and lang.
Ibid, li. 25.

Isl. *loftig*, Tent. *loftick*, laudabilis.

Luffy, or *lofty*, is applied to a person who is apt to strike another, Ang. But there is no affinity.

[**LUFF-ALAEN.** All alone, Shetl. V. **LIER-ON.**]

[**LUFF-AN-DRAW.** A phrase meaning "to let well alone," *ibid.*]

LUFRAV, s. V. **LOVERY.**

LUFRENT, s. Affection, love.

"The said gudis war frelie geivin and deliuerit by him to his said dothir for dothirlic kindness and *lufre*-rent he had to hir," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1543.

Perhaps from A.-S. *loef*, dilectus, and *randen*, law, state, or condition; corr. to *rent*, as in *Manrent*. *Rent*, however, in Norm. Sax. signifies cursus, also redditus. V. **DOTHIRLIE.**

[**LUFFSIT, adj.** Overgrown, bloated, very corpulent, Shetl.]

LUG, s. 1. The ear; the common term for this member of the body in S. as well as A. Bor.

"He sall be put vpon the pillorie, and sall be conveyed to the head and chief place of the towne, and his taker sall cause cutt ane of his *lugges*.—His taker sall cause his other *lug* to be cutted." Burrow Lawes, c. 121, a. 3, 4. V. **TRONN.**

"Ye canna make a silk parae o' a sow's *lug*;" Fergusson's S. Prov., p. 35.

This term is used by E. writers, but in a derisory sense—

—With hair in characters, and *lugs* in text.
Cleveland's Poems, Ray.

Ben Johnson uses it in his *Staple of Newses*, 69.

Your *ears* are in my pocket, knave, goe shake them,
The little while you have them. —
A fine round head, when those two *lugs* are off,
To trundle through a pillory.

2. The short handle of any vessel when it projects from the side; as, "the *lugs* of a bicker,—of a boyn," &c. The "*lugs* of a pat" are the little projections in a pot, resembling staples, into which the *boul* or handle is hooked, S.

"Anse, the *lug* of any vessel;" Despart. Gram. B. iv. a.

3. At the *lug* of, near, in a state of proximity, S.

"Ye live at the *lug* of the law;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 83.

4. Up to the *lugs* in any thing, quite immersed in it, S.; "over head and ears," E.

It has been supposed that this phrase alludes to one's drinking out of a two-handed beaker. It may, however, refer to immersion in water.

5. If he were worth his *lugs*, he would do, or not do, such a thing; a phrase vulgarly used to express approbation or disapprobation, S.

The same idea has been also familiar with the E. in an early age. Langland, speaking of the absurd custom of pretending to sell pardons, says:—

Were the bishop blessed, and worth both his *ears*,
His seale shold not be sent to deceyus the people.
P. Ploughman, A. li. a.

This proverbial phrase has most probably had its origin from the custom of cutting off the ears; a punishment frequently inflicted in the middle ages. One part of the punishment of a sacrilegious person, according to the laws of the Saxons, was the slitting of his ears. These and other crimes were punished, several cen-

tures ago, with the loss of both ears. Du Cange refers to the statutes of St. Louis of France, and of Henry V. of England; *vo. Auris*.

6. *To Hing, or Hang by the Lug* of any thing, to keep a firm hold of it, as a bull-dog does of his prey; metaph. to adhere firmly to one's purpose, or steadily to observe one course, S.

"Since the cause is put in his hand, ye have ay good reason to *hing* by the *lug* of it." Mich. Bruce's Lectures, &c., p. 64.

7. *He has a Flea in his Lug*, a proverbial phrase equivalent to that, "There's a bee in his bannet-lug," i.e., he is a restless, giddy fellow, Loth.

- [8. *To lay one's Lugs*, to wager, to declare; a kind of oath, as, "I'll lay my lugs he'll do't," Clydes., Banffs.]

9. *To lay one's Lugs in*, or *amang*, to take copiously of any meat or drink, S.; a low phrase, borrowed perhaps from an animal, that dips or besmears its ears, from eagerness for the food contained in any vessel.

Sibb. thinks that this word may be from A.-S. *locca*, casaries, the hair which grows on the face. Although the origin is quite uncertain, I would prefer deriving it from S.-G. *lugg-a*, to drag one, especially by the hair; as persons are, in like manner, ignominiously dragged by the ears. V. BLAW, v.

To LUG, v. a. To cut off one's ears, Aberd.

[LUG, s. A flap to cover the ear.

"Item, fra Henry Cant, ij cappis wyth *luggie*, price xxxvj s." Accts. of L. H. Treasurer.]

LUG-BAR, s. A ribbon-knot, or tassel at the bannet-lug, Fife. V. BAR, s.

LUGGIE, s. "The horned owl;" Gall. Enc.; evidently denominated from its long ears.

"Its horns or ears are about an inch long, and consist of six feathers variegated with yellow and black." Penn. Zool., i. 155, 156.

LUGGIE, LOGGIE, s. A small wooden vessel, for holding meat or drink, provided with a handle, by which it is laid hold of, S.

The green horn-spoons, beech *luggies* mingle,
On stools forgaist the door.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 114.

Among the superstitious rites observed on the eve of Halloween, the following is mentioned.

In order, on the clean hearth-stane,

The *luggies* three are ranged,

And every time great care is ta'en,

To see them duly changed. Burns, iii. 138.

V. Note, *ibid*.

It is also written *loggie*.

The cap that hawkie does afford

Reasns in a wooden *loggie*.

Morrison's Poems, p. 48.

Perhaps from *lug*, the ear, from the resemblance of the handle. The Dutch, however, call a wooden sauce-boat *lotie*.

[LUGGIE, s. A game in which one is led around a circle by the ear, repeating a

rhyme; if the party selected to repeat the rhyme makes a mistake he in turn becomes "luggie," Gl. Shetl.]

[LUGGIT, s. 1. A cuff on the ear, Shetl.

2. As an *adj.*, having flaps to cover the ears, Clydes., Loth.

"For a *luggit* cap to the King to ryde wyth; price xx s." Accts. of L. H. Treasurer.]

LUGGIT or LOWGIT DISCH, a wooden bowl or vessel made of small staves, with upright handles; q. an *eared* dish.

"The air shall haue—ane beif plait, ane *luggit* disch," &c. Balfour's Practicks, p. 235.

"Item, ane *luggit* disch without ane cover." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 72.

Here the term is used in reference to silver work.

"vj *lowgit* dischis of pewtyr, vj chandlerria, ane quart of tyne, tua gardinaria, vj gobillattis of tyne, iiij plaittis, ii] compter fattis, ane sauser, v. trunchouris of tyne, ane keist [chest]." Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15, p. 674.

This denomination seems to fix *lug*, the ear, as exclusively the origin of S. *Luggie*, q. v.

LUG-KNOT, s. A knot of ribbons attached to the ear or front of a female's dress; synon. *Lug-bab*.

And our bride's maidens were na fen,

Wi' top-knots, *lug-knots*, s' in blen.

Muirland Willie, Herd's Coll., ii. 76.

LUG-LACHET, s. A box on the ear, Aberd.

LUG-MARK, s. A mark cut in the ear of a sheep, that it may be known, S.

"They receive the artificial marks to distinguish to whom they belong; which are, the farmer's initial stamped upon their nose with a hot iron,—and also marks into the ear with a knife, designed *lug-mark*." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 191. V. BIRN, BIRN.

To LUG-MARK, v. a. 1. To make a slit or notch in the ear of a sheep; as, "a *lug-markit* ewe," S.

When the wearing of patches came first in fashion, an old Angus laird, who was making a visit to a neighbour baronet, on observing that one of the young ladies had both earrings and patches, cried out in apparent surprise, in obvious allusion to the means employed by store-farmers for preserving their sheep; "Wow, wow! Mrs. Janet, your father's been nichtilie fleyed for tynning you, that he's baith *lug-markit* ye and tar-markit ye."

2. To punish by cropping the ears, S.

"We have—the fury of the open enemy to abide, who are employing all their might,—in imprisoning, stigmatising, *lugg-marking*, banishing, and killing." Society Contendings, p. 181.

LUG-SKY, s. The same with *Ear-sky*, Orkn. V. SKY, s. 1.

[LUG-STANES, s. pl. The stones attached to the lower side of a herring-net, for the purpose of making it sink. They are so named because only two stones were attached to the *lugs* or corners of the net when the herring-fishing was first prosecuted. Small floats of cork, called *corks*, are attached to the upper side, Gl. Banffs.]

[LUG, *adj.* Applied to turnips and potatoes, that have too-luxuriant stems, and small bulbs and tubers, Gl. Banffs.]

LUGGIE, *adj.* 1. Corn is said to be *luggy*, when it does not fill and ripen well, but grows mostly to the straw, S. B.

2. Heavy, sluggish, S.

Belg. *log*, heavy; Teut. *luggen*, to be slothful.

LUG, *s.* A worm got in the sand, within floodmark, used by fishermen for bait, S. *Lumbricus marinus*, Linn.

"All the above, except the partans and lobeters, are taken with lines baited with mussels and *lug*, which are found in the bed of the Ythan at low tides." P. Slaine, *Statist. Acc.*, v. 277.

"The bait for the small fishes—a worm got in the sand, *lug*." P. Nigg, *Aberd. ibid.* vii. 205.

"*Ereca marina*; the fishers call it *lug*." Sibb. *Fife*, p. 128.

Perhaps from Fris. *luggen*, ignave et segniter agere; as descriptive of the inactivity of this worm, as another species is called *slug*, for the same reason.

[To LUGE, *v. n.* To lodge, Barbour, ix. 203.]

[LUGE, *s.* A lodge, a tent, *ibid.*, xix. 653.]

LUGGENIS, LUGINGS, *s. pl.* Lodgings; *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

LUGGIE, *s.* A lodge or hut in a garden or park, S. B.

Teut. *logie*, tugurium, casa. V. LOGE.

LUGINAR, *s.* One who lets lodgings.

"That all provost & balyeis within any burgh or towe—avis with thar *luginaris* & hostillaris within thar bondis anent the lugin, the honesty tharof, & the price that call be paid tharfor." Acts Ja. IV., 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 243.

[LUGGIE, *s.* V. under LUG, *s.*]

LUGHT, *s.* A lock. V. LUCHT.

LUGIS. Inventories, p. 266. V. HINGARE.

LUID, *s.* A poem. V. LEID.

LUIFE, *s.* *Luife and lie*, a sea-phrase used metaphorically.

—This has drowned hole diocels, ye sie,
Wanting the grace, when he shuld gyde the ruther,
He lattis his *schep* tak in at *luife and lie*.

Leg. Ep. St. Androis, Pref., p. 307.

As *ruther* means rudder, *schep* is certainly an *errut*. for *schip*, ship. This is said to *tak in*, or leak, both on the windward and on the lee side, both when the mariners *luff*, and when they keep to the lee.

LUIG, *s.* A hovel, Strathmore. Belg. *log*, a mean hovel. V. LUGGIE and LOGE.

LUIK-HARTIT, *adj.* Warmhearted, affectionate, compassionate.

Thair is no levand leid as law of degre
That call me luif unlaist; I am so *luikhartit*—
I am so merciful in mynd and menis all wichtis.

Dumbar, Maitland Poems, p. 63.

In edit. 1508, *loit hertit*. Perhaps from Alem. *lauc*, flame, or from the same origin with *luke*, in E. *luke-warm*.

LUIT, *pret.* Let, permitted.

"No man pursued her, but *luit* her take her own pleasure, because she was the king's mother." *Pit-scottie*, p. 140.

Lute also occurs in the same sense; and *lute of*, for reckoned, made account of.

"That carnall band was neuer esteemed off be Christ, in the time he was conversant beere vpon earth; he *lute* nathing of that band." Bruce's *Serm.* on the *Sacr.*, 1590, Sign. I. 3, b. V. Lxx, v.

[To LUK, *v. n.* To look, see, ascertain, Barbour, i. 350: hence, to look after, take care, *ibid.* xii. 217. *Pret.* *lukyt*, part. *lukand*.]

LUKNYT, *part. pa.* Locked. V. LUCKEN.

[LUL, *s.* *Membrum virile*, Shetl. Belg., *lul*, the spout of a pump.]

LUM, LUMB, *s.* 1. A chimney, the vent by which the smoke issues, S.

—"A cave, or rather den, about 50 feet deep. 60 long, and 40 broad, from which there is a subterranean passage to the sea, about 80 yards long, through which the waves are driven with great violence in a northerly storm, and occasion a smoke to ascend from the den. Hence it has got the name of Hell's *Lumb*, i.e., Hell's Chimney." F. Gamrie, *Banff. Statist. Acc.*, i. 472, 473.

2. Sometimes it denotes the chimney-top, more commonly denominated the *lum-head*, S.

"The house of Mey formerly mentioned is a myth, sign, or mark, much observed by saillers in their passing through this Firth between Caithness and Stroms, for they carefully fix their eyes upon the *lums* or chimney heads of this house, which if they lose sight of, then they are too near Caithness." Brand's *Descr. Orkney*, p. 145.

3. The whole of the building appropriated for one or more chimneys, the stalk, S.

"David Bround did point the low-gallery totally on the backside and from the yeats to the *lumm* only on the foreside." Lamont's *Diary*, p. 174.

C. B. *Ilmon*, a chimney; which Owen deduces from *lum*, that which shoots up, or ends in a point.

Sibb. conjectures that this may be from A.-S. *leom*, lux, "scarcely any other light being admitted, excepting through this hole in the roof."

LUMB-HEAD, *s.* A chimney top, S.

Now by this time, the sun begins to leam,—

And clouds of reek frae *lumb-heads* to appear.

Ross's Halmors, p. 55.

LUM-FIG, *s.* A can for the top of a chimney, S. O.

The doors did ring—*lum-pigs* down tumal'd,

The strawns gush'd big—the synks loud ruml'd.

V. FIG.

Tennant's Poems, p. 123.

LUMBART, *s.* Apparently, the skirt of a coat.

"Item, the body and *lumbartis* of ane jorney of velvet of the colour of selche skin." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 99.

Fr. *lumbaire*, of or belonging to the flank or loin; Lat. *lumba*.

[LUMBART, *s.* Lombard, Accta. L. H. Treasurer, i. 44, Dickson.]

LUME, *s.* An utensil; pl. *lumis*. V. LOME.

[LUME, LIOOM, *s.* The smooth appearance of water caused by any oily substance, Shetl. Goth. *liom*, Isl. *lioma*, to gleam, shine.]

[To LUME, *v. n.* To spread like oil on water, *ibid.*]

LUMMLE, *s.* The filings of metal, S. Fr. *limaille*, *id.*

Chaucer uses *lumelle* in the same sense.

And therein was put of silver *limails* an unce.

Cham. Yeman's T., v. 10630.

LUMMING, *adj.* A term applied to the weather when there is a thick rain, Gallo-way.

"The weather is said to be *lumming* when raining thick; a *lum o' a day*, a very wet day; the rain is just coming *lumming* down, when it rains fast." Gall. Enc.

I have met with no cognate term. V. LOOMY.

[* LUMP, *s.* Heap, crowd, company, Barbour, xv. 229, 342, xix. 377.]

LUMPER, *s.* The name given to one who furnishes ballast for ships, Greenock; apparently from its being put on board by the *lumper*.

[To LUN, *v. a. and n.* To lull; also, to listen, Shetl.]

LUNCH, *s.* A large piece of anything, especially of what is edible; as bread, cheese, &c., S.

—Drink gude round, in cogs an' canps,

Among the furms an' benches;

An' cheese an' bread, frae women's laps,

Was dealt about in lunches

An' dawds that day.

Burns, III. 27.

LUND, LWND, *s.* The city of London.

This Jewell he gert tures in till Ingland;

In *Lund* it sett till witness of this thing,

Be conquest than of Scotland cald hym king.

Wallace, i. 129, MS.

Lund appears on many Saxon coins. V. Kederi Catal. Numm. A.-S. But this seems an abbreviation, as it was usually written *Lunden*.

LUNGIE, *s.* The Guillemot.

"I was a bauld craigsman—once in my life, and mony a kittiewake's and *lungie's* nest has I harried up among these very black rocks." Antiquary, i. 161, 162. V. LORON.

[To LUNK, *v. n.* To roll as a ship on the waves, Shetl.]

[LUNK, *s.* A roll, a lurch, as of a ship, *ibid.*]

[LUNKIN, *part. and s.* Rolling, bobbing up and down in walking, *ibid.*

Isl. *haka*, to halt, hobble.]

LUNKIE, LUNKEHOLE, *s.* A hole in a stone wall or dyke for the convenience of shepherds, Ayr., Ettr. For.; synon. *Cundie*.

Perhaps for the purpose of taking a peep at their flocks. Teut. *lonck-en*, *limis obtineri*.

LUNKIE, *adj.* Close and sultry, denoting the oppressive state of the atmosphere before rain or thunder, S.

LUNKIENESS, *s.* The state of the atmosphere as above described, S.

Dan. *lunken*, lukewarm, *lunk-er*, to make lukewarm;

Isl. *lunkaleg-r*, calidus, blandus; Su.-G. *lunn*, tepidus.

The radical word is Su.-G. *ly*, *id.*

LUNKIT, *adj.* Lukewarm; also, half-boiled, S.

Lunkit sowens, sowens beginning to thicken in boiling, Loth.

LUNNER, *s.* A smart stroke, Dumfr., Clydes.

Yet, hopes that routh o' goud he'd find

O'er's love did come a *lunner*

Right fell that day.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 18.

This is evidently a provinciality for *Lounder*.

[To LUNNER, *v. a.* 1. To beat severely, Clydes., Banffs.

2. With prep. *at*, to work with energy and diligence with hands, voice, or head, *ibid.* V. LOUNDER, LOUNNER.]

[LUNNERAN, LUNNERIN, *s.* 1. A severe beating, *ibid.*

2. The act of working, speaking, thinking, or writing with energy and diligence, *ibid.*]

[To LUNSH, *v. n.* To recline, loll, Shetl.; a *lunshin loon*, an idle fellow, Clydes.]

LUNT, *s.* 1. It is used, as in E., for a match.

—"Ane of thame be chaunces had a looce *lunt*, quhill negligently fell out of his hand among the great quantity of powder, and brunt him and diuers utheris to the great terror of the rest." Historie James Sext, p. 126.

2. A torch.

"The said Captane passed furth with his men of warre, as though they went to see some men that was going upon the croftis with *luntis*." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 132.

3. A piece of peat, or purl (hardened horse or cow dung), or rag, used for lighting a fire, Loth.

4. The flame of a smothered fire which suddenly bursts into a blaze, Teviotd.

5. A column of flaming smoke; particularly, that rising from a tobacco pipe, in consequence of a violent puff, S.

She fuft her pipe wi' sic a *lunt*,
In wrath she was see vap'rin,

She notie't na, an aise brunt
Her brow new worst apron
Out thro' that night.

Burns, iii. 131.

6. Improperly used to denote hot vapour of any kind, S.

—Butter'd so'na, wi' fragrant *lunt*,
Set a' their gabs a-steerin.

Burns, iii. 130.

- [7. A fit of sulkiness, Gl. Banffs.]

Test. *lunte*, fumes igniarius, Sw. *lunta*.

- To LUNT, v. a. and n. 1. To emit smoke in columns, or in puffs, S.

The *luntin* pipe, and sneeshin mill,
Are handed round wi' right guid will.

Burns, iii. 7.

The luckies their tobacco *lunted*,
And lough to hear.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 39.

Auld Simon sat *lunting* his cuttle
An' loosing his buttons for bed.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 190.

2. To blaze, to flame vehemently, South of S.

"If they burn the Custom-House, it will catch here,
and will *lunt* like a tar barrel a' together." Guy Man-
nering, iii. 173.

- To LUNT *awa*. To continue smoking; generally applied to the smoking of tobacco; as, "She's *luntin awa* wi' her pipe," S.

- LUNTUS, s. A contemptuous name for an old woman, probably from the practice of smoking tobacco, S. B.

- To LUNT, v. n. To walk quickly, Roxb.; to walk with a great spring, Dumfr.

Up they gat a greensward mountain;—
Cresting ower the niboring vales,
This they clam, the twasome *luntin**
To keek ower the stretching dalea.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 174.

* *Luntin*—"Walking at a brisk pace," N. *ibid*.

Most probably an oblique sense of *Lunt*, as denoting the sudden rising of smoke.

- LUNT, s. "A great rise and fall in the mode of walking," Dumfr.

- LUNYIE, LUNZIE, s. (pron. as if *lung-ic*) A wallet.

"Here's to the peaky loun, that gae abroad with
a tume pock, and comes hame with a low *lunyie*." V.
Humphry Clinker.

- LUNYIE, LUNZIE, s. The loin.

And Belliall, with a brydill renyie,
Ewir lasht thame on the *lunyie*.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29.

Test. *leonie*, *longie*, *id*.

- LUNYIE-BANE, s. Hucklebone, Fife.

- LUNYIE-JOINT, s. The joint of the loin or hip, Roxb.

- LUNYIE-SHOT, *adj*. Having the hip-bone disjointed, S.

"*Lunieshot*—the loin bone gone out of its socket."
Gall. Encycl.

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- [LUNYIE, s. and v. LUNYIEAN, LUNYIEIN, *part.* and s. Banffs. form of LUNNER, LUNNERAN, LUNNERIN, q. v.]

- LUP, LUPIS. *Lup echilling*, apparently a coin of Lippe in Westphalia; Lat. *Lupia*.

"Aucht dalsiris & tuelf *Lup echillingia*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1563, V. 25. "To pay x sh. for ilk mark *lupis* that he was awand." *Ibid*.

- [LUPIS, s. Corr. of *lupus*, a wolf, Lyndsay. The Dreame, l. 895.]

- LURD, s. A blow with the fist, Aberd.

Ial. *lar-s* signifies coccoere, and *lurad-r*, quassatus.

- LURDANE, LURDEN, LURDON, s. 1. A worthless person, man or woman, one who is good for nothing.

Thire Tyrandis tak this haly man,
And held hym lang in-till herd pyne:
A *Lurdane* of thame alwe hym syne,
That he confermyd, in Crystyn Fay
Befor that our-gane bot a day.

Wyntoun, vi. 12. 133.

In this sense, Douglas applies the term to Helen—
That strang *lurdane* than, quham wale we ken,
The Troiane matronis ledis in ane ring,
Fenyceand to Bacchus faist and karolling.

Doug. Virgil, 182, 2.

Rudd. renders it, as here used, "a blockhead, a sot." But for what reason, I do not perceive.

In the same sense, we may understand the following passage, in which Lord Lindsay of the Byres is made to address the Lords who had rebelled against K. James III.; although, from its connexion, it perhaps requires a still stronger meaning:—

"Ye are all *Lurdanes*, my Lords; I say ye are false Traitors to your Prince.—For the false *lurdanes* and traitors have caused the King (Ja. IV.) by your false seditions and conspiracy, to come against his Father in plain battle," &c. Fitzscottie, p. 97.

"Upon Yool-even James Grant goes some gate of his own, leaving Ballnadallach in the kiln-logie betwixt thir two *lurdanes*," &c. Spalding's Troubles, i. 38. Gl. "*lurdane*, a vagabond." In the preceding sentence, the same persons are called "*lymmers*."

2. A fool, a sot, a blockhead.

"Sir John Smith's second fault, far worse than the first, albeit a *lurdane* to defend all he had done, and to draw the most of the barons to side with him, was a very dangerous design." Baillie's Lett., ii. 173, 174.

3. It is still commonly used, in vulgar language, as expressive of slothfulness. Thus one is called a *lazy lurdane*, S.

4. It is used, improperly, to denote a piece of folly or stupidity.

His Popish pride and threefold crowne
Almaist has lost their licht;
His plake pardones are bot *lurdane*,
Of new found vanitie.

Spec. Godly Sange, p. 35.

It occurs in P. Ploughman.

Haddest thou ben hend, quod I, thou wold hane asked
leua.

Yea, leane, *Lurden*, quod he, & layde on me with rage;
And hit me vnder the eare, vnneth may iche heare;
He buffeted me about the mouth, and bet out my teth,
And gyued me in goutes, I may not go at large.

Sign. Rh. 3, b.

It is also used by R. Bruns—

Shilkt that schrow as a *lorden* gan lusk.
A saynherd smote he to dede vnder a thorn bush.
Chron., p. 2.

This word has been fancifully derived from *Lord Dane*. It deserves notice, that this derivation is at least as old as the time of Hector Boece.

"Finallie the Inglisemen were broocht to so grete calamitie & miserie be Danis, that ilk hous in England was constraunt to sustene ane Dane, that the samyn mycht be ane spy to the Kyng, and advertis hym quhat was done or sed in that hous. Be quhilk way the Kyng mycht know some quhare ony rebellion was aganis hym. This spy was callit *lord Dane*. Quhilk is now tane for ane ydill hymmer that seekis his leuyng on othir menis labouris." Bellend. *Cron.*, B. xi. c. 14.

It is more fully expressed in the original. Dictus est in explorator dominus Datus, vulgo *Lordain*. Quod nomen nostrates et populi nunc Angli dicti ita usurperunt, ut quem viderint ociosum ac inutilem nebulosum, ocio deditum, alienis laboribus quaeritatem victum, omnique demum aspersum infamia, *Lordain* vel hac aetate appellent.

I need scarcely say that this etymon is evidently a chimera.

The immediate origin seems to be Fr. *lourdin*, blockish, blunt, clownish; allied to which are *lourdai*, a dunce, *lourdade*, an awkward wench, from *lourd*, heavy, stupid, blockish. Palagr. expl. *lurdayne* by Fr. *lourdain*; B. iii. F. 46. Elsewhere he gives the following phrase: "It is a goodly syght to se a yonge *lourdayne* play the korell on this fayson: Il fait bean veoir vng jeune *lourdain* loricardier en ce poynt." F. 318, a. Ballet derives *lourdai* from Arm. *lourdod*, id. But as many Fr. words have their origin from Teut., it has occurred to me, as also to Sibb., that Fr. *lourdai* may be immediately traced to Teut. *luyard*, piger, desiduous, ignavus homo, or *loer*, *loerd*, which have the same meaning, homo marcidus, ignavus. To the latter Kilian traces Fr. *lourd*. Thus the radical Teut. term will be *loy*, id. V. *Lox*. It may be added, however, that as Ital. *lorido* corresponds to Fr. *lourd*, Verel. derives the former from Isl. and Sw. *lort*, sterces. Serva. deduces all the modern terms from this Goth. source; vo. *Lordane*. From the Ital. word L. B. *lord-en*, seems formed. De Cange is uncertain whether it should be rendered impurus, or stolidus.

LURDANERY, LURDANERIE, LURDANRY, s. 1.
Sottishness, stupidity.

Friendship seemt to be in France, and faith has the flight.
Loyis, lurdanery and last ar oure laird sterne.
Doug. Virgil, 238, a. 14.

2. It seems also used to denote carnal sloth, or security in sin.

Om all degreie in *lurdanery* quha lye,
And fane wald as of syn the feirful fyne:
And lerne in vertow how far to uprye.
Dydeyng's Workis, A. 7, a.

Fr. *lourderie*, stupidity; Teut. *luyerdije*, sluggishness.

LURDEN, adj. Heavy; as, "a *lurden nevvil*," a heavy or severe blow, Berwicks.; [also, dull, stupid, as, "a *lurden look*," Ayrs.]
V. LURDANE, s.

[**LURDENLY, adj. and adv.** Like a lazy, worthless fellow; like a clown or fool, Ayrs.]

[**LURDY, adj.** Idle, sluggish, *ibid.*]

LURE, s. The udder of a cow, S.

Both Llayd, in his list of Welsh words omitted by Davies, and Owen, mention *llyr, llyr*, as signifying an udder.

LURE, adv. Rather, S.

But I *lure* chase in Highland glens
To herd the kid and goat, man,
Ere I cou'd for sic little ends
Refuse my bonny Scotman.

Ramsay's Poems . 256.

V. LEVER.

[***LURE, s.** A tempter, enticer, Lyndsay,
The Dreame, l. 278; pl. *luris*.]

[**LURGAN, s.** A surfeit of food, Shetl.]

[To **LURK, v. a. and n.** To crease, Clydes.,
Banffs.; same as *lirk*, q. v.]

[**LURT, s.** A lump of dirt, a clot of dung;
also a clumsy fellow. No. *lort*, dung.]

LUSBIRDAN, s. pl. Pigmies, West. Isl.

"The Island of Pigmies, or, as the natives call it, the Island of Little Men, is but of small extent. There has [have] been many small bones dug out of the ground here, resembling those of human kind more than any other. This gave ground to a tradition which the natives have of very low-statured people living once here, call'd *Lusbirdan*, i.e., Pigmies." Martin's Western Islands, p. 19.

This term might seem to have some resemblance of Gael. *luchurman*, which signifies a pigmy. But I suspect it is rather of northern origin. In Isl. *luyfing*, is an elf, a fairy, a good genius; *Daemon mitis*, says G. Andr., p. 168. But it may have been formed from Su.-G. Isl. *lius*, light, also clear, candidus, and *birting*, manifestatio, from *bir-t-a*, manifestare; q. appearing bright. *Birting*, persona vel res albicans; Haldorson. Or perhaps from *byrd*, genus, familia, q. "the white," or "bright family."

LUSCAN, s. Expl. "a lusty beggar and a thief;" Gall. Encycl.

O. Flandr. *luyach-en*, Germ. *luch-en*, latitare; insidiari. Su.-G. *loest*, persona fixas sedes non habens.

LUSCHBALD, s. Expl. "a sluggard."

Lunatick hymmer, *Luschbald*, lous thy hose.

Kennedy, Everyman, il. 73.

From Isl. *loek-r*, ignavus, and *bald-r*, Germ. *bald*, potens, q. surpassing others in laziness. E. *lusk*, idle, lazy, which John. derives from Fr. *luche*, has the same origin.

LUSERVIE, s. Apparently a species of fur.

"Item, one pair of slevis of *luservie* flypand bakwart with the bord of the same." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 123.

Perhaps for *luservie*. This might be a corruption of Fr. *loutre vive*, live otter. But I know not how the designation would be applicable. This must be a species of fur; for the title is *Furrenie*, i.e. Furrings.

[**LUSKE, s.** Another form of *LISK*, q. v. Clydes.]

LUSKING, LEUSKING, part. pr. Absconding; Gl. Sibb.

I have not observed this word in S. O. E. *lusk* is rendered "to be idle, to be lazy," Gl. Bruns. Per-

haps it rather signifies to lurk, in the passage quoted, *vs. LURDANE*.

Teut. *huyech-en*, latitare, Germ. *lauach-en*, Franc. *laech-en*, *loech-en*.

LUSOME, adj. Not smooth, in a rough state. *A lusome stein*, a stone that is not polished, S. B.

Su.-G. *lo*, *logg*, *lugg*, rough, and *sum*, a common termination expressing quality.

LUSOME, adj. Desirable, agreeable; love-some, lovely, S. V. **LUSOM**.

[**LUSUMLY, adv.** Lovingly, lovesomely, Barbour, xvii. 315.]

LUSS, s. A yellowish incrustation, which frequently covers the head of children, dandruff; Pityriasis capitis, S.

LUSTING, s. [Perhaps an errat. for *lusting*, lifting.]

"The setting, *lusting* & raising of the said fyeching." Aberd. Reg., A. 1533, V. 16.

Can this mean invading; as allied to Su.-G. *lyst-a*, Ial. *lyst-a*, percutere? [More likely to be as given above.]

LUSTY, adj. 1. Beautiful, handsome, elegant.

I haue, quod sche, *lusty* ladyis fourtene,
Of guham the foremost, clepit Diopa,
In ferme wedlock I sall conione to the.

Doug. Virgil, 15, 18.

Sunt mihi bis septem *præstanti* corpore Nymphae.

Virg.

Nixt hand hir went *Lauinia* the maid,—
That down for schame did cast hyr *lusty* ene.

Ibid., 390, 35.

Decorus, *Virg.*

The *lusty* Aventynus nixt in preis
Him followis, the son of worthy Hercules.

Ibid., 231, 29.

Pulcher, *Virg.*

2. Pleasant, delightful.

Amyd the hawche, and euery *lusty* vale,
The recent dew begyanis down to skale.

Doug. Virgil, 449, 25.

The term occurs in this sense in a song, the first verse of which is quoted in *The Complaynt of Scotland*, printed A. 1548—

O *lusty* Maye, with Flora queen,
The balmy drops from Phoebus sheen,
Prelusant beame before the day, &c.

Herd's Coll., II. 212.

A.-S. Teut. *lust*, desiderium; *lustigh*, *loetigh*, amoenus, delectabilis, jucundus; Franc. *lustlike*, venustus. Hence,

[**LUSTLIE, adv.** Pleasantly. Lyndsay, *The Dreme*, l. 404.]

LUSTHEID, LUSTYHEID, s. Amiableness; Gl. Sibb.

Teut. *lustigheyt*, amoenitas.

LUSTYNES, s. Beauty, perfection.

Sweet rois of vertew and of gentlines;
Delytsum lyllis of everie *lustynes*!

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 89.

LUTE, LEUT, s. A sluggard; Gl. Sibb.

"Probably," says Sibb., "from *Lurdane*." But there is not a shadow of probability here. It is certainly the same with E. *lout*, from Teut. *loete*, homo agrestis, insulsus, bardus, stolidus. This is perhaps radically allied to Su.-G. *lat*, piger, whence *lactia*, anc. *lacti*, ignavia.

LUTE, pret. Permitted. V. **LUIT**.

LUTE, pret. Let out.

"The personis quha *lute* thair money to proffit, —hes compellit the ressaucaris of the money to pay in tyme of derth the annuallrent of tua, three, or four bollis victuall yearlye for ilk hundreth markis money." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 120. V. **LUIT**.

LUTERRIS, s. pl. Prob. otter's fur.

"Item, ane gowne of purpoure velvot, with ane braid pasment of gold and silvir, lynit with *luterris*, furnait with buttonis of gold." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 32. *Luterdia*, p. 77.

Fr. *loutre*, Lat. *lutra*, L. B. *luter*, an otter. *Luterris* here evidently denotes some fur used as lining; and we find *loutres* conjoined with ermines, in the Catalan Constitutions, in a statute of James I. king of Aragon. Nec portet—nec erminium, nec *lutrium*, nec aliam pellem fractam, nec assiblayis cum auro vel argento; sed erminium, vel *lutrium* integram simplicem solummodo in longitudine incisam circa capuciam capae, &c. V. Du Cange, *vo. Luter*, and *Culltellare*.

LUTHE.

This leue said man *luthe* not, but taks his leif.
And I abaid undir the levis grene.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 133.

Lord Hailes renders this, "remained." If this be the sense, it may be allied to Moes.-G. *lat-jan*, Su.-G. *laet-ia*, morari, otari; the pret. often taking *u* instead of *a*. It may indeed be formed from *leit*; and thus signify, took no notice.

[**LUTHER, LUTHIR, s.** and *v.* Same as **LOUNNER, LOUNDER, LOUNYIE, q. v.** Part. *lutherin, lutheran*, used also as a *s.*, Baniffs.]

LUTHRIE, s. Lechery.

They lost baith benifce and pention that mareit,
And quha eit flech on Frydayis was fyrefangit;
It maid na miss quhat madinis thay miscareit
On fasting dayis, thay were nocht brint nor hangit;
Licence for *luthrie* fra thair lord belangit,
To gif indulgence as the devill did leir.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 196.

From the connexion, it is evident that the term here means lechery. But R. Glouc. uses *luther* as signifying wicked, in a general sense; and *lutherhede, lutherness, vilness, wickedness, villany. Lither, Chauc.* wicked. A.-S. *lythre*, nequam.

LUTTAIRD, adj. Bowed. *A luttaird bak*, a bowed back.

Ane pyk-thank in a prelote chayre,—
With lut shoulders, and *luttaird* bak,
Quhilk nature maid to beir a pak.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 111.

O. Belg. *loete*, a clown, and *aerd*, a termination denoting nature, kind. V. **LUIT, v.**

LUTTEN, part. pa. Let, suffered, permitted, S.

I'd—syne play'd up the runaway brile,
And *luten* her tak the gie.
Runaway Bride, Herd's Coll., II. 88. V. **LUIT**.

To LUVÉ, LUWÉ, *v. a.* To love. V. LUF.

LUWME, LWME, *s.* A weaving loom.

This orthography occurs in conjunction with various obsolete terms not easy to be understood.

"The tymmer of one weaves *luwme*, and *lyning luwme*, two *fdia*, and warpain fat, and pyry quheill, and pair of warpain stalkis." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1545, V. 19.

Wewme seems to be for woollen, as *lyning* is for linen. *Pyry quheill*, probably small or little wheel. *Fidia* may be (*fdia*, or) treadles, from *ft*, the foot, *q. fitties*.

[LWRE, *s.* A lure, flesh for luring hawks.]

[To LWRE, *v. a.* To lure hawks, to train them with the lure, to attract them to the falconer; pret. *lurs*.

"Item, the xxj^e August [1491] in Lythgow, to Downy, falconer, and his man to pass to *lure* thare hawks, x *daie waigis*, xviii *s.*" *Accta. L. H. Treasurer*, i. 180, *Dickson*.]

LYARDLY, *adv.* Sparingly.

—"And the peple are to be desyred to be helpful to us as will give themself to any vertue, and as for uthers to deall *lyardly* w^t them to dryve them to seek after vertue." *Rec. Session Anstruther Wester*, 1596, *Melville's Life*, ii. 496.

Fr. liard-er, "to get poorly, slowly, or by the penny;" from *liard*, a small coin, "the fourth part of a *sol*;" *Cotgr.*

LYARE, *s.* [A carpet, or cloth used as such.]

["*Damas*, to be the *King's lyare*, bakram, to lyne the *Kingis liare*—of each xvj^e elne—xx lib. x s. viij d." *Accta. L. H. Treasurer*, A. 1497.]

"Item, and *lyare* of crammsey velvett, with twa cuschings of crammsey velvett, bordourit with treasus of gold. Item, and *lyare* of purple velvett, with twa cuschings off the samyne," &c. *Inventories*, A. 1530, p. 48.

Apparently, from its being still conjoined with cushions, a kind of carpet or cloth which lay on the floor under these; used only perhaps at the hours of devotion.

Tout. leph-werck is expl. *aulaea*, stragula picturata, tapetum, textura; *Kilian*. It may, however, denote some kind of couch: *Tout. laepher*, stratum, *Belg. leger*, a bed.

LYART, *s.* The French coin called a *liard*; *Aberd. Reg.*

[LYART, *adj.* 1. Greyish, tinged or mixed with grey, S. V. LIART.

His bonnet rev'rently is laid aside

His *lyart* haffets wearing thin an' bare.

Burns, Cotter's Saturday Night, st. 12.

2. Faded, withered, discoloured.

When *lyart* leaves bestrew the yird,

Or, wavering like the bankie-bird,

Bedim could Boreas' blast.

Burns, Jolly Beggars, st. 1.

LY-BY, *s.* 1. A neutral, *q.* one who lies aside.

"I appeal in this matter to the experience and observation of all who take notice of their way; and how little they trouble others, their master [Satan] fearing little, or finding little damage to his dominion,—by these laxy *ly-bies* and idle loiterers." *Postscr. to Ruth. Lett.*, p. 513.

"Such an heroic appearance, now in its proper season, would make you live and die ornaments to your profession, while *ly-bies* will stink away in their sockets." *M'Ward's Contendings*, p. 354.

2. A mistress, a concubine, Fife.

This is analogous to old Tent. *bij-liggher*, concubina, from *bij-ligghen*, concumbere.

To LY or LIE out, *v. n.* To delay to enter as heir to property; a forensic phrase.

"A man is married on a woman, that is apparent heir to lands.—She, to defraud her husband either of the *jus mariti* or the courtesy, *lies out* and will not enter." *Fountainh. Dec. Suppl.*, iii. 146.

LYING OUT. Not entering as heir.

"Anent *lying out* unentered." *Tit. ibid.*

To LY to, *v. n.* 1. Gradually to entertain affection, to incline to love, S.

—I do like him sair,

An' that he wad *ly too* I has nae fear.

Boss's Helenore, First Ed., p. 79.

And that he wad *like me*, I has nae fear.

Ed. Second, p. 95.

For what she fear'd, she now in earnest fand,
About this threap, was close come till her hand;
And that tho' *Lindy*, may be, might *ly too*,
The lass had just as guess'd a right as she.

Ibid., p. 96.

Toe is here undoubtedly meant to express the S. pronunciation of *to*; but improperly, as this corresponds with Gr. *α*. [*Aberdeen = tee.*]

Tout. toe-lygh-en, animum applicare.

2. A vessel is said to *ly to*, when by a particular disposition of the sails she lies in the water without making way, although not at anchor, S.

I find this word in no Dictionary save *Widgren's*.

[To LY yont, *v. n.* 1. To lie farther off or away, Clydes., Loth.

2. To excel, to take precedence, *ibid.*]

[LYCAM, LYKAME, *s.* A body dead or alive. V. LICAYM.]

LYCHLEFUL, *adj.* Contemptuous; corr. *lythleful*.

"And quhaneuir sais to his brothir racha, (that is ane *lythleful* crabit word), he is gilltie and in danger of the counsell." *Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme*, 1551, Fol. 48, b. V. LICHTLY, *adj.*

LYCHT, *adj.* Cheerful, merry.

Bot his vyzage samyt skarely blyth,
Wyth luke down kast as in his face did kyth
That he was sum thing sad and nothing *lycht*.

Doug. Virgil, 197, 5.

LYCHTLY, *adj.* Contemptuous.

His *lichtly* scorn he sall repent full sor,

Bot power fall, or I sall end tharfor.

Wallace, viii. 51, MS.

It is also used as a noun, signifying the act of slighting. "As good give the *lightly* as get it," *S. Prov.* *Rudd*.

From A.-S. *liht* and *lic*, *q.* having the appearance of lightness.

[To LYCHTLYFFE, *v. a.* To slight. V. under LIGHTLY.]

[LYCHTLYNESS, *s.* Contempt. V. under LIGHTLY.]

LYCHTNIS, *s. pl.* Lungs. This term is used, as well as *lichts*, S.; the former, it is supposed, rather in the southern parts.

"I saw ysaope, that is gude to purge congelie fleume of the *lychtnis*." Compl. S., p. 104.

Tent. *lichte* is the name given to the lungs, according to the general idea, from their *lightness*; as they are also called *loose*, from *loos*, empty, because of their sponginess. V. Jun. Etym.

[LYCHTYT, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Lightened, Barbour, iii. 624, 616.]

LYE, *s.* "Pasture land about to be tilled," Gall. Encyl. V. LEA.

LYE-COUCH, *s.* A kind of bed.

"In his chamber a *lye-couch*, or bed." Ormen's Descr. Aberd.

LYFF, LYFF, *s.* Life. On *lyf*, alive, Aberd. Reg.

An A.-S. idiom, *Tha he on life wæs*; Quam ille in vita erat. Matt. xxvii. 63. V. ON LYFF.

[LYFFAND, *part. pr.* Living, Barbour, ii. 169.]

[LYFF-DAYIS, *s. pl.* Life, length of life, Barbour, iii. 293.]

LYFLAT, *adj.* Deceased.

A child was chewyt thir twa luffaris betuene,
Quhillk gadly was a maydyn brycht and schene;
So forthyr furth, be ewyn tyme off hyr age,
A squier Schaw, as that full weyll was seyne,
This *lyflat* man hyr gat in marriage.
Ryght gudly men came off this lady ying.

Wallace, vi. 71, MS.

In Gl. Perth edit. *lyflat* is absurdly rendered, *the very same*. In edit. 1643 it is *lyfe lait*, q. lately in life. In the same sense *late* is still used. The term, however, has most affinity to Sn.-G., Isl. *lyfat*, loss of life, amissio vitæ, interitus, Verel.; from *lyf*, vita, and *lat-a*, perdere; Isl. *lata lyfat*, *lyfat-aet*, perdere vitam, to die; *lyfatinn*, fato sublatu, defunctus, ibid. The old bard, by giving this designation to the Squire Schaw, who had married Wallace's daughter, means to say that he had died only a short while before he wrote.

LYFLAT, *s.* Course of life, mode of living.

As I am her, at your charge, for plesance,
My *lyfat* is bot honest chewysance.
Flour off realmys foruth is this region,
To my reward I wald haiff gret garioun.

Wallace, ix. 375, MS.

Edit. 1643, *lyfe-lait*. A.-S. *lyf-lade*, vitæ iter, from *lyf*, life, and *lade*, a journey, or peregrination. Wallace means that he had nothing for his support but what he won by his sword.

LYING-ASIDE, *s.* The act of keeping aloof.

"5thly, For absolving, from the just imputation of disloyalty and unfaithfulness to Christ, our unhalloed and cause-destroying and betraying *lyings-aside* from testimonies, in their proper season." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 82.

LYK, LIKE, *adj.* Used as the termination of many words in S., which in E. are softened into *ly*. It is the same with A.-S. *lic*, *lice*; and denotes resemblance.

Thre observes, with very considerable ingenuity: "The Latins would hardly have known the origin of their terms *talie*, *qualis*, but from our word *lik*. For cognate dialects can scarcely have any thing more near, than *qualis*, and the term used by Ulph., *quleike*, Alem. *usiolik*; *similis*, and Moes.-G. *samaleika*; *talie* and Goth. *tholik*, &c. Thus it appears, what is the uniform meaning of the Lat. terminations in *lie*, as *puerilie*, *virilie*, &c., with the rest which the Goths constantly express by *lik*, *barnalig*, *manlig*. Both indeed mark similitude to the noun to which they are joined, i.e., what resembles a *man* or *boy*. I intentionally mention these, as unquestionable evidences of the affinity of the languages of Greece and Rome to that of Scythia; of which those only are ignorant, who have never compared them, which those alone deny, who are wilfully blind in the light of noon-day." V. *Lik*.

LYK, LIK, *v. impers.* *Lyk til us*, be agreeable to us.

It sall *lik til* us all perlay,
That *lik* man rym his felow til
In kyrtill alane gyve that yhe will.

Wyntoun, viii. 35, 38.

Moes.-G. *leik-an*, A.-S. *lyc-ian*, Sn.-G. *lik-a*, placere.

[LYKING, *s.* Pleasure, Barbour, xiv. 17. V. LIKING.]

[LYKE, LYKE-WAIK, *s.* The watching of a dead body. V. LIKE-WAKE.]

[LYKLY, *adj.* Having a good appearance. V. LIKLY.]

[LYKNYT, *part. pa.* Likened; *mycht lyknyt*, might have compared, Barbour, iii. 73.]

LYKSAY, *adv.* Like as. "*Lyksay* as he war present hymself;" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

A.-S. *lic*, *similis*, and *swa*, *sic*.

[LYLSIE-WULSIE, *s.* and *adj.* Linsey-woolsey, Clydes.]

LYMFAD, *s.* A galley. V. LYMPHAD.

LYMMARIS, LYMOURIS, *s. pl.* Traces for drawing artillery shafts of a carriage.

"Item, als thair ane singill falcon of found, mount it upoun stok, quheillis, aistre, and *lymmaris* garnissit with iron," &c. Inventories, A. 1566, p. 167. V. LYMOURIS.

LYMMIT, *pret.*

Nature had *lymmait* folk, for thair reward,
This gudlie king to governe and to gy.

King Hart, c. 1, st. 3.

Perhaps q. bound, engaged, from Tent. *lym-en*, agglutinare.

[LYMMYS, *s. pl.* Limbs, Barbour, i. 108, 385.]

LYMPET, *part. pa.*

—I ly in the lymb, *lympet* the lathist.
Howlate, iii. 26, MS.

Probably maimed, or crippled. A.-S. *lymp-æalt*, lame. *Isl. lym-pæst*, viribus deficit, G. Andr., p. 167. *Lymb* contains an allusion to that sort of prison which the Papists call *limbus*, in which they suppose that the souls of all departed saints were confined before the death of Christ.

LYMPHAD, LYMFAD, *s.* "The galley which the family of Argyll and others of the Clan-Campbell carry in their arms."

"Our loch ne'er saw the Campbell *lymphads*," said the bigger Highlander.—"She doesna value a Cawmil mair as a Cowan, and ye may tell Mac-Callummore that Allan Iversich said so." Rob Roy, iii. 44.

"The achievement of his Grace John Duke of Argyle, —a galley or *lymphad*, sable." Nisbet's Heraldry, i. 31.

"Appointis thrie of the baronis—to meit with the erie of Eglintoun,—to take to their consideratione, be way of estimatione or conjecture, the number of battis, or *lymfadis*, within the pairtis of this kingdome lying opposite to Irland, may be had in readines, and what number of men may be transported thairin." Acts Cha. I., 1641, Ed. 1814, V. 442.

Apparently corr. from Gael. *longhada*, a galley.

LYNOBUS, *s.* [Prob. an err. for *lymbus*, a jail. L. LIMBUS.]

Then did the elders him dearye
 Upon the morne to mak a fyre,
 To burne the witches both to deid:
 But as the morne he fand remeid.—
 Laich in a *lynobus*, whair they lay,
 Then Lowrie lowrit them, long or day.

Legend Ep. St. Andrew, Poems, Sixteenth Cent., p. 320.

"Bach," Gl. But the sense requires that we should understand the term as denoting a jail, or place of confinement; as they are said to be *laich* or low in it, probably under ground. It seems necessary, therefore, to view this as an errat. for *limbus*; as it is still vulgarly said, in the same sense, that one is in *limbo*.

That this must be the case, is evident from what follows.

Yet with the people he was suspected,
 Throwing the teallie [tales] befor was spoken,
 Because they saw no *prisons* brocken.

[LYNE, LYNTE, LYNG, *s.* 1. A line, string, measure, &c., S.; Fr. *ligne*: *lyne de lyne*, from beginning to end, Barbour, xvii. 84.2. A row, line, direct course; in a *lyng*, straight forward, *ibid.*, ii. 417.]To LYNE, LYN, *v. a.* To measure land with a line.

"The *lynere* call swears, that they call faithfullie *lyne* in lenth as braidnes, according to the richt meiths and marches within burgh. And they call *lyn* first the fore pairt, and thereafter the back pairt of the land." Barrow Lawes, c. 102, s. 3.

Lat. lino-co, cre; id.

LYNER, *s.* A measurer, one who measures land with a line. V. the *v.*

"The Baillies ordanit the *lynaris* to pass to the ground of the said tenement, and *lyne* and marche the same," &c., *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1541. V. 17.

LYNTH, *s.* Length, *Aberd. Reg.*; *passim.*LYNING, *s.* The act of measuring land, or of fixing the boundaries between contiguous possessions.

The socioun—persewit be Johne of Redepeth again the personis that past apon the *lynyng* betuix the said Johne & Patrik of Balbirny is remittit & referrit to the lordis," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1484, p. 14. V. LYNE, LYN, *v.*

[LYNING, LYNNYN, *s.* Linen. Used for "schetis," "sarkis and curcheis," and "a standart," in Fifteenth century. *Accts. of L. H. Treasurer*, i. 233, 293.][LYNNALIS, *s. pl.* Linch-pins, *ibid.*, p. 293, 294.][LYNTQUHIT, *s.* A linnet. V. LINT-WHITE.]LYON, *s.* The name of a gold coin anciently struck in S.

"That thair be strikin ane new penny of gold callit a *Lyon*, with the prent of the *Lyon* on the ta syde and the image of the Sanct Androw on the tother syde, with a syde coitoun to his fute, halding the samin wecht of the half Inglis nobill.—And that the said new *Lyon* fra the day that it be cryit haue cours and sall rin vi.s. viii.d. of the said money, and the half *Lyon* of wecht—haue cours for iii.s. iiij.d. *Acts*, Ja. II., A. 1421, c. 34, Ed. 1566.

This is obviously designed the new *lyon*, because a coin nearly the same had been in currency from the time of Robert II. There is this difference, however, that, on the coins of the preceding kings, St. Andrew appears extended on the cross, here he only holds it in his hands. They differ also in the legend.

According to Cardonnel, this coin, because of the device, was also called the *St. Andrew*; *Numism. Pref.*, p. 28.

LYPE, *s.* A crease, a fold, S. *Ir. lub*, *id.*LYPIT, *part. adj.* Creased, *Aberd.*

[LYPNYNG, and LYPPYN. V. under LIPPIN.]

[LYPPER, *s.* A leper, *Lyndsay, Compl. Papyngo*, l. 793.]LYRE, LYIRE, *s.* Flesh; also, that part of the skin which is colourless, especially as contrasted with those parts in which the blood appears.

As ony rose hir rude was reid,
 Hir *lyre* was lyk the lillie.

Chr. Kirk, st. 2.

—Hir lips, and cheekis, pumice fret;
 As rose maist redolent.
 With yvotre nak, and pomellis round,
 And comelle intervall.
 Hir lillie *lyre* so soft and sound;
 And proper memberis all,
 Beyth brichter, and tichter,
 Than marble poliest clein.

Maitland Poems, p. 239.

This term is common in O. E. in the same sense.

His lady is white as whales bone,
Have *lew brygte* to se upon,
So fair as blossme on tre.
Isambard, MS. Cott. V. Tyrwh., iv. 321.

Her *lyre* light shone. *Lausful.*

"*Lyre*," says Mr. Pink., "is common in old English romances for *skin*, but originally means *feet*," Maith. P., N. 394. But this word is most probably different from the preceding. If its original signification be *feet*, it is strange that it should be appropriated to one part of the skin only. It seems also to have quite a different origin. Radd. mentions Cimh. *Myre*, gena, a word I have found nowhere else. But it corresponds to A.-S. *Meor*, *Meor*, which not only signifies the cheek, but the face, the countenance.

LYRE, LYRIE, LAYER, LYAR, s. That species of petrel called the *Shear-water*, *Procellaria Puffinus*, Linn.

"The *lyre*—is a bird somewhat larger than a pigeon, and though extraordinary fat, and moreover very fishy tasted, is thought by some to be extremely delicious." P. Kirkwall, Statist. Acc., vii. 537.

"This species inhabits also the Orkney isles;—it is called there the *lyre*; and is much valued, both on account of its being a food, and for its feathers." Penn. Brit. Zool., ii. 552.

"The *lyar* bird is not peculiar to this island, but abounds far more here than in other places of the country.—This bird makes its nest by digging a hole horizontally in the loose earth, found among the shelvings of high rocks." P. Walls and Flota, Orkney Statist. Acc. xvii. 322.

"There is a bird, called a *layer*, here, that hatches in some parts of the rocks. It is reported, that it is only to be found in Dunnet Head, Holy Head in Orkney, in Wales, and in the Cliffs of Dover, (where it is said to be known by the name of the *puffin*), and in no other place in Britain." P. Dunnet, Caithness Statist. Acc., xi. 249.

Pennant says they are "found in the *Calf of Man*, and as Mr. Ray supposes in the *Scilly Isles*." There is no reason for supposing the *Lyre* to be the *Puffin*.

Faroensisib., *Liere*, Brunnich, 119. Penn. Zool., 551. Seren. calls the *Shearwater*, *Larus Niger*. May we suppose that this name has originally been formed from *Ler-us*? or *vice versa*.

Brand gives the same account, as that already quoted, of the fatness of this bird.

"The *Lyre* is a rare and delicious sea-fowl, so very fat, that you would take it to be wholly fat." Descr. of Orkney, p. 22.

This quality being so very remarkable, as to be apparently characteristic of the animal; may we not derive its name from *Isl. lyre*, q. the *fat fowl*? V. the etymon of *Linn*, *Lyn*.

[LYRED, adj.] Tinged or mixed with grey, Clydes. V. LIART.]

LYRIE, s. One of the names given, on the Frith of Forth, to the Pogge.

"*Cottus Cataphractus*. Pogge or Armed Bullhead; *Lyria*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 9.

Isl. Myri is defined by Halderson, *Anarricha marina*, inter *lupos marinos pinguissima*. He adds in Dan. "a kind of *Steinbider*." Now, the Pogge is denominated in Germ. *Stein-bicker*; *Schonevelde*.

LYSE-HAY, s. "Hay mowed off pasture-ground;" Gall. Encycl.

Lyse is undoubtedly the genitive of *Ley* or *Lea*, pasture ground.

[LYSH, s.] Pleasure, will, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 1030.]

[LYSTE, pret.] Liked, willed, chose, *ibid.* The Cardinall, l. 265.]

[LYTACH, s. and v.] Same as LEETACH, q. v., Banffs.]

[LYTACHIN, LYTACHAN, part. and s.] Same as LEETACHIN, q. v., *ibid.*]

LYTE, LYTT, s. A list used in the nomination of persons with a view to their being elected to an office; the same with *Leet*, q. v.

"Anent the *lytte* to be Baillies, they sall not be dividet nor casten in four ranks,—bot to be chosen indifferently, one out of the twelff *lytte*," &c. Blue Blanket, p. 114.

To LYTE, LYTT, v. a. To nominate.

"That nane have vote in *lytting*, voiting, electing, &c., but the persons hereafter following. Thereafter the saids Provest, &c., shall nominat and *lytt* three persons of the maist discreet, godly and qualified persons—of the saids fourteen crafts." *Ibid.*, p. 114, 116.

[LYTE, LYTER, s.] 1. An unseemly mass of any substance, liquid or semi-liquid. V. LOIT, LEET.

2. A long, rambling, nonsensical, story or speech.

3. A heavy fall.

4. The noise caused by a body falling heavily, Clydes., Banffs.]

[To LYTE, LYTER, v. a. and n.] 1. To throw anything in a mass on the ground; commonly used of half-liquid substances.

2. To fall flat; as, "He *lytet* our on's back," *ibid.*]

[LYTE, LYTER, adv.] Flat; as, "He geed *lyte* our." There is the idea of noise made by the falling, *ibid.*]

[LYTRIE, s.] 1. A quantity of anything in disorder. LYTER, LOITER, are also used.

2. A number of living creatures of small size in disorder, *ibid.*]

[LYTRIE, adj.] Disordered and dirty; applied to any thing damp or wet, *ibid.*]

LYTHE, LAID, s. The pollack, *Gadus Pollachius*, Linn. Statist. Acc., v. 536. *Laith*, Martin's St. Kilda, p. 19.

"The fish which frequent Lochlong, are cod, haddock, seath, *lythe*, whittings, flounders, mackarel, trouts, and herrings." P. Arroquhar, Dunbart. Statist. Acc., iii. 434.

They are called *leets* on the coast near Scarborough; Encycl. Brit. vo. *Gadus*.

"*Laid*, a greenish fish, as big as a haddock." Sibb. Fife, p. 129.

Lyth is also the name in Orkney.
 "The *peleack*,—with us named the *lyth*, or *ly-fet*, is frequently caught close by the shore, almost among the wreck or ware in deep holes among the rocks." Barry's Orkney, p. 293.

This, by mistake, is viewed as the same with the *sead*. P. Kirkcubright, Statist. Acc., xi. 13.

[LYTHE, *adj.* Calm, sheltered, warm. V. LITHE.]

[LYTHE, *s.* Shelter, encouragement, &c. V. LITHE.]

[TO LYTHE, *v. a.* To shelter, S. B. V. LITHE, *v.*]

[LYTHIE, *adj.* Warm, comfortable. V. LITHE.]

[LYTHNES, *s.* Warmth, &c.]

LYTHIS, *s. pl.*

For *lythis* of one gentil knight,
 Sir Thomas Moray, wyse and wycht,
 And full of—

Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 369.

It is difficult to determine the meaning, the sentence being incomplete in the printed poem. It may denote *manners*; *Ial. lit, lyt, moa. Med. fagrum lyt och nyom fandum*; *Pularis moribus et novis artibus*. Hist. Alex. Magn. ap. Ibre, vo. *Later*. If so, it is synon. with *lath*, *q. v.* Or it may signify tidings, from *lith*, to listen; *Su.-G. Miod-a, id. Mioda*, a hearing. *Hlioda Miod at*; *Audientiam peto*; *Voluspa*, Ibre, vo. *Liuda*. The language of Dunbar may be equivalent to, "I have tidings to give concerning a gentle knight."

To LYTHLY, *v. a.* To undervalue. V. LYTHLIE.

LYTHOCKS, *s. pl.* "A mixture of meal and cold water stirred together over the fire till they boil; applied to tumours, Ayrs., Gl. Picken.

This may be formed from *Lythe*, to soften, to mellow, *q. v.* with the addition of the termination *ock*, so common in the West of S., as expressive of diminution. It however nearly resembles the A.-S. *v. lithewacc-an*, to become mellow. *Lithewac* is used as an *adj.*, signifying pliant, flexible.

LYTHYRNES, *s.* Sloth, laziness.

The statis of Frawns sought for thi
 Till the Pape than Zachary,
 And prayid hym be hys consaille
 To decerne for thare governaile,
 Quibether he war worth to have the crown,
 That had be vertu the renowne
 Of manhad, helpe, and of defens,
 And thare-til couth gyve dilligens;
 Or he that lay in *lythyrynes*
 Worth to nakyn besynes.

Wynetown, vi. 4. 69.

V. LITHRY. This, however, may be allied to *Ial. lat-ar*, *Su.-G. lat*, *piger*.

[LYTT, *s. and v.* V. LYTE, *s. and v.*]

LYWYT, *pret.* Lived.

For and storyes, that men redys,
 Repraisents to thaim the dedys
 Of stalwart folk, that *lywyt* ar,
 Rycht as thai than in presence war.

Barbour, l. 19. MS.

Mr. Pink. thinks that the phrase *lywyt* or signifies *are dead*, as equivalent to *Lat. vixerunt*; *Gl.* But it simply means "lived in former times," or, "before."
 V. *AM*, *adv.*

M.

WACHTER has observed that this letter is used in forming substantives from verbs and from adjectives; as, A.-S. *cwalm*, interitus, death, from *cwæll-en*, to kill; Franc. *galin*, clangor, from *gell-en*, sonare, *uuahemo*, fruit, from *wah-en*, to grow; Sw. *sotma*, sweetness, from *sot*, dulcis; Germ. *baerm*, drega, from *baer-en*, levare, *helm*, a helmet, from *hull-en*, to cover.

It is used in S., with the addition of *a* or *e*, in forming some alliterative words, being employed as the medium of conjoining their component parts; as, *clish-ma-claver*, *hash-me-thram*, *whig-me-leeris*; E. *rig-ma-role*.

MA, MAY, MAA, MAE, *adj.* More in number, S.; *mair* being used to denote quantity.

Fre their fayis archeris war
 Sealyt, as I said till yow ar,
 That me as thai war, be gret thing,—

Thai woux as hardy, that thaim thought
 Thai could set all their fayis at noucht.

Barbour, xiii. 85. MS.

The Kyng of Frawns yhit eftyr thai
 Send till this Edward in message may,
 That ware kend and knawyn then
 Honorabil and gret famous men.

Wynetown, viii. 22. 18.

Se frawart thaym this god hir mynd has cast,
 That with na doutsum takinnis, me than twa,
 Hir greife furthschew this ilk Tritonia.

Doug. Virgil, 44. 25.

"The sacrilegious blasphemers, and the bloody adulterers, and infinite *mae* vther sins, concurring in one persone, shall not these shorten this miserable life?" Bruce's Eleven Serm., 1591, Sign. K. 5, a.

"It is statut—that the secretarie mak and constitute deputis, *ane* or *mae*, in every *ane* of the placis foresaid." Act. Sed. 3 Nov., 1599.

Mr. Tooke views A.-S. *more*, a heap, as the radical word; supposing A.-S. *ma*, E. *mo*, to be the positive, A.-S. *mar*, E. *more*, the comparative, and A.-S. *maest*, E. *most*, the superlative. But not to say that A.-S. *more* does not seem to have been used to denote quantity in general, or applied to persons, the hypothesis labours under several considerable difficulties. The first is, that *me* never occurs in A.-S., but always *ma*,

which has been corruptly changed in later times into *ma*, like many other words originally written with *a*. But besides this, A.-S. *ma* is as really a comparative as *more*, both being used adverbially, in the sense of *plus*, *magis*. As an adjective, *maere* properly denotes superiority in size, or in quality, *major*; *ma*, superiority in number, *plures*. This word, even as changed into *mo*, has been always used in the same manner. One of the very examples brought by Mr. Tooke, is a proof of this. "Yf it be fayre a man's name be echid by meete folkes praying, and fouler thyng, that *mo* folke not prayen." Chaucer, Test. Love, Fol. 319, b.

Mr. Tooke has charged Junius with saying *untruely*, that *most* is formed from the positive *maere*, having *maere* as the compar., and *maerest*, contr. *maest*, as the superl. But candour required, that this singularity in A.-S. should have been mentioned, that *maere* is used both as a positive, *magnus*, and a compar., *major*; while *maerest* is the superl. It does not appear, indeed, that this is the origin of *maest*, which occurs in the simple form of *maiste* in Moes-G. from the comparative *maius*.

Lat. *plus* and *magis* may both be mentioned as analogous. For although both are used as comparatives, it would appear that they had been originally positives. *Plus* is certainly from the Gr. positive *μεγας*, many; and *magis* has also been traced to *μεγας*, great.

To MA, v. a. To make; frequently used when the metre does not require it.

Thai darst nocht bid to me debate.

Barbour, x. 692, MS.

And nocht forthi sum of thaim thar

Ahad stouly to me debate;

And othyr sum ar fled thair gate.

Ibid., xiv. 547, MS. also, li. 6.

In this form the *v.* resembles Germ. *mach-en*, *facere*, which *Seren.* derives from the very anc. Goth. *v. mega*, *valere*.

MA, aux. v. May.

Yift thretyt yife in that'ee

Wytht-out thir me welle reknyde be.

Wynetown, i. 13. 66.

Peraventure my scheip me gang besyd,

Qykyl we half flicht full beir.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 99, st. 6.

Sw. *ma*, Isl. *mae*, id.

MA, pron. poss. My, Tweedd.

"I shuck me pock clean toom—at twalhour's time." Saint Patrick, i. 71.

MAA, MAW, s. A whit, a jot, Loth. *Ne'er* a *maa*, never a whit, Lat. *ne hilum*.

In the same form, this word is also preceded, (doubtless under the idea of greatly increasing the emphasis), with the favourite terms, *Fiend*, *Deil*; as, *Fiend a maw*, *Deil a maw*.

[MAA, s. A name given to the Gull (*larus canus*), Shetl. Isl. *mar*, id.]

MAAD, MAWD, s. A plaid, such as is worn by shepherds; a *herd's mawd*, S. V. MAUD.

This seems to be a Goth. word. Su.-G. *mudd* denotes a garment made of the skins of reindeers; also, *lapmudd*. Ilse thinks that the word has come to Sweden, along with the goods.

MAADER, interj. A term used to a horse, to make him go to the left hand, Aberd.

VOL. III.

[MAAGER, adj. Lean, thin, scraggy, Shetl. Su.-G., Dan. *mager*, Isl. *magr*, id.]

[MAALIN, s. A merlin, a hawk, *ibid.*]

[MAAMIE, s. A wet nurse, *ibid.*; Dan. *amme*, id.; Teut. *mamme*, the breast; Lat. *mamma*, id.]

[To MAAMIE, v. a. To soften or crush the earth by delving or ploughing, *ibid.*; Dan. prov. *malm*.]

[MAAMIE, adj. Soft, fine, crushed, *ibid.*]

[MAAMIE, MAMIE, s. Applied to anything solid when crushed, broken, or ground to pieces, Perth. ; pron. *mummy*, Ayrs.]

[MAANDRED, s. Manhood, strength, Shetl.; Dan. *mand*, a man, and *rad*, degree, quality.]

[MAAT, s. A comrade, an intimate friend; G. *mate*, Dan. *maat*, Isl. *mat*.]

MABBIE, s. A cap, a head-dress for women; S. B. *mob*, E.

And we maun hae pearline, and mabbies, and cochs,

And some ither things that the ladies call smocks.

Song, Ross's Helmore, p. 137.

MABER, s. Marble, perhaps an erratum for *marber*, from Fr. *marbre*.

"Item, an figure of a manis heid of *maber*." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 158.

MACALIVE CATTLE. Cattle appropriated, in the Hebrides, to a child who is sent out to be fostered.

"These beasts are considered as a portion, and called *Macalive* cattle, of which the father has the produce but is supposed not to have the full property, but to owe the same number to the child, as a portion to the daughter, or a stock for the son." Johnson's Journey, Works, viii. 374. V. DALZ.

This term seems of Gael. origin, and comp. of *mac*, a son, and *oilleanh-nam* (*oillean-nam*) to foster, q. the cattle belonging to the son that is fostered.

MACDONALD'S DISEASE. The name given to an affection of the lungs, Perth.

"There is a disease called *Glacach*, by the Highlanders, which, as it affects the chest and lungs, is evidently of a consumptive nature. It is called the *Macdonald's disease*, because there are particular tribes of Macdonalds, who are believed to cure it with the charms of their touch, and the use of a certain set of words. There must be no fee given of any kind. Their faith in the touch of a Macdonald is very great." Stat. Acc. P. Logierait, V. 84.

MACER, MASSER, MASAR, s. A mace-bearer, one who bears the *mace* before persons in authority, and preserves order in a court, S.

"Of late yeiris there is enterit in the office of armes sindry extraordinier *masserie* and *pursevantis*," &c. Acts James VI., 1587, c. 30, p. 449, Ed. 1814. *Massers* and *Masseres*, Skene.

"That our souerane lordis thesaurair, and vtheris directaris of sic lettres, deliuer thame in tyme cuning

B 2

to be exact be the ordinar heraldic, and pursueandis beand coittis of armes, or masearis, to be visit be thame as of befoir." *Ibid.* A., 1892, p. 555.

—"The nomination of the macears hath, for two centuries past, been either in the crown, or in private families, in virtue of special grants from the crown." *Herkine's Inst. B. I. tit. iv., § 33.*

L. B. macear-ius, qui maceum seu clavum fert, — serviens armorum, nostris olim Macear, vel Sergeant à mace, nunc Macear; Du Cange. *Ital. mazzieri; Carpentier.*

MACFARLANE'S BOWAT. The moon.
V. BOWAT.

MACH, s. Son-in-law. V. MAICH.

[MACH, MAUCH, s. Might, ability, Ayra.
V. MACHT, MAUCHT.]

MACHLESS (gutt.), *adj.* Feeble. This is the pronunciation of Loth. It is generally used in an unfavourable sense; as, "Get up, ye machless brute!" V. MAUCHTLESS.

MACHCOLING, s. V. MACHICOULES.

To MACHE, v. n. To strive.

With this agene grete Hercules stude he,
With this I was want to mache in the melle.
Doug. Virgil, 141, 20.

Fast fra the freestammes the foud couchis and raris,
As they togidder, machit on the depe.
Ibid., 263, 37.

The E. v. mach is occasionally used nearly in the same sense.

MACHICOULES, s. pl. The openings in the floor of a battlement.

"I have observed a difference in architecture betwixt the English and Scottish towers. The latter usually have upon the top a projecting battlement, with interstices, anciently called *machicoules*, betwixt the parapet and the wall, through which stones or darts might be hurled upon the assailants. This kind of fortification is less common on the south border." *Ministry Border, i., Introd. lxxvi. N.*

K. James V. grants to John Lord Drummond the liberty of erecting a castle at his Manour of Drummond—"fundandi, &c.—castrum et fortalitium muris lapideis et fossis, ac cum le fowels et barmkin fortificandi, et circumcingendi portisque ferreis et clausuris revocandi firmandi et muniendi, ac cum le machcoling, batteling, portaulicis, drawbriggis, et omnibus aliis apparatus," &c. *Apud. Edin. Oct. 20, 1491.*—Orig. in Charter-room at Drummond Castle.

Fr. *macheoulis, mascheoulis*, used as a s. singular, "the stones at the foot of a parapet (especially over a gate) resembling a grate, through which offensive things are thrown upon pionsers, and other assailants;" *Outgr.* It is compounded of *masch-er*, to chew, to champ, to grind, and *coulisse*, "a portoullis, or any other door, or thing which, as a portoullis, falls, or slips, or is let down;" *ibid.* This is evidently from *coul-er*, to slide, to glide. The idea, conveyed by the compound term, seems to be, something that is *let fall* or *glides down* for the purpose of *grinding* the assailants.

O. Fr. *mache-coules, masche-coules*, &c., are described by Roquefort as a projecting parapet on the top of towers and castles, from which the defenders showered down perpendicularly on the besiegers stones, sand, and rosin or pitch in a state of fusion.

Rebalaiz uses the term in the form of *machicolis*, *Prod. B. iii.* This is rendered by our Sir T. Urquhart, *Port-cullege*.

The ancient kings of England, when they give a right to build a castle, mention this as one of the privileges granted, *imbattellandi, kernillandi, Machicollandi*. Hence Du Cange gives *Machicoll-ars* as a L. B. v. formed from the Fr. s. *Machicollandura* occurs in the same sense with the term under consideration.

Spelman deduces the word from Fr. *mascel* or *machil*, mandibulum, a jaw-bone, and *coulisse*, a cataract; either because it projected from the wall like a jaw-bone, or because it crushed the assailants as our jaw-bones do meat.

MACHLE (gutt.), *v. a.* To busy one's self doing nothing to purpose, to be earnestly engaged, yet doing nothing in a right manner, Perth. ; "Ye'll machle yoursell in the mids of your wark;"—perhaps a variety of *Magil*, q. v.

[MACHT, (pron. mach, gutt.), s. Might, power, ability, Clydes., Shetl.; Tent. *macht*, A.-S. *mecht, maecht*, id. V. MAUCHT.]

The pron. above noted is almost universal among the lower classes in the West of S. Especially in Clydes., the letter t is scarcely ever sounded when it occurs in the middle or towards the end of a word; and when sounded it is by a peculiar guttural impossible to be represented by letters.]

[MAUCHTLESS, adj. Feeble, destitute of strength.]

[MACHTY, adj. Powerful, of great strength.]

MACK, MAK, adj. Neat, tidy; nearly synon. with *Purpose-like*, Roxb. V. MACK-LIKE.

MACKLIKE, adj. 1. A very old word, expl. tight, neat, Ettr. For.; synon. *Purpose-like*.

"We had na that in our charge; though it would be far mair *mack-like*, and far mair feasible,—to send you great clan o' rotten-noe'd chaps to help our master, than to have them lying idle, eating you out o' house and hauld here." *Perils of Man, ii. 70.*

Tent. *mackelick, ghe-mackelick*, commodus, facilis, lentus, lenis. *Ghe-mackelick mensch*, homo non difficilis aut morosus, tractabilis, facilis. Belg. *maklik*, easy; from Tent. *mack*, commodus, Belg. *mak*, tame, gentle. The term in its simple form corresponds with Su.-G. *mak*, commoditas, Isl. *mak*, quies, whence *makig*, commodus. These words in Dan. assume the form of *wag*, ease, comfort, *magelic*, commodious.

Macklike must be viewed as originally the same with *Makly*, adv., evenly, equally, q. v. The transition from the idea of easiness or commodity to that of neatness is very natural; as denoting something that suits the purpose in view. A similar transition is made when it is transferred to a person.

2. Seemly, well-proportioned, S. A.

MACKER-LIKE, adj. More proper, more be-seeming, or becoming, Ettr. For.

This is merely the comparative of *Macklike*, the mark of comparison being interposed between the component parts of the word, *euphoniae causa*, in the same manner as *Thieser-like*, &c.

[MACK, s. and v. V. MAK.]

[**MACKAINGIE**. "To give fair." A vulgar phrase implying to give full scope; to *hae fair mackaingie*, to have full scope. Gl. Banffs.]

MACLACK, *adv.*

Then the Cummers that ye ken came all macklack,
To conjure that coidyoch with claws in their creils;
While all the bounds them about grew blaikned and black,
For the din of thir daiblets rais'd all the de'lls.

Poetsart, Watson's Coll., iii. 22.

This evidently denotes the noise made by their approach, particularly expressing the clattering of feet. The word is formed, either from the sound, or from *mak*, *make*, and *clack*, a sharp sound; Teut. *klack*, the sound made by a stroke.

MACRELL, MAKERELL, *s.* 1. A pimp.

"He had name as familiar to hym, as sollaris, bordellaris, makerellis, and goustouris." Ballend. Cron., B. v. c. l. Utricularios, ganionas, lenones, mimos. Booth.

2. A bawd.

"The said man speikis to the macrell to allure the madya." Philotus, S.P.R., iii. 7.

Teut. *maschelaer*, proxeneta, Fr. *maqueron*; fem. *maquerelle*. Thierry derives the Fr. term from Heb. *macker*, to sell. Est enim lenonum puellas vendere, et earum corpora pretio prostituere. As panders, in theatrical representation, wore a particoloured dress; hence he also conjectures that the term *maqueron* has been transferred to the fish, which we, after the Fr., call *mackerel*, because of its spots. Wachter more rationally derives Germ. *mascher*, proxeneta, from *mask-en*, *jungere*, *sociare*.

MACKREL-STURE, *s.* The Tunny, or Spanish Mackerel, *Scomber thynnus*, Linn.

"The tunny frequents this [Lochfine] and several other branches of the sea, on the western coast, during the season of herring, which they pursue: the Scotch call it the *mackrel-sture*, or *stur*, from its enormous size, it being the largest of the genus." Pennant's Tour, 1772, p. 8.

Isl. *Sa.-G. stur*, anc. *stur*, ingens, magnus.

[**MACULATE**, *adj.* Dirty, bespattered, Lyndsay, Syde Taillis, l. 11.]

[**MACYSS**, *s. pl.* Maces, Barbour, xii. 579; O. Fr. *mace*, a mace.]

[***MAD**. 1. As an *adj.*, keen, eager, determined; as, "He was *mad* for't," Clydes.

2. As an *adv.*, *like mad*, with great eagerness, energy, or speed; as, "He wrocht *like mad*," *ibid.* Banffs.]

MAD-LEED, *s.* and *adj.* Expl. a "mad strain," Gl. Tarras. It is occasionally used in this sense; Buchan.

Where will ye land, when days o' grief
Come sleekin in, like midnight thief,
And nails yir *mad-leed* vauntin!

Turris's Poems, p. 17.

Q. the language of a madman. V. LEED, language.

[**MADDERAM**, *s.* Madness, folly, Shetl.]

MADLINGS, *adv.* In a furious manner.

"Satan—being cast out of men, he goeth *madlings* in the swine of the world:—putting forth his rage

where he may, seeing he cannot where hee would." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 103. V. LIXON, term.

MAD, MAUD, *s.* A term used in Clydesdale to denote a net for catching salmon or trout, fixed in a square form by four stakes, and allowed to stand some time in the river before it be drawn. C. B. *maud*,—that is open, or expanding.

MADDER, *s.* A vessel used about mills for holding meal; pronounced *maider*, like Gr. *μ*; West of S. The southern synonym is *Handie*.

C. B. *meldyr*, *medr*, a measure, *math* or *veltyr*, modius, a bushel. Sionabr. and Mod. Sax. *maider*, *malter*, mensuræ aridæ genus; synonym with Teut. *mudde*, modius. In L. E. this term assumes the forms of *Maldrus*, *Maldrum*, *Malter*, *Maltra*, *Maltrum*, &c., denoting a measure of four modii. But the extent is uncertain.

MADDERS-FULL, as much as would fill the corn-measure called a *madder*, S. O.

"The prosecutor again implored his Lordship to make the young man marry his daughter, or free her to the season, which sure enough was not easy, seeing she had oaths of him; and was there at home crying out her eyes *madders' full*, fit neither for mill nor moss." Saxon and Gael, i. 2.

MADDIE, *s.* A large species of mussel, Isle of Harris.

"About a league and a half to the south of the island Hermetra in Harris, lies Loch-Maddy, so call'd from the three rocks without the entry on the south side. They are call'd *Maddies*, from the great quantity of big muscles, called *Maddies*, that grows upon them." Martin's West. Isl., p. 54.

Gael. *maideog*, the shell called *Concha Veneris*; Shaw.

MADDIE, MADDY, *s.* An abbrev. of *Magdalen*; also, of *Matilda*, S. V. MAUSE.

MADGE, *s.* 1. A designation given to a female, partly in contempt and partly in sport, Lanarks., Synon. *Hussie*, E. *Queen*.

"That glaikit *madge* Laddy Sibby's aff to the half-mark wi' the Count; but after a' its neither stealin nor murder." Saxon and Gael, iii. 108.

2. An abbrev. of *Magdalen*, S.

[**MADLINGS**, *adv.* V. under **MAD**.]

MADLOCKS, MILK-MADLOCKS, *s. pl.* Oatmeal brose made with milk instead of water, Renfr.

Should we view this as *mat-locks*, it might be traced to Isl. *mat*, cibus, and *lock-a*, allicere; q. "enticing food." But any derivation must be merely conjectural.

To **MAE**, *v. n.* To bleat softly, S. This imitative word is used to denote the bleating of lambs, while *bac* is generally confined to that of sheep.

Shepherds shall rehearse
His merit, while the sun metes out the day,
While ewes shall bleat, and little lambkins *mae*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 14.

MAE, s. 1. A bleat, S.

How happy is a shepherd's life,
Far from courts, and free of strife!
While the gimmers bleat and bae,
And the lambskins answer mae.

Ritson's S. Songs, l. 233.

Here it is used rather as an *interj.*

MAE, adj. More in number. V. MA.

[MAEGS, s. pl. Hands; also, the flippers of the seal, Shetl.; *mages*, Northumberland.]

[MAEGSIE, 1. As an *adj.*, large-handed.

2. As a *s.*, one who has large hands, Shetl.]

[To MAESE, v. a. To allay, to settle. V. MEISE.]

[MA-FETH, MA-FEIE. My faith! A kind of minced oath, still common in the West of S.

"*Maft*, or *Maft*. Much used instead of *Par ma foy*," Cotgr.]

[MAGDUM, s. Counterpart, exact resemblance, Shetl.]

To MAGG, v. a. To carry off clandestinely, to steal; as, *to magg coals*, to defraud a purchaser of coals, by laying off part of them by the way, Loth.

"They were a bad pack—Steal'd meat and mault, and loot the carters *magg* the coals." Heart of Mid Loth., iv. 115.

MAGG, s. A cant word for a halfpenny; pl. *maggs*, the gratuity which servants expect from those to whom they drive any goods, Loth. Sibb. refers to "O. Fr. *magant*, a pocket or wallet, q. pocket-money." V. MAIK.

[MAGGAT, MAGGET, s. Whim, silly or wild fancy, Clydes.]

[MAGGATY, MAGGATIVE, adj. Full of whims, fanciful, crotchety, *ibid.*, Banffs.]

[MAGGER, MAIGER, MAGGER O', MAIGERS, prep. In spite of. V. MAGRE.]

MAGGIE, MAGGY, s. A species of till, a term used by colliers, Lanarks.

"The most uncommon variety of till, in this country, is one that by the miners is called *Maggy*. It is incumbent on a coarse iron-stone." Ure's Hist. Batherglen, p. 253.

MAGGIE FINDY. A name given to a female who is good at shifting for herself, Roxb. V. FINDY.

MAGGY MONYFEET. A centipede. V. MONYFEET.

MAGGIE RAB, MAGGY ROBB. 1. A bad half-penny, S.

2. A bad wife; as, "He's a very guid man, but I trow he's gotten a *Maggy Rob o' a wife*;" Aberd.

MAGGIES, s. pl. "Jades," Pink.

Ye trowit to get ane burd of blisse,
To have ane of thir *maggies*.

Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 50.

Perhaps, maids, from A.-S. *maegth*, virgo.

To MAGIL, MAIGIL, MAGGLE, v. a. To mangle, to hash.

There he beheld ane cruell *magilit* face,
His visage manyete, and baith his handis, allace!

Doug. Virgil, 181, 21.

Bot rede lele, and tak gud tent in tyme,
Ye nouthir *magit*, nor miameter my ryme.

Ibid., 484, 30.

Sen ane of them man be a deill,
My *magilit* face makes me to feill
That myne man be the same.

Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 56.

"They committed it [the work of reformation] to you whole and sound at your door; and what a *maggled* work you have made of it now, the heavens and the earth may bear witness." Mich. Bruce's Soul Confirmation, p. 21.

Radd. derives it from Lat. *manus*; Sibb. from Teut. *maech-en*, castrate. Perhaps *mangel-en*, to be defective, is preferable.

MAGISTRAND, MAGESTRAND, s. 1. The name given to those who are in the highest philosophical class, before graduation. It is retained in the University of Aberdeen; pron. *Magistraan*.

2. The name given to the Moral Philosophy Class, Aberd.

"The *Magestrands* (as now) convened in the high hall; which was also the solemn place of meeting at public acts, examinations and graduations." Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin., p. 24.

"*Magistrand Class*.—The science of astronomy employs the beginning of the fourth year, and completes the physical part of the course. Under the term moral philosophy, which forms the principal part of the instruction of the fourth year, is comprehended every thing that relates to the abstract sciences," &c. Thom's Hist. Aberd., ii. App., p. 39.

L. B. *magistrari*, *academica laurea donari*. *Magistrand* would literally signify, "about to receive the degree of Master of Arts."

MAGNIFICKNESSE, s. Magnificence.

—"I look upon it [Lyons] as one of the best and most important towns in France, both for the *magnifickness* of the buildings, [and] the great trafique it hath with almost all places of the world, to which the situation of it betwixt two rivers, the Soane and the Rhone is no small advantage." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 36.

MAGRE, MAGRY, MAGGER, MAGRAVE, prep. In spite of, *maugre*.

[That that the tour held manilly,
Till that Rychard off Normandy,
Magre his layis, warnyt the King.

Barbour, iii. 451.

Barbour uses the term frequently, as in i. 453, ii. 112, &c.; he also uses *magre his*, in spite of him, ii.

134, and *magre* *thairis*, in spite of them, iv. 153. The form *magry* occurs in Gawan and Gol., iii. 10.]

Than Schir Gologras, for greif his gray ene bryut,
Wed wraitband, the wynd his handis can wryng.
Yt makis be mery *magry* qubasa mynt.

The other form, *magrawe*, is found in Wyntown, viii. 23. 429.

Then all the Ingis company
Be-lynd start on hym stwrdyly,
And *magrawe* his, thai have hym tne.
Wyntown, viii. 23. 429.

Magre *his*, O. E.

We ask yow grace of this, asceyle him of that othe,
That he did *magre* *his*, to wrong was him lothe.

R. Brunne, p. 295.

[MAGRE, *s.* Ill-will, hate, despite. V. MAWGRE.]

Bot I call wrik on sic maner,
That thou at thine entent sail be,
And have of name of thame *magre*.

Bartour, xvii. 60, Skeat's Ed.

The Edin. MS. has *magre*. O. Fr. *mal gré*, from which the prep. also is derived.]

MAGREIT, *s.* The designation given to one of the books in the royal library.

"The *magreit* of the queene of Navarra." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 245.

This must have been a misnomer of the person who made the catalogue, or who pretended to read the titles of the books to him. The work undoubtedly was the celebrated *Contes et Nouvelles de Marguerite, Reine de Navarre*. But the name of this princess has been mistaken for that of the work.

MAHERS, *s. pl.* "A tract of low, wet-lying land, of a marshy and moory nature;" Gall. Encycl.

Gael. *machoirs* simply denotes "a field, a plain;" Shaw; from *magh*, a level country. C. B. *mar*, what is flat; whence *maron*, a flat, a holme.

MAHOUN, *s.* 1. The name of Mahomet, both in O. S. and E.

2. A name applied to the devil.

—Thow art my clerk, the *devill* can say,

Remunce thy God, and cum to me.

—Gamerey, tallyor, said *Maloun*,

Remunce thy God, and cum to me.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 31, 32.

Lord Hailes observes; "It would seem that the Franks, hearing the Saracens swear by their prophet, imagined him to be some evil spirit which they worshipped. Hence, all over the Western world *Maloun* came to be an appellation of the devil." But it is more natural to suppose, that this was rather the effect of that bitter hatred produced by the crusades, than of such gross ignorance, among those at least who had themselves been in Palestine.

MAICH, MACH (gutt.), *s.* Son-in-law.

Gyf that thou sekis ane alienare vnkaw,

To be thy *maich* or thy gud sone in law,

—Here ane lytill my fantasy and consate.

Doug. Virgil, 219, 33.

To be thy *maich* sail cum ane alienare.

Ibid., 208, 15.

Maich is used in the same sense by Bellenden, as the translation of *gener*, Cron. B. ii. c. 6.

"My *mauch*, my wife's brother, or sister's husband," A. Bor. Ray.

"*Mauch* denotes a brother-in-law, N. of E." Grose.

This is evidently a corr. pronunciation formed from A.-S. *maeg*, *mag*, the guttural sound being changed into that of *f*, as in *laugh*, &c. It is merely a variation of *maucht* mentioned above.

Rudd. has observed, that "after the same manner other names of consanguinity and affinity have been often confounded by authors." But we are by no means to suppose, that the word was originally used in this restricted sense. Perhaps it primarily denoted consanguinity. The most ancient vestige we have of the term is in Moes.-G. *mag-us*, a boy, a son. It seems, however, to have been early transferred to affinity by marriage. Thus A.-S. *maeg*, *maeya*, not only has the same signification with the Moes.-G. word, but also denotes a father-in-law; Moes kept, *his maeges* *sccep*, the sheep of his father-in-law; Ex. iii. 1. It is also used for a kinsman in general, cognatus; and even extended to a friend, amicus. V. Lye.

O. E. *moose* denotes relation by blood in a general sense.

He let the other

That hot Edward, spousy the Emperoures *moose*.

R. Glouc., p. 316.

Isl. *magur*, denotes both a father-in-law, and a step-father, Verel; and *maagr*, an ally, a father-in-law, a son-in-law; *maegd*, affinitas, *maeg-ia*, affinitati jungi; G. Andr. We learn from the latter, that *maeg-ur*, anciently signified a son. Thre gives Su.-G. *maag*, anc. *mager*, *maghaer*, as having the general sense of *affinis*; but shews, at the same time, that it is used to denote a son, a parent, a son-in-law, a father-in-law, a step-father, a step-son, &c. He is uncertain, whether it should be traced to Alem. *mag*, nature, or Sw. *magt*, blood, or if it should be left indeterminate, because of its great antiquity. Wachter derives Germ. *mag*, nature, also, *parens*, *filius*, &c., from *mach-en*, *parere*, *signere*; Schilter, from *mag-en*, *posse*, as, according to him, primarily denoting domestic power.

A.-S. *maeg* not only signifies a relation by blood, and a father-in-law, but a son. *Maeg wases his agen thridda*: He was his own son, the third; Caedm. 61, 21, ap. Lye.

Isl. *maug-r*, occurs in the sense of son, in the most ancient Edda. *Gaxu slikan maug*; Genuisti talem filium; Aeg. 36. As *maeg-r*, signifies a son-in-law; so, in a more general sense, a relation. Both these have been deduced from *mae*, *meg-a*, *valere*, *pollere*; because children are the support of their parents, especially when aged; and because there is a mutual increase of strength by connexions and allies. Hence the compound term, *barna-stod*, from *barn* and *stod*, column, q. the pillar or prop of children; and *maeyastod*, the support given by relationship. *Maug-r*, often appears in a compound form; as, *Maug-thrasir*, q. *filius rixae*, a son of strife, i.e., a quarrelsome man. *Maug-r*, also signifies a male.

I need scarcely add, that Gael. *mac*, a son, pronounced gutt. q. *mach*, has undoubtedly a common origin. *Macamh*, a youth, a lad, and *macne*, a tribe, are evidently allied.

MAICH, *s.* (gutt.) Marrow, Ang.

It is uncertain whether this be A.-S. *maerh*, id. also *r*; or, as it is accounted a very ancient word, radically different. For both *maich* and *mergh* are used S. B. in the sense of *medulla*.

MAICHERAND, *part. adj.* (gutt.) Weak, feeble, incapable of exertion, Ang.; allied perhaps to Su.-G. *maker*, homo mollis.

MAICHLESS, *adj.* Feeble, wanting bodily strength, Fife. V. MAUCHTLESS.

MAID, *s.* 1. A maggot, S. B.

O. E. "*Mathe* worms" is given as synon. with *Make*; Prompt. Parv.

2. In Galloway, *mada*, obviously the same word, is restricted to the *larvae* of maggots.

"*Mados*, the *larvae*, or seed of *mawks*; maggots as laid by the *blus* doped *maunking fies*, or maggot fly, on *lump's* or putrid flesh." Gall. Encycl.

Tout. *mada*, Belg. *mada*, id. *mad*, Essex, an earth worm; Moss-G. A.-S. *matha*, Alem. *mado*, Sa.-G. *math*, ana. *madh*, a worm.

MAID, MADE, *adj.* Fatigued, Aberd. V. **MATT.**

MAID, *adj.* Tamed; applied to animals trained for sport.

"It is statute,—that na maner of persounis tak ane vther mannis hundis, nor haulkis *maid* or wyldie out of nestis, nor eggis out of nestis, within ane vther mannis ground, but licence of the Lord, vnder the pane of x. pennis." Acta. Ja. III., 1474, c. 73, Edit. 1566. Murray, c. 59.

It seems radically the same with *Mait*, q. v.; as if it signified, "subdued by fatigue,"—this being one mean employed for breaking animals. V. **MATE**, v.

MAIDEN, *s.* An instrument for beheading, nearly of the same construction with the *Guillotine*, S.

"This mighty Earl [Morton], for the pleasure of the place and the salubrity of the air, designed here a noble recess and retirement from worldly business, but was prevented by his unfortunat and inexorable death, three years after, anno 1581, being accused, condemned and executed by the *Maiden* at the croos of Edinburgh, as art and part of the murder of King Henry Earl of Darnly, father to King James VI., which fatal instrument, at least the pattern thereof, the cruel Regent had brought from abroad to behead the Laird of Pennecuik of that ilk, who notwithstanding died in his bed, and the unfortunat Earl was the first himself that handled that merciless *Maiden*, who proved so soon after his own executioner." Pennecuik's Descr. of Tweeddale, p. 16, 17.

This circumstance gave occasion for the following proverb: "He that invented the *Maiden*, first hanged himself." Kelly, p. 140. He refers to James, Earl of Morton.

"He [K. of Argyll]—falling down on his knees upon the stool, embraced the *Maiden* (as the instrument of beheading is called) very pleasantly; and with great composure he said, 'It was the sweetest *maiden* ever he kissed, it being a mean to finish his sin and misery, and his inlet to glory, for which he longed.'" Wodrow's Hist., ii. 545.

We learn from Godcroft, that Morton had caused this instrument to be made "after the pattered which he had seen in Halifax in Yorkshire;" p. 356.

MAIDEN, *s.* 1. The name given to the last handful of corn that is cut down by the reapers on any particular farm, S.

The reason of this name seems to be, that this handful of corn is dressed up with ribbons, or strips of silk, in resemblance of a *doll*. It is generally affixed to the wall, within the farm-house.

They drave an' shore fu' tough an' sair;

They had a bizzzy mornin':

The *Maiden's* teen ere Phoebe fair

The Lomonds was adornin'.

Douglas's Poems, p. 142.

V. **same** 2.

His young companions, on the market-day,
New often meet in clusters to survey
Young Gilbert's name, in gowden letters grace
The largest building in the market-place;—

And if they have a trifle out to lay,
To put it in a former neighbour's way;
—Who had with them for wedding bruises run,
And from them off the harvest *maiden* won.

Travis's Mountain Muse, p. 95.

The natives of the Highlands seem to have borrowed the name from those of the Lowlands. For they call this last handful of corn *Maidhdean-buain*, or *Maidhdean-puain*, i.e., the shorn maiden. When expressed literally, it is denominated *mir-garr*, i.e., the last that is cut.

I am much disposed to think that the figure of the *Maiden* is a memorial of the worship of Ceres, or the goddess supposed to preside over corn. Among the ancients, ears of corn were her common symbol. Rudbeck has endeavoured to shew, that the very name *Ceres* is the same with *Kæra* and *Kærna*, the designations given by the idolatrous Goths to the goddess of corn. V. Atlant. ii. 447, 449. It is remarkable, indeed, that the name of *kirn-baby*, or *kern-baby*, should still be given to the little image, otherwise called the *Maiden*. Fancy might suggest, that the struggle for this had some traditional reference to the rape of Proserpine, the daughter of Ceres.

"At the *Hawkie*, as it is called," says a learned traveller, "or Harvest-Home [in the city of Cambridge] I have seen a clown dressed in woman's clothes, having his face painted, his head decorated with ears of corn, and bearing about him other symbols of Ceres, carried in a waggon, with great pomp and loud shouts, through the streets;—and when I inquired the meaning of the ceremony, was answered by the people, that 'they were drawing the HARVEST-QUEEN.' Clarke's Travels through Greece, &c., p. 229, N.

O that year was a year forlorn!

Lang was the har'st and little corn!

And, sad mischance: the *Maid* was shorn

After sunset *!

As rank a *witch* as e'er was born,

They'll ne'er forget!

The Har'st Rig, st. 142.

* "This is esteemed exceedingly unlucky, and carefully guarded against." N. *ibid.*

As in the North of S., the last handful of corn forfeits the youthful designation of *Maiden*, when it is not shorn before Hallowmas, and is called the *Carlin*; when cut down after the sun has set, in Loth. and perhaps other counties, it receives the name of a *witch*, being supposed to portend such evils as have been by the vulgar ascribed to sorcery. Thus she makes a transition from her proper character of *Kærna*, or Ceres, to that of her daughter *Hecate* or Proserpine.

By some, a sort of superstitious idea is attached to the winning of the *maiden*. If got by a young person, it is considered as a happy omen, that he or she shall be married before another harvest. For this reason, perhaps, as well as because it is viewed as a sort of triumphal badge, there is a strife among the reapers, as to the gaining of it. Various stratagems are employed for this purpose. A handful of corn is often left by one uncut, and covered with a little earth, to conceal it from the other reapers, till such time as all the rest of the field is cut down. The person who is most cool generally obtains the prize; waiting till the other competitors have exhibited their pretensions, and then calling them back to the handful which had been concealed.

In the North of S. the *maiden* is carefully preserved till *Yule* morning, when it is divided among the cattle, "to make them thrive all the year round." There is a considerable resemblance between this custom and that of the Northern nations, with respect to the *Julagall* or *bread-sow*; as related by Verel. Not. Hervarer S., p. 139. He views the custom referred to as transmitted from the times

of heathenism, and as a remnant of the worship of Odin. "The peasants," he says, "on the Eve of Yule, [i.e., the evening preceding Christmas-day], even to this day, make bread in the form of a boar-pig, and preserve it on their tables through the whole of Yule. Many dry this bread-pig, and preserve it till spring, when their seed is to be committed to the ground. After it has been bruised, they throw part of it into the vessel or basket from which the seed is to be sown; and leave the rest of it, mixed with barley, to be eaten by the horses employed in plowing, and by the servants who hold the plow, probably in expectation of receiving a more abundant harvest." This was also called *Svennugolt*, because this bread-boar was dedicated to the Sun. Verel Ind. Rabelais alludes to a similar custom, of being liberal to brute animals, at the beginning of the new year which has formerly prevailed in France. He speaks of those "who had assembled themselves,—to go a handseel-getting on the first day of the new year, at that very time when they give brewis [brose] to the oxen, and deliver the key of the coales to the country-girls for serving in of the oates to the dogs." Urquhart's *Transl. B. ii. c. xi. p. 75.* V. KERN, *RAFFOYNE*, and *YULA*, § II.

2. The feast of Harvest-home is sometimes called the *Maiden*, at other times the *Maiden-feast*.

The master has them bidden
Come back again, be't foul or fair,
'Gainst gloamin', to the *Maiden*.
Douglas's Poems, p. 144.
Then owe your rigs we'll scour wi' haste,
An' hurry on the *Maiden feast*.
Ibid., p. 117.

It may be observed, that, in some parts of S., this entertainment is given after the grain is cut down; in others, not till all is gathered in.

"It was, till very lately, the custom to give what was called a *Maiden feast*, upon the finishing of the harvest, and to prepare for which, the last handful of corn reaped in the field was called the *Maiden*." [The reverse is undoubtedly the fact; the name of the feast being derived from the handful of corn.] "This was generally contrived to fall into the hands of one of the finest girls in the field; was dressed up in ribbons, and brought home in triumph, with the music of fiddles or bagpipes. A good dinner was given to the whole band, and the evening spent in joviality and dancing, while the fortunate lass who took the *maiden* was the Queen of the feast; after which, this handful of corn was dressed out, generally in the form of a cross, and hung up, with the date of the year, in some conspicuous part of the house. This custom is now entirely done away; and in its room, to each shearer is given 6d. and a loaf of bread. However, some farmers, when all their corns are brought in, give their servants a dinner, and a jovial evening, by way of Harvest-home." P. Longforan, *Partha. Statist. Acc.*, xix. 550.

The custom is still retained in different parts of the country.

MAIDEN, s. "An ancient instrument for holding the broaches of pirns until the pirns be wound off;" *Gall. Encycl.*

MAIDEN, s. A wisp of straw put into a hoop of iron, used by a smith for watering his fire, *Roxb.*

This seems to be merely a ludicrous application of the term used to denote the last handful of grain cut down in harvest.

MAIDEN, s. A sort of honorary title given to the eldest daughter of a farmer, S. B. She is called the *Maiden* of such a place, as the farmer's wife is called the *Goodwife* of the same place.

HA'-MAIDEN, s. 1. A farmer's daughter who sits *ben the house*, or apart from the servants, Berwicks.

A phrase introduced when farmers began to have a *but* and a *ben*. Hence a proverb; "A *ha'-maiden*, and a *hynd's cow*, are ay eatin'."

2. The bride's maid at a wedding, S. B.

3. The female who lays the child in the arms of its parent, when it is presented for baptism, Lanarks. V. **MAIDEN-KIMMER**. Hence,

To **MAIDEN, v. a.** To perform the office of a *maiden* at baptism, *ibid.*

The phraseology is, *To maiden the wean*.

MAIDEN-HAIR, s. "The muscles of oxen when boiled, termed *fix-faux* towards the border;" *Gall. Encycl.*

MAIDEN-HEID, MAID-HEID, s. Virginity; *maidhood*, Shakesp.

Yet kept shee her *maid-heid* vnforlorne.

Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 139.

A.-S. *maeden-had*, *maegden-had*, *id.*

MAIDEN-KIMMER, s. "The *maid* who attends the *kimmer*; or matron who has the charge of the infant at *kimmerings* and baptisms; who lifts the babe into the arms of its father," &c., *Gall. Encycl.*

MAIDEN-SKATE, s. The name given to the Thornback and Skate, while young, Frith of Forth.

"The young both of the thornback and the skate are denominated *Maiden-skate*." *Neill's List of Fishes*, p. 28.

This observation is also applicable to Orkney. V. *Barry*, p. 296.

MAID-IN-THE-MIST, s. Navelwort, *Cotyledon umbilicus Veneris*, Linn., South of S.

Skinner supposes that it receives its botanical and E. names from its having some resemblance to the navel. Perhaps it has the S. name for a similar reason; as well as that of *Jack-i'-the-Bush*.

[MAIDLANDE, s. Prob. an hospital of St. Mary Magdalene. *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, i., 88, *Dickson*.

The editor remarks that the reference in the text appears to point to the neighbourhood of Perth as the locality of this hospital; and also that there was such an hospital, a little way south of that city, which was suppressed by James I., and its revenues given to the Charterhouse. The situation of this old religious house is still marked by the Magdalena, pron. *Maidlan*, a farm adjoining the Friartown, pron. *Freerton*, Moncrieff Hill.]

MAIGERS, prep. In spite of, Mearns.

Fr. maigri, id. V. MAGER.

MAIGHRIE, s. A term used to denote money or valuable effects. Of one who has deceased, it is said, *Had he any maighrie?* The reply may be, *No, but he had a gude deal of sprackrie*; the latter being used to signify what is of less value, a collection of trifling articles. This old term is still used in Fife.

Isl. mag-a, acquirere, perhaps from Teut. maghe, cognatus, A.-S. mag, id., and ric, potens; q. denoting the riches left by one's kindred.

[MAIGINTY, MAIGINTIES, interj.] An exclamation of surprise, Banffs.]

MAIGLIT, part. pa. Mangled. *V. MAGIL.*

MAIGS, more commonly MAGS, s. pl. The hands; as, "*Hand aff yer maigs, man,*" Roxb.

The hands being the principal instruments of power, this term might perhaps be traced to A.-S. *mage*, potens, *mag-on*, Su.-G. *mag-a*, posse; Teut. *maecht*, vis, potentia. But as Gael. *mag* denotes the paw, (MacFarlan's Vocab.) this may be viewed as the origin. Shaw gives *mag* as a term corresponding with *hand*. It is singular, however, that there is no similar term in any of the other Celtic tongues.

To MAIG, v. a. 1. To handle any thing keenly and roughly, especially a soft substance, so as to render it useless or disgusting; as, "*He's maigit that bit flesh sae, that I'll hae nane o't,*" Roxb.

The term is often applied to the handling of meal in baking.

2. To handle, as continuing the act, although not implying the idea of rough treatment; as, "*Lay down that kitlin', lassie, ye'll maig it a' away to naething,*" *ibid.*

MAIK, s. A cant term for a halfpenny, *S. V. MAGG.*

[This term was common in Eng. as well as *S. V. Dekker's* Lanthorne and Candle-Light, ed. 1620, sig. C. ii. And its origin was not that suggested by Jamieson, viz. from the *v. make*, in relation to the art displayed in its fabrication; but from—"Brummagem-makes, Birmingham-makes, a term for base and counterfeit copper money in circulation before the great recoinage." Sharp's MS. Warwickshire Gloss. *V. under MAIK, Halliwell's Dict.*

It is still a cant term in the West of *S.*, especially among boys when bargain-making: as, "*Come, I'll gie ye a maik for you peerie,*" i. e. top. Clydes.]

MAIK, MAKE, MAYOCH, s. 1. A match, mate, or equal, *S. make, A. Bor. Pl. makis.*

Hastow no mynde of lufe! quhare is thy make!

Or artow sake, or smyt with jealousy!

King's Quair, li. 39.

Well is vs begone,

That with our makeis are togider here.

Ibid., st. 45.

The painted pawn, with Argos eyes,

Can on his mayock call.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 2.

On th' other side we lookt unto Balthayock,
Where many peacock calls upon his mayock.

Mus's Thren., Hist. Perth, l. 160.

This term is used by Patten.

"Touchynge your weales nowe, ye mynde not, I am sure, to lyne lawles and bedles without a Prince, but so to bestowe your Quene, as whoose make must be your Kyng." Somerset's Expedition, Pref. xv.

Also by Ben. Johnson—

—Malles, and their makes,

At dancings, and wakes,

Had their napkins, and poses,

And the wipers for their noses.

Works, li. 127.

2. **The maik, the like, the same.**

"Gif euir scho dois the maik in tym cumyng," &c. *Aberd. Reg. V. 16*; and so in other places; whence the phraseology seems to have been common. It is also written *Maik*.

"And gif euir he dois the maik to hir, or to ony siclik burgess," &c. *Ibid., A. 1535, V. 15.*

A.-S. *maka, ge-maka, Isl. Su.-G. make, Dan. mage, aequalis, socius; Alem. gimakka, conjux.* As Germ. *mag* denotes both a relation and a companion, this word may be viewed as radically the same with *Maik*, *q. v.*

To MAIK, v. n. To match, to associate with.

Theseus for luf his fallow socht to hell,
The snaw quites dow oft to the gay maik will,
Allace for luf, how many thame self did spill!

Doug. Virgil, 94, 9.

Germ. *macht-en, jungere, sociare; Alem. kamachen, id. Radd. has overlooked this v.*

MAIKLESS, MAYKLES, adj. Matchless, having no equal, *S.*

This designation is given to the Virgin Mary.

Malcolme kyng of Scotland—

Mad the fundatyowne

Of the abbay of Culpyre in Angwa,

And dowyd it wyth hys alms

In honoure of the maykles May.

Wynetown, vii. 7. 257.

The fillok hir deformyt fax wald hane ane fare face,

To mak hir maykles of hir man at myster mycheinle.

Doug. Virgil, 235, a. 40.

Su.-G. *makaloes, Dan. mageloes, sine pari.* Chaucer, *makeless, id.* Christina, Queen of Sweden, greatly puzzled the connoisseurs at Rome, by the use of the word *MAKEAQZ*, impressed on a medal. But after the learned Kircher had pronounced it to be Coptic, it was found to be merely the Sw. word, denoting, according to Keyser, that she was a nonpareil, or, as Ihre says, that, as being unmarried, she had no mate.

We have a beautiful proverb, expressive of the inestimable worth of a mother, and of the impossibility, on the supposition of her death, of the loss being repaired to her children: "The mother's a *maikless* bird;" *S. B.*

MAIL, MALE, s. A spot in cloth, especially what is caused by iron; often, an *irne mail*, *S.*

Mole seems to have been used in the same sense, *O. E.*

—Thy best cote, Hankyn,

Hath many moles and spottes, it must be washed.

Men shold fynd many fowle sides, & mani fowle plots.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 65, a. b.

And all the waters in Liddisdale,

And all that lash the British shore,

Can ne'er wash out the wondrous *maile*!

It still seems fresh with purple gore.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 144.

The ingenious author, as in many other instances, has here adopted an arbitrary orthography, which makes his terms occasionally assume a more antique form than is necessary. The diphthong *æ* seldom occurs in Scottish.

A.-S. *mal*, Franc. *mal*, *mella*, Teut. *mael*, *macula*, *year-mael*, *macula ferruginea*; Germ. *mael*, id. Moss.-G. *maie*, *rust*.

TO MAIL, MALE, v. a. To discolour or stain, S.

Teut. *mael-en*, *pingere*, Sibb. Gl. Su.-G. *mael-a*, id. *mael*, *signum*.

MAIL, MEIL, MEEL, s. A relative weight used in Orkney.

"The stipend consists of 86 *mails* malt, (each *mail* weighing about 12 stone Amsterdam weight.)" P. Holme, Statist. Acc., v. 412.

"—6 settings make 1 *mael*." P. of Cross. Ibid., vii. 477.

"On the first is weighed settings and *miele*." P. Kirkwall. Ibid., 563.

Su.-G. *mael-a*, to measure; whence *mael*, a measure, Fland. *mael*, a measure of any kind. Moss.-G. *mela*, a bushel.

[MAIL, MALE, s. A meal, a diet of food; as, a *mail o' meat*, *mail-oor*, i.e., meal-hour, *mail-time*, S.

A.-S. *mael*, a time, stated time; hence the original sense was "time for food," with which the phrase "regular meals," is in keeping. Du. *mael*, time, also, a meal; Dan. *mael*, measure, *maaltid*, a meal; Isl. *mael*, measure, also, time, a meal.]

[MAIL, MAILL, s. Meal, ground grain.

Then all the baxters will I ban,
That mixes bread with dust and bran,
And fyne flour with beir *maill*.

Lyndsay, The Thrie Estaitis, l. 4170.

Sw., Isl. *mjöl*, Dan., Du. *mael*, A.-S. *mael*; from the Teut. base *mael*, to grind.]

MAIL, s. 1. Tribute, duty paid to a superior; pl. *malis*.

"Afore thay dayis the principall men of Scotland vnder the King war callit Thanis, that is to say, gadderaris of the kyngis *malis*." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 16. *Quæstoris regii*, Boeth.

"To mone his noblis with his curage & spreit aganis thair ennymies, he [Kenneth] dischargit thame of all *malis* and dewteis aucht to hym for v. yeris to cum." Bellend. Cron., B. xi. c. 8.

Burrow mailles, duties payable within burghs. Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 8.

2. The rent paid for a farm or possession, whether it be in money, grain, or otherwise.

"The arrears of rent, or, in our law-style, of *mailis* and duties, prescribe, if they be not pursued for with'in five years after the tenant's removing from the lands out of which the arrears are due." Erskine's Inst., B. iii. T. 7, s. 20.

"The lordis—ordanis that our souterain lordis lettres be direct to distrenye him for the said fyve pund of *male*, and to mak the said Sir Robert be pait tharof." Act. Audit., A. 1467, p. 8.

3. Rent paid for a house, or for any thing of which one has had the use.

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"We ordain and appoint our present Town-the-saurer, and his successors in office, to pay the house rent and *mailis* of his Lordship and succeeding Presidents of the Session." Act Sederunt, 12 Jan., 1677.

House-rent is often called *house-mail*, improperly pron. q. *house-meal*. *Stable-mail*, *horse-mail*, what is paid for entertainment for a horse, S. *Horse-mail* is improperly printed, according to the vulgar pronunciation, *horse-meal*.

"Mr. Blair has a chamber, I another, our men a third; our *horse-meals* every week above £11 Sterling." Baillie's Lett., i. 217.

This is also called *stable-mail*. V. ABERCH.

Grass-mail, rent paid for grass, S.

"King Robert—was so well pleased with the goats as his bed-fellows, that, when he came to be king, he made a law that all goats should be *grass-mail* (or *grass-rent*) free." P. Buchanan, Stirl. Statist. Acc., ix. 14.

The term, as denoting rent, is evidently used in a secondary sense; but nearly allied to the primary meaning. For what is rent, but the duty or tribute paid to another, in respect of which he possesses a superiority? For still "the borrower is servant to the lender."

"There followed shortly the uplifting of—the tenth penny of ilk *house-mail* within the town,—reserving the bigging where the heritor himself dwelt free, alienarily." Spalding, i. 290.

4. To pay the *mail*, to atone for a crime by suffering; used metaphorically, S.

My sister, brave Jock Armstrong's bride,
The fairest flower of Liddisdale,
By Elliot basely was betray'd:

And roundly has he paid the *mail*.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 199.

To pay the *case*, synonym.

A.-S. *male*, Isl. *mala*, Su.-G. *maala*, Ir. *mal*, tributum, vectigal. *Male* is used in the Saxon Cron. to denote the rent at which lands are let. Arm. *mael*, profit, gain; Pers. *mal*, riches; Gael. *mael*, rent.

The Su.-G. word also signifying pay (stipendium), Ibro thinks that it is the root of C. B. *miler*, and Lat. *miles*, a soldier, as signifying one who fights for pay. Allied to this is Su.-G. *maala maen*, mercenary soldiers. It is probable that Su.-G. *maala*, as denoting tribute, rent, pay, &c., is derived from *mael*, mensura; because these being anciently paid in kind, were mostly delivered by measure.

It has been said; "The word *Mail* was antiently the name of a species of money. It was also made use of to signify some kind of rent, such as geese, &c. This makes it probable, that this word was intended by our ancestors to comprehend both money, rent, and kain." Russel's Conveyancing, Pref. ix.

Cowel has indeed derived *mail*, in *Black mail*, from Fr. *mail*, which, he says, "signifieth a small piece of money." But Fr. *maille* is comparatively of late origin, and seems to have no connexion with our term. By Du Cange, vo. *Maille*, it is viewed as merely a corruption of *medaille*. V. Spelm. vo. *Maille*. The idea, indeed, that it first signified money, and then tribute, is inconsistent with general history. For, among barbarous nations, tribute is first paid in kind; money is afterwards employed as a substitute.

BLACK-MAIL, s. A tax or contribution paid by heritors or tenants, for the security of their property, to those freebooters who were wont to make inroads on estates, destroying the corns, or driving away cattle.

"The thieves, and broken men, inhabitants of the saids Schirefdomes,—foirmentis the partis of England

C 2

—committe daylie theftis, reiffis, heirschippes, murtharis, and fyre-raisingis, upon the peaceable subjects of the countrie. —And—divers subjects of the Inland takis and sittis under their assurance, payand them black-mall, and permittand them to reil, herrie, and oppresse their neighbouris, with their knowledge, and in their sight, without resistance or contradiction." Acts Ja. VI., 1567, c. 21. Murray.

This predatory incursion was called *lifting the herashaw*, or *heraship*, which, by a singular blunder, is, in Garnet's Tour, denominated *herdaship*, as if it had been the English word of this form.

Depredations of this kind were very common in the Highlands, or on their borders. Rob Roy Macgregor, one of the most famous of these freebooters, overawed the country so late as the year 1744, and used often to take the rents from the factor to the Duke of Montrose, after he had collected them for his master. His hostility to the duke, and, as would appear, his engaging in this strange kind of life, was owing to the following circumstance. Being proprietor of the estate of Craigherston, he, with one Macdonald, had borrowed a considerable sum of money from the duke, for purchasing cattle. Macdonald, having got possession of the money, fled with it; and Roy being unable to refund the sum, the duke seized on his lands, and settled other tenants on the farms.

Such was the power of these freebooters, and so feeble was the arm of the law, that at times this illegal contribution received a kind of judicial sanction. A curious order of the justices of peace for the county of Stirling, dated 3d February [1658-9], is preserved in the Statistical Account of the parish of Strathblane, vol. xviii. 582. By this, several heritors and tenants in different parishes, who had agreed to pay this contribution to Captain Macgregor, for the protection of their houses, goods, and gear, are enjoined to make payment to him without delay; and all constables are commanded to see this "order put in execution, as they sall answer to the contrair."

An exception, however, is added, which, while it preserves the semblance of equity, shews, in the clearest light, the weakness of the executive power.

"All who have been ingadgit in payment, sall be liberat after such tyme that they go to Captaine Macgregor, and declare to him that they are not to expect any service frae him, or he expect any payment frae them." V. Garnet's Tour, i. 63-66.

This term was also used in the Northern counties of E., to denote "a certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other consideration, paid unto some inhabiting near the Borders, being men of name and power, allied with certain known to be great robbers and spoil-takers within the counties; to the end, to be by them protected and kept in safety, from the danger of such as do usually rob and steal in those parts. Ann. 43. Eliz., c. 22." Cowel.

Spelman strangely thinks that it received its name from the poverty of those who were thus assessed, as being paid in *black* money, not in silver;—*aere vel opusculis plerumque pendebatur, non argento*; vo. *Blackmail*.

Dr Cange adopts this idea, with a little variation. He says, "Brass money is with us called *blawque*, or *blanche malle*;" literally, white money. "But with the Saxons and English," he adds, "it is called *black*;" vo. *Blackmail*.

It might seem, perhaps, to have received this denomination in a moral sense, because of its illegality. Wachter, however, defines *Blackmal*, tributum pro redimenda vasa; deriving it from Germ. *plack-en*, vexare, exagitare; whence *baurenplacker*, rusticorum exagitator. Schilter says, that *blak-en* signifies praedari.

FORMALE, s. Apparently rent paid in advance, q. *fore-male*, i.e., paid before. V. **MALE-FRE.**

FORMALING, s. In *formaling*, in the state of paying rent before it be due.

"Quhilk land he had in *formaling* to him & his airis." Aberd. Reg., A. 1551, V. 21.

MAILER, MAILLAR, s. 1. A farmer, one who pays rent.

The thrid wolf is men of heretage;
As lordis, that has landis be Godis lane,
And settis to the *maillaris* a village,
For prayer, pryce, and the gersum tane;
Syne vexis him or half the term be gane,
Wyth pykit querrellis, for to mak him fane
To flitt, or pay the gersum new agane.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 120.

2. It now signifies one who has a very small piece of ground; nearly synon. with *cottar*, S.

"Another class of people still remains to be mentioned, who, though they cannot be strictly called farmers, are so in part, as they occupy one, two, or three acres of ground. These are commonly called cottars, i.e., cottagers, or *mailers*, and often hold of the principal farmer. They do not depend on farming for their entire support, being, in general, artificers, mechanics, or day-labourers." P. Kiltarn, Ross. Statist. Acc., i. 275.

"The *mailers* are those poor people who build huts on barren ground, and improve spots around them, for which they pay nothing for a stipulated number of years." P. Urry, Ross., *Ibid.*, vii. 254.

The word, however much it has fallen in its signification, is perfectly equivalent to *farmer*; as denoting one who pays *mail* or rent. V. **FERME, s.**

MAIL-GARDEN, s. A garden, the products of which are raised for sale; corr. pron. *meal-garden*, S.

"The chief of these are the *mail gardens* around the City of Glasgow, from which the populous place is supplied with all the variety of culinary vegetables produced in this country." Agr. Surv. Clydes., p. 131.

It seems to be thus denominated, not because *mail* or rent is paid for the garden itself, but because, the fruits being raised for sale, he, who either sends for them, or consumes them in the garden, pays *mail*. It is thus distinguished from a garden, which, although rented, is kept for private use.

MAIL-FREE, MALE-FRE, adj. Without rent; synon. *Rent-free*, S.

"That the said Johnne of Blackburne sall brouk & joyne the tak of the saide landis of Spensarfelde for the termes contenit in the said letter of tak made to him be the said Alex^r Thane, & *male-fre* for the formale pait be him to the said Alex^r, after the forme & tenour of the samyn letter." Act. Audit., A. 1471, p. 10.

It is also improperly written *meal-free*.

"But the truth is, that many of you, and too many also of your neighbour church of Scotland, have been like a tenant that sitteth *meal-free*, and knoweth not his holding while his rights be questioned." Ruth. P. I., ep. 3.

MAILIN, MAILING, MALING, s. 1. A farm, S.; from *mail*, because it is rented.

To tak ane *mailing*, that grit lawbour requyris;
Syne wantis grayth for to manure the land.

Meiland Poems, p. 315.

2. The term during which a tenant possesses a farm.

—“Nor yet is he [the lord of the tenement] prejudged in his right be the deed of his Farmour, done be him in the time of his *mailing*.” Baron Courts, c. 48.

This, however, may be the gerund of the *v*.

According to Sir J. Sinclair, “*mailing*, comes from *mail*, in consequence of rents being originally paid in *mail* or *bags*.” *Observ.*, p. 181. But this is a very singular inversion. The *bag* might possibly receive this designation, as having been used for carrying the tribute paid to princes. *V. MAIL*.

MAILLER, MEALLER, *s*. A cottager of a particular description, Aberd., Ross.

“The great body of the people is divided into two classes, tenants and cottagers; or, as the latter are called here, *mailiers*. The *mailiers* are those poor people who build huts on barren ground, and improve spots around them, for which they pay nothing for a stipulated term of years.” P. Urray, *Stat. Acc.*, vii. 253, 254.

“The number of inhabitants has of late been much increased by a species of cottagers, here called *mealiers*, who build a small house for themselves on a waste spot of ground, with the consent of the proprietor, and there are ready to hire themselves out as day-labourers.” P. Rosskeen, *Stat. Acc.*, ii. 560.

Mailier is undoubtedly the proper orthography. *V. MAIL*, tribute.

MAIL-MAN, *s*. A farmer, *q*. a rent-payer.

“Na *Mail-man*, or *Fermour*, may thirle his Lord of his frie tenement, although he within his time have done thirle service, or other service, not aught be him.” Baron Courts, c. 48.

Schilter mentions *mailman* as used in Sax. A. 961. to denote one who served a monastery, perhaps by lifting the rents due to it, *vo. Mal*, census, p. 563. *Mail-man*, according to Du Cange, dicti quod homines erant tributo obnoxii. Wachter gives various senses of this word, *Gl. col.* 1031.

MAIL-PAYER, *s*. The same with *Mailier* and *Mail-man*, S. B.

—A lass, what I can see, that well may sair
The best *mail-payer's* son that e'er buir hair.
Ross's Helenore, p. 104.

“*Firmarius*, ane *mail-payer*, ane *mailier*, or *mail-man*.” Skene *Verb. Sign. vo. Firmarius*.

To MAIL, MAILL, *v. a*. To rent, to pay rent for.

“Gif it be ane man that *mailis* the hows, and birnis it rekleasly, he sall amend the skaith efter his power, and be banist the towne for three yeiris.” Acts Ja. I., 1426, c. 85. *Maille*, Skene, c. 75.

[MAIL-ESE, MAILL-EISS, MALE-ESS, MAIL-ICE, *s*. Disease, illness. Barbour, xx. 73, 75, 493. Fr. *mal aise*.]

MAILIE, MAILLIE, *s*. 1. An affectionate name for a sheep, Gall.; a pet ewe, Dumfr., Ayrs.

[2. Another form of Mary, Clydes., Loth.; MAIL, MAILLIE, Ayrs.; and MOLL, MOLLY, Aberd., Gl. Shirt.]

Maestagart derives the term “from *Mae* the bleat of a sheep;” but it may be deduced from C. B. *mal*, fond, dotting; or rather from Gael. *meylaich*, Ir. *maileadh*, *meligh-am*, bleating, *mellaicham*, “to bleat as a sheep.” Hence, as would seem, *melinach*, a ewe.

From Burns's “Death of Poor *Mailie*,” it would appear that the term is used in Ayrs. also, not merely as an arbitrary denomination for an individual, but as that of any *pet ewe*.

[MAILLYER, *s*. Same as MELDER, MELLER, Banffs.]

MAILS, *s. pl*. An herb, Ayrs.

“*Chenopodium* several species, Goosefoot, wild spinage, or *mails*.” Agr. Surv. Ayrs., p. 675.

Undoubtedly the same with *Milde*, *Miles*, Loth., and *Midden Mylies*, *q. v*.

MAILYIE, *s*. The name of an old French coin.

“That na deniers of France, cortis nor *mailyie* be tane, nor brocht hame.” Balfour's *Fract.*, p. 521. *V. Cortes*.

Fr. *maille*, “a (French) halfpenny; the halfe of a penny;” *Cotgr*.

L. B. *mailia*, *mallia*. Du Cange gives the same account of it, saying that it is the half of a denier or penny. He views it as contracted from *Medallia*; and considers the latter as itself a corruption of *Metallum*, a word which was inscribed on some of the silver coins of Louis the Pious and Charles the Bald. *V. vo. Medalla*.

MAILYIE, *s*. 1. In pl., the plates or links of which a coat of mail is composed.

Vato him syne Eneas geuin has,
That by his vertw wan the second place,
Ane haburgeoun of birnist *mailyie*is bricht.

Doug. Virgil, 126, 20.

Teut. *maelic*, or bicalus, hamus, annulus, Fr. *maille*, Ital. *maglia*. The S. proverb, “Many *mailyies* makes an hanbergoun,” is evidently of Fr. origin. *Maille* à *maille* on fait les hanbergoons; *Cotgr.*, *vo. Maille*.

2. Network.

Hir kirtill saild be of clene constance,
Lestit with lesun lufe,
The *mailyrie* of continuance,
For nevir to remufe.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 103.

Teut. *maelic* van *het net*, the meshes of a net.

To MAIN, *v. a*. To bemoan, S. V. MENE, *v*.

MAIN, MAYNE, MANE, *s*. Moan, lamentation, S.

He saw the Sothroun multipliand mayr,
And to hym self oft wald he mak his *mayne*.
Off his gud kyne thai had alane mony ane.

Wallace, i. 189, MS. *V. MENE*.

MAIN, MANE, MAYNE, *s*. 1. Might; properly, strength of body.

Schir Jhon the Grayme, that mekill was off *mayne*,
Among thaim raid with a gud sper in hand:
The fyrst he slew that he befor him fand.

Wallace, vii. 702, MS.

2. Courage, valour.

Assemblill now your routis here present,
And into feild defend, as men of *mane*,
Your king Turnus, he be not raft nor slane.

Doug. Virgil, 417, 62.

[3. Patience, endurance, Orkn.]

This word is also used in E. But Johnson does not properly express its sense, when he renders it "violence, force."

A.-S. *mægan*, Lat. *magna*, magnitudo virium, G. Andr.; from *mag-a*, posse.

MAINE BREAD, MAIN-BRED, s. Apparently manchet-bread.

"Farder thair was of meatie, wheat bread, maine bread, and ginge bread, with fleshis beiff and mutton," &c. Pitcottie's Cron., p. 345. *Mainbread* in other editions.

"The bread of maine," says Mr. Pinkerton, "seems to have been enriched with spices." Hist. Scot., ii. 422. V. *MAIR*. *Breid of Mane*.

[To MAINGIE, MINGIE, v. a. To mix confusedly, to crowd, Ayr., Banffs. V. MING.]

[MAINGIE, s. A confused, mixed mass; hence also, confusion, disorder, Clydes.]

MAINLIE, adv. Apparently for *meanly*.

"After they were apprehended, they were all put into English ships, and bot *mainlie* used." Lamont's Diary, p. 41.

MAIN-RIG, adv. A term applied to land, of which the ridges are possessed alternately by different individuals, Fife; exactly synon. with *Ranrig*.

This term has every appearance of being very ancient, as compounded of A.-S. *maene*, Sa.-G. *men*, Alem. *men*, communis, and *rig*, a ridge. The A.-S. term is often used with the augmentative prefixed, *ge-maene*, as Teut. *ghe-men*; q. "ridges held in common." Thus A.-S. *gemaene laes* is rendered *compecunus ager*; Lye.

MAIN'S MORE, s. Free grace or goodwill, Ayr.

"Some thought it wama come to—pass, that ye would ever consent to let Miss Mary tak him, though he had the *main's more*." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 221.

This, I am informed, is a Gael. phrase. *Maithamhais more*, pron. *maantish more*, great grace, complete pardon.

MAIN SWEAT. The vulgar name of the violent perspiration which often immediately precedes death, S.

Perhaps from A.-S. *mægan*, via, rober, q. that by which the strength of the body is evaporated.

It is also called the *Death-sweat*.

MAINS, MAINES, s. The farm attached to the mansion house on an estate, and in former times usually possessed by the proprietor, S. This in E. is sometimes called the *domene*.

"Gif there be twa *maines* pertaining to ony man that is deceased, the principal *maines* suld not be divided, bot suld remaine with his aire and successor, without division; togidder with the principal messuage." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Manerium*.

He renders it, q. "*domaine landes*; or *terras dominicales*, because they ar laboured and inhabited by the

Lords and proprietar of the samia;" *Ibid.* L. B. *mans-us, mans-a*, fundus cum certo agri modo.—*Mans-us, Dominicalus*,—*proprius et peculiaris domini mansus*, quem dominus ipse colebat, cujusque fructus percipiebat; Du Cange. V. *MARUS*.

MAINTO, MENTO, s. To be in one's *mainto*, to be under obligations to one; *out o' one's mento*, no longer under obligations to one, Aberd.**MAIR, MAIRE, MARE, s.** 1. An officer attending a sheriff or ordinary judge, for executing summonses and letters of diligence, and for arresting those accused of any trespass, S.

This is conjoined with *Messenger* as synon.

"It were absurd to make either the Sheriff or Lyon accountable for the malversations of their *mairs* or messengers; but here the sheriff-officers were only brought *pro more*." Fountainh. Dec. Suppl. iv. 564.

"Fra thyne furth, it is statute and ordanit, that ilk officer of the kingis, as *Maire*, or kingis Seriant, and Barronne Seriant, sall not pas in the countrie, na Barronne Seriant in the Barroony, but ane horne and his wand." Acts Ja. I., 1423, c. 110, Edit. 1566.

"It is ordanit, that al *Mairis* and Seriantis arreist at the Schireffis bidding, albeit that na partie followar be, all trespassouris." *Ibid.*, 1423, c. 140.

According to Skene, "the Kings *Maire* is of ane greater power and authoritie, nor the messengers or officers of armes, and specialle in justice aires, and punishing of trespassours." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Marus*.

An officer of this description is now commonly denominated a *Sheriff's Mair*, S.

2. *Maire of fee.* A hereditary officer under the crown, whose power seems to have resembled that of sheriff-substitute in our times.

The power of this officer might extend either to one district in a county, or to the whole. He might appoint one or more deputies, who were to discharge the duty belonging to their office immediately in his name.

"A *Mair of fee*, quether he be *Mair* of the schirefdome, or of part, sall have power to present ane sufficient persoun or personnis, & habill to the Schiref in court to be deputis vnder him.—He sall schaw nane vther power in his attachmentis, na in his summondis making, bot allanerly the precept of his ouerman, the quhill commandis him to mak the summondis." Acts Ja. I., 1423, c. 123, Edit. 1566.

Skene, in an inserted explanation, calls "the *Mair of fee*, *Schiref in that part*." Stat. David II. c. 51, s. 6. *Viccomites* in hac parte, Marg. Lat. Elsewhere, he complains that "now the said office is given in fee and heritage to *Maires of fee*, quha knowis nocht their office: bot ar idle persones, and onely dois diligence in taking vp of their fees, from them to quhom they do na gud, nor service to the King." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Marus*.

In the reign of Alexander II., this office was not reckoned unworthy of the rank of an earl; and it had powers attached to it, to the exercise of which he had no claim merely as a nobleman.

"Na Earle, nor his servants may enter in the lands of anie freeholders haldand of the King, or take vp this vnlaw; bot onlie the Earle of Fife: and he may not enter as Earle; bot as *Mair* to the King of the Earldome of Fife, for vptaking of the kingis deutes and richts." Stat. Alex. II., c. 15, s. 3.

Skene views the term, *Mair of fee* as synonym with *Toscheoderach*.

"It is necessary that the executor of the summons shall declare and expirne in his executions, his awin proper name, with the name of his office: As gif he be the Kings *Mair* or his *Toscheoderach* (ane *serjeant*, ane *officer*, ane *Mair of fee*) or anie other name of office pertaining to the execution of summons." Reg. Maj. I. c. 6, s. 7.

Toscheoderach, barbarum nomen, priscis Scotis, et Hybernis usitatum pro Serjando, vel Serviente Curiae, qui literas citatorias mandat executioni. Et apud interpretes Juris Civilis *Nunciatus* dicitur. David II. Rex Scotiae dedit et concessit Joanni Wallace suo Armi-gero, et fidei, officium Serjandiae Comitatus de Carrick, quod officium, *Tochadorech* dicitur, vulgo, ane *mair of fee*. Not. ad loc. Lat.

I am inclined, however, to think that Skene is mistaken here, and that the *Tocheoderach* was indeed the deputy of the *Mair of fee*. For in the text they seem to be distinguished:—*Si fuerit Marus Domini Regis, vel Tocheoderach ipsius, vel aliquod nomen officii pertinentis ad summationem faciendam*. According to this view, *ipseus* refers immediately to *Marus*; not to *Regis*, as Skene has understood it.

The same distinction occurs in another place.

"Schoe sall gang to the principal *Mare* of that schirefdome, or to the *Tocheoderach* gif he can be found." Reg. Maj. IV., c. 8, s. 3. Ad capitalem *Marum* illius comitatus, vel ad *Tocheoderach*.

If we could suppose, indeed, that Skene quoted the very words of the charter of David II., it would confirm his view. But he seems merely to subjoin his own explanation of the term, when he says; *Dicitur vulgo, ane mair of fee*.

Bosce makes the *Tocheoderach* to be nothing more than a thief-catcher. Thus he explains the term; *Latine emissarii lictores, seu furum et latronum indagatores*. Hist. Ind. vo. *Tochoderach*.

The term was also used to denote the office itself. Hence it is thus explained by Skene.

"*Tocheoderache*, ane office or jurisdiction, not unlike to ane Baillerie, speciallie in the Lales and Hielandes. For the 9. Mart. 1554, Neill Mack Neill disposed and anailed to James Mack Oneil, the lands of Gya, and others, with the *Tochedairach* of Kintyre." De Verb. Signa.

The term might at first view seem to have some affinity to Gael. *Toach*, *Toeach*, primarily, the beginning or first part of anything; sometimes, the front of the battle; hence, *Toeach*, the leader of the van of an army. But, from its determinate meaning, it appears to be merely a corruption of Gael. and Ir. *teachdaire*, a messenger, or *teachdairacht*, a message. It may indeed be supposed, that *toach* or *toeach* has been prefixed, as signifying that he was the first or principall messenger under the hereditary *Mair*.

The farther back we trace the office of *Mair*, the greater appears its dignity. The Pictish Chronicle, A. 838, mentions the death of Dubican, *Mormair* of Angus. The same title occurs in the Annals of Ulster, for the year 1032. Maolbryd is styled "*Murmor* of Mureve," or Moray. In these Annals, in the description of a battle between the Norwegians and Constantin, A. 921, *Murmors* are named as chiefs on Constantin's side: and, A. 1014, Douel, a great *Murmor* of Scotland, is killed with Brian Borowe. V. Pinkerton's Enquiry, ii. 185.

Mr. Pink. observes, that "this title seems equivalent to *thane* or *earl*," adding, "But I know not if it is any where else to be found." The late learned Dr. Donald Smith, whose early death every friend of the literature of our country must deplore, had the same idea. "*Mormhair* was the highest title of nobility among the ancient Scots, and still continues, among the speakers of Gaelic, to be applied to earl or

lord, as *banamhor' air* is to countess." Report Comm. Highland Soc., App. p. 269.

Did we pay any regard to the order of enumeration observed by Wyntown, we would infer that the *Mair* was inferior, not only to the *Earl*, but to the *Baron*, or at least nearly on a level with the latter. Speaking of the conduct of William of Normandy, after the conquest, he says;

And to the mare sykkyrnes,
Of Lordis, that mast mychte was,
Thaire eldast Barnys, and thare Ayris
Of Erlis, Barays, and of Marys,
For Ostage gret he tuk alsua,
And delyveryd til hym war tha:
He send thame all in Normandy.

Cronybil, vii. 2. 12.

From the passage quoted above, from the statutes of Alexander II., with respect to Makduff, it appears that the office of "*Mair to the King of the Earldom of Fife*," was one of the hereditary privileges granted to his family. This was probably in consideration of his signal service in bringing Malcolm Canmore to the crown; although it is not particularly mentioned among the honours which he claimed as his reward. From the marginal note to the statute of Alexander II., Cuninghame, in his Essay on the Inscription on Makduff's Cross, not only infers, "that the Earl of Fife was *Marus Regis Comitatus de Fife*," but "makes the words graven upon the cross, to relate to the privileges of the regality the king gave to him, and to the *asylum* or *girth*." V. Sibbald's Fife, p. 219.

Robert II. granted a charter "to John Wynd, of the office of *Mairship* Principal vic. Aberdeen, with the lands of Petmakstoun, whilk land and office Robert de Keith, son to William de Keith Marshal of Scotland, resigned." Robertson's Index of Charters, p. 121, No. 71.

During the same reign, a charter is granted "to William Herewart, of the office of *Mairship* of the east quarter of Fife, with the land called the *Mairtoun*, whilk William *Mair* resigned." Ibid., p. 120, No. 68. From the connection, it is probable, that some ancestor of the latter had received his surname from his office.

Perhaps it was the same land that was afterwards given to William Fleming, who received "the office of *Mair-of-fee* of the barony of Carale (Crail), with the land of *Martoun*, and the acre called *Fulterland*, belonging to said office." Ibid., p. 127, No. 25.

Mr. Heron has said, that "the transient dignity of *Murmor* in the Scottish history, and that of *iarl* introduced into England, and more permanently established, are both of Danish origin." Hist. Scotland, i. Sect., 2. p. 143, 149. He refers to Mallet's Northern Antiquities, and Johnstone's Antiq. Celto-Scand.; but in that loose mode of quotation that generally characterises his work. I have not been able to find this word in either of the books referred to.

It would seem that *Murmor*, or more properly *Mormair*, is immediately of Gaelic origin. For Ir. *mormor* not only signifies a lord mayor, but a high steward; V. Obrien. Shaw renders Gael. *mormhaor*, "a lord mayor, a high steward, an earl, lord." It is evidently from *mor*, great, and *maor*, "a steward, an officer, a servant; formerly, a baron." id. "*Maor*," says Obrien, "among the Scots, was anciently the same with *Baron*, afterwards, and *maormor*, with *Earl*." C. B. *maer*, a ruler, a governor; Arm. *maier*, the head of a village, whence perhaps Fr. *mair*, a mayor, anc. *maier*.

This assertion of Obrien, that among the Scots *Maormor* was anciently the same with *Earl*, is confirmed by what is said by Sir Robert Gordon.

"The Earl of Sutherland—is yet to this day called in Irish, or old Scottish language, *Morwaier Cattery*, that is, the Earl of Cattery, so that the bishoprick took the

denomination rather from Cattey, (which is the whole), than from Cattey-see, which is but a part of the dynast." Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 434.

Mormair, as the term is written by Shaw, is pronounced *Morvair*.

But this term was by no means confined to the Celtic. It occurs in a variety of forms, in the Gothic and other languages. Alem. *mer*, a prince; whence, *Marcomer*, the lord of the marches, *Inguimer-us*, the prince of the youth, *Chlodo-mir*, an illustrious prince. O. Teut. *mar*, more, illustrious, celebrated; A.-S. *maere*, id. O. Sw. *mir*, a king, according to Rudbeck. Hænos, says Schilter, speaking of this radical term, *Mayor* hodie pro prefecto, rectore villæ, Villicus, *Heymeister*; Gl. Teut. Chald. Syr. *mar*, a lord; Turc. *emir*, Arab. *emir*, a prince, a governor; in anc. Ind. *mer*, more, a king; Pers. *mir*, a lord; Tartar. *mir*, a prince.

3. The first magistrate of a royal borough, a Provost, or *Mayor*.

The *Mayor* answer'd, said, We wald gyff ransoun,
To pass your way, and dar no mayr the toun.

Wallace, viii. 872, MS.

"That the *Mair* and Baillie sall be chosen be the sight and consideration of the communitie." Stat. Gild., c. 34.

The Provost, or Mayor, of Edinburgh seems formerly to have been distinguished from other officers, to whom the same name belonged, by being called the *maister Mair*.

The number of thame that wer thair,
I sall describe thame as I can;
My Lord, I mene the *maister Mair*,
The Provost and maist prudent man:
With the haill counsell of the toun,
Ilkane clad in a velvet gown.

Burro's Entry Q. 1580. Watson's Coll., II. 14.

It was written in the same manner in O. E.

"My Lord *Mayr*, Sir John Guillott knyght, companyd of the Aldermen,—receyved the said Quene very mykely. And after, they rod befor Hyr to the Mother Church, the sayd *Mayre* beryng his Masse." Q. Margaret's (Daughter to Hen. VII.) Journey to Scotland, Leland's Collect., iv. 271.

Langland seems to use it in the sense of Judge.

Salomon the sage, a sermon he made
For amend *Mayres*, and men that kepe lawes;
And tolde hem this tyme, that I tel thinkes,
Ignis deuorabit tabernacula eorum, qui libenter accipiunt munera.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 18, a.

Elsewhere it is conjoined with *judge*.

Therefore I red you renkes, that rich be on this earth,
Apon truste of your treasure, trientales to haue,
Be ye neuer the bolder, to breake the ten hestes;
And namely ye maisters, *mayres*, & iudges,
That haue the welth of this world, & for wise men be holden.

Ibid., Fol. 39, a.

In another place, it would seem to denote only an officer of a court of justice, as equivalent to the sense in which it is still used in S.

Shal neither king ne knight, constable ne *mayre*,
Ouerleide the common, ne to the court sommeone,
Ne put hem in panel, to done hem plight her truth.

Ibid., Fol. 16, b.

Where *gouernours* occurs in our version, Wiclif uses the term *mayres*. "And to *mayris* or presidentis, and to kyngis ye schal be led for me in witnessyng to hem, and to the hethen men," Matt. x. 18. The Gr. word is *typanetes*.

In addition to the etymological hints given under sense 2, I shall only observe that *mair*, as denoting a magistrate, or mayor, has been generally, but improperly, derived from Lat. *maior*. It is most probable

that the Lat. compar. is from the same root with our theme, or with S. *mair*, greater, q. v. *Maer*, says Keyser, etiam Celtis præpositus est, a qua voce malleum Anglorum Major (*Mayor*) arcessere, quam e Latino fonte. Antiq. Septent., p. 395.

MAIR. 1. As an *adj.*, more, greater. V. MARE.

2. As an *adv.*, besides; used in the sense of moreover, or S. *mairattour*, q. "in addition to what has been already said."

"Item, ten pece of caippis, chasubles, and tunicles, all of claith of gold."—Marg. "In Merche, 1567, I deliverit thre of the farrest quhilk the Q. [Queen] gaif to the Lord Bothuill. And *mair* take for hir self ane cosp, a chasable, foure tunicles, to mak a bed for the king. All brokin and cuttit in her awin presence." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 156.

This bed seems to have been made for the prince James, acknowledged as *king* when the marginal notes were made. This gift had been made to Bothwell in the month following that in which Darnley was murdered. For in the preceding page, it is said of another article, in Marg. "In Feb., 1567, sex peces wes tynt in the K. chalmere."

"Item, *mair* Mr. Johnne Balfoure deliverit ane mytir to Madam mosel de Ralle, quhilk mytir was enrycht with sindrie stanes not verie fyne, all the rest coverit with small perlis." Ibid., p. 157.

Mair is evidently synon. with *Item*, which is generally used in these curious Inventories. V. MARE.

MAIRATOUR, *adv.* Moreover, S. B.

"*Mairatour*, the same Apostle sais thus: In hoc est charitas, &c." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 17, b.

And *mair attours*, his mind this mony day,
Gatelines to Nory there, my dother, lay.

Ross's Helenore, p. 101.

V. ATOUR.

MAIR BY TOKEN, *adv.* Especially, South of S.

"Ane suldna speak ill o' the dead—*mair by token*, o' ane's cummer and neighbour—but there was queer things said about a ledly and a bairn or she left the Craigburnfoot." Antiquary, iii. 237.

The import of the phrase seems to be, "the more, to give an example." It is allied in signification to the phraseology used in Angus, *To the mair meen takin*. V. TAKIN.

MAIROUR, MAIROUR, *adv.* Moreover.

"*Mairour* thou so doand, condemnis thi awin saule to panis eternal, because that thou forsakis vterly thi Lord God." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Fol. 17, a.

[MAIRCH, MAIRCHIN, s. Boundary; also, bounds, extent, limits, Clydes.]

[MAIRCH-DITCH, s. March-ditch, boundary, S.]

[MAIRCH-DYKE, s. March-dyke, boundary, S.]

MAIRDAL, MAIRDIL, *adj.* Of greater bulk than ordinary; hence, heavy, unwieldy. A *mairdil* woman, a woman who either from size or bodily infirmity moves heavily, Ang.

MAIRT, s. An ox or cow killed and salted for winter provision. V. MART.

[MAISTRIS, MAISTRYS, MASTRIS, MASTRICE, s.]

1. Mastery, superiority, superior forces.

And that, that suld be owre off rycht,
Threw thar maistris thal occupy;
And wald alsua, for owtyne mercy,
Gif thal had mycht, distroy we all.

Barbour, iv. 524, MS.

2. A feat of skill, service.

The hund did than as gret maistris,
That he held ay forout changing,
Eftre the rowte quhar was the King.

Barbour, vi. 566, MS.

O. Fr. *maistris*, skill; "arrogance, hauteur, superiority on 'a ou qu'on s'aroge; art, industrie." Burguy.]

MAISTER, s. Urine, properly what is stale, S. Hence *maister laiglen*, a wooden vessel for holding urine; *maister-cann*, an earthen vessel applied to the same use, S.

Wi' *maister laiglen*, like a brock,
He did wi' stink maist smore him.—
You're neither kin to pat nor pan;
Nor uly pig, nor *maister-cann*.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 63, 65.

"Take near a tub-full of old *maister* or urine [chamber-lye], and mix it with as much salt, as when dissolved, will make an egg swim.—Put therein as much of your wheat you design to sow as it can conveniently hold," &c. Maxwell's *Sol. Trans.*, p. 262.

I find that Gael. *maister* signifies urine.

Can this have any affinity to Moss-G. *maiket*, a dunghill, Belg. *meest*, dung, *meest-en*, to dung?

MAISTER-CAN, s. An earthen vessel used for preserving chamber-lye.

She's dung down the bit skate on the brace,
And 'tis 'a'en in the sowen kit;
'Tis out o' the sowen kit—
And 'tis into the *maister-can*;
It will be as s'ry as't,
'Twill poison our Goodman.

Wattiford's the Cat, Herd's Coll., ii. 139.

MAISTER-TUB, s. A wooden vessel used for preserving chamber-lye, S.

MATT, MATE, adj. 1. Fatigued, overpowered with weariness.

There fa they did assaillie and invade,
So lang, quhill that by fore he was overast,
And of the hevy byrdin as *mate* and het,
That his might faillyt.

Doug. Virgil, 417, 17.

"Wery and *mate*." Bellend. *Cron.*, fol. 22, b.

2. Confounded, overwhelmed with terror.

Affrayit of the ferlie scho stude sic aw,
And at the first blenk become scho *mate*,
Naturale hete left her membris in sic state,
Quhill to the ground all mangit fell scho down.

Doug. Virgil, 78, 13.

For *mate* I lay downe on the ground,
So was I stonayd in that stounde.

Yvaine, v. 427. Ritson's E. M. Rom.

3. Despirited, dejected.

The lordis, that than in Ingland ware,
Feld thame of this a-greivd sere,
In peryle and in hard dowl stad,
Of a gud rede all *mate* and made.

Wyntown, vii. 2. 30.

4. Stupified, or elevated, by means of strong drink.

And Ingilas Captane was sittand wp so lait,
Quhill he and his with drynk was made full *maist*.
Nyn men was thar, now set in hys curage,
Sum wald haiff had gud Wallace in that rage,
Sum wald haiff bound Schir Jhon the Grayn
throucht strength.

Wallace, ix. 1406, MS.

Radd. derives it from O. Fr. *maist*, overcome, beaten. In Gl. Rom. Rose, *maist-er*, to vanquish, is mentioned. Teut. *maist*, fessus, has also been referred to. We may add to these Su.-G. *maist*, languidus, pro lassitudine viribus defectus, from Sw. *maist-a*, Su.-G. *moed-a*, Ial. *maed-a*, fatigare, molestia afficere, *mod*, lassus; Alem. *muotte*, fatigatus, *muade*, lassus, *muad*, lassitudo; Schilter. A.-S. *metig*, defatigatus, is radically allied. The Fr. word is most probably from the Goth. V. *MUTH*.

Mate occurs as a v. in O. E. "I *mate* or overcome: [Fr.] Je amatte." Palagr. B. iii. F. 290, a.

MAITH, s. Son-in-law.

"Quhen king Terquine had socht in sundry partis quhare ony persoun might be wourthy to haue his dochter in mariage, thare was nane fund as wourthy to be his *maith* as the said Servius." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 71. V. MAICH. Perhaps this is the true reading here.

[**MAITHE, s.** A maggot, Banffs., Mearns. Teut. *made*, Belg. *maade*, id.]

[To **MAITHE, v. n.** To become infested with maggots, *ibid.*]

[**MAIZIE, s.** A Linden. Ang.]

To **MAJOR, v. n.** To prance about, or walk backwards and forwards with a military air and step, S.

—"Mr. Waverley's wearied wi' *majoring* yonder afore the muckle pier-glass." Waverley, ii. 290.

"He cam out o' the very same bit o' the wood, *majoring* and looking about see like his Honour, that they were clean beguiled, and thought they had letten aff their gun at crack-brained Sawney, as they ca' him." Waverley, iii. 238.

"Then in comes a witch with an ellwand in her hand, and she raises the wind or lays it, which ever she likes, *majors* up and down my house, as if she was mistress of it," &c. The Pirate, iii. 53.

I am at a loss to judge, whether this idea has been borrowed from the gait of a major in the army, or of a drum-major. When viewing the state of the latter, one would rather suppose that he had originated the term. Or it may be traced with equal propriety to that important personage a *major-domo*.

MAJOR-MINDIT, adj. Haughty in demeanour; q. resembling a military officer, who has attained considerable rank, Clydes. ["Although I be soger clad, I am *major-mindit*, Morays."]]

To **MAK, MACK, MAKE, v. n.** 1. To compose poetry.

Baith John the Rose and thou sall squell and akirle
Gif air I hair ocht of your making mair.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 49.

—O maistres Marie! *make* I pray:
And put in ure thy worthlie vertewis all.
—A pleasant poet perfyte sall ye be.

Maitland Poems, p. 267.

Chaucer, *id.*

And eke to me it is a grette penance,
 With rime in English hath soche scarcite,
 To follow word by word the curioyte
 Of gramestour of them that made in Fraunce.

Complaynt of Ven.

Text. *maech-on, faecre*; Alem. *gimakh-on, componere*.

2. To avail, to be of consequence; used with the negative affixed, *It maks na*, it does not signify, it is of no consequence; sometimes as one word, *makena*, S. B.

See gin the flos be what ye lippen till,
 Ye may hae little cause to roose your skill.
Makena, quo she, gin I may haard tak,
 Small start may other fouks about it mak.

Ross's Helenore, p. 85.

Nae doubt ye'll think her tackling braw,
 But well kan we that *makena* a';
 Gin she sad ony water draw.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 254.

3. To counterfeit, to assume prudish airs.

Wow, quod Malkin, hyd yow;
 Quhat addsle you to maek it sua!

Pebbles to the Play, st. 8.

4. To become fit for the peculiar purpose for which any thing is intended; as, "Muck maun be laid in a heap to *mak*," Clydes.

5. To *MAK* off, or To *MAK* off *wi'* one's self, v. n. To scamper off, S.

6. To *MAK* at, v. n. To aim a blow at one; as, "He *maid* at me *wi'* his neive," Clydes.

- [7. To *MAK* by, v. n. To excel, to walk or run past; as, "I *maid* by him in an hour," Clydes.]

8. To *MAK* down, v. a. 1. To dilute, to reduce the strength of spirituous liquors, S.

2. To prepare. To *mak* down a bed, to fold down the bed-clothes, so as to make it ready for being entered, S. This is opposed to *making* it up, when a bed-room is put in order for the day.

9. To *MAK* for, v. n. [To approach, to go in the direction of; to tend to; as, "He *maid* for the door," Clydes.]

10. To *MAK* for, v. a. To prepare for, as certainly laying one's account with the event referred to; an elliptical phrase, equivalent to "make ready for."

"So the force of the argument is,—that they behaved to *make* for trouble, as being inevitable, considering they are not of the world." Hutcheson on John xv. 10.

11. To *MAK* in *wi'* one, v. n. To get into one's favour, to ingratiate one's self, S.

- [12. To *MAK* into or into, v. n. To make or force one's way into; as, "He could *mak* into the quay in the darkest nicht," Clydes.]

13. To *MAK* out, v. n. 1. To extricate one's self, S.

- [2. To manage; to comprehend, perceive, distinguish, Clydes.]

14. To *MAK* throw *wi'*, v. n. To finish, to come to a conclusion, after surmounting all difficulties; as, "He *maid* throw *wi'* his sermon after an unco pingle," S.

15. To *MAK* to, v. n. To approximate in some degree to a certain point or object.

"London and Lancashire goes on with the presbyteries and sessions but languidly. Sundry other shires are *making* to; but all the errors of the world are raging over all the kingdom." Baillie's Lett., ii. 38.

16. To *MAK* up, v. n. [To rise, to get out of bed; as, "I canna *mak* up in the mornin ava;" implying dislike or inability, Clydes.]

17. To *MAK* up, v. a. [1. To arrange, prepare; as, to *mak* up the bed, S. V. *MAK* down.

2. To raise; to collect, accumulate, arrange; as, "It took me a' day to *mak* up the ten poun for him," Clydes.]

3. To contrive, invent, S.

4. To compose; as, "The minister's thrang *makin'* up his sermon," S.

5. To fabricate, invent, devise; as applied to a story, an excuse, or a falsehood, S.

6. To avail, benefit, remunerate, enrich, S.

Thus when we receive any thing useless or inadequate to our expectation or necessities, it is ironically said, "Ay! that will *mak* me up!" or seriously, "Weel, that winna *mak* me sair up," S.

His tabernacle's without the camp,

To join them go you thither;

And though you bear the world's reproach,

He'll *mak* you up for ever.

Scotland's Glory and Shame, p. 2.

18. To *MAK* up till one, v. a. To overtake one, implying some difficulty in doing so, S.

19. To *MAK* fore, v. n. To be of advantage; as, "Dearth frae scarcity *maks* nae fore to the farmer," Clydes. V. *FORE*, s.

20. To *MAK* HERING. To cure herrings.

"The haill burrowis of the west cuntrie—hes yeirle in all tymes bygane resortit to the fishing of Loch Fyne and vthers Lochis in the north Ilis for *making* of *hering*.—Nottheles certaine cuntrie men adjacent—hes rasit ane greit custome of suerie last of *maid hering* that ar tane in the said Loch," &c. Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 498.

21. To *MAK* PENNY. To sell, to convert into money.

"The prouest, &c., chargit the officiaris to *mak* penny of the claith prisit." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 18.

This is equivalent to the Belg. phrase *lets te gelde maaken*, and indeed to the E. one corresponding with this, "to make money" of a thing.

22. To *MAK* STEAD. To be of use; E. to stand in stead.

MAK, MAKE, s. 1. Manner, fashion; as, *make, E.*

Wallace slepyt bot a schort quhill and raise,
To rewilt the out on a gud mak he gais.
Wallace, x. 554, MS.

[2. Manufacture, amount or quantity made, style or method of making, S.; as, "That's no my mak;" "The hale year's mak," the quantity made during the year.]

3. It seems anciently to have denoted a poem, or work of genius.

Hence Kennedy says to Dunbar:
Fule ignorant, in all thy mowis and makis,
It may be verryfett thy wit is thin,
Quhen thou wryts *Dennemen*—

V. MAKING. *Evergreen, ii. 68.*

[**MAK-UP, s.** A mere story, a fabrication, a falsehood, S.]

MAKAR, MAKKAR, s. A poet.

Go worthi bak, faldlyt off suthfast deid,
Bot in langage off help thou has gret neid.
Quhen gud makaris rang weill in to Scotland,
Gret harm was it that nane off thaim ye fand.
Wallace, l. 1455, MS.

I see the *Makkarie* amangis the laif
Playis heir thair pedyanis, syne gois to graif;
Spairit is nocht thair facultie.
Dunbar, "Lament for the Deth of the Makkarie."
Bannatyne Poems, p. 74-75.

Mr. Pink has observed, that "the word *maker* is common in this sense in the English writers from the time of Henry VIII. to that of Elizabeth."

It is formed from *mak*, A.-S. *mac-an*, or Teut. *maech-en*, in the same manner as Belg. *dichter*, a poet, from Germ. *dicht-en*, *facere*, *parare*. The anc. Icelanders also used the *v. yrk-ia* in the sense of versificare, and *yrkja visor*, carmina condere, from *yrk-ia*, to work.

In various languages, the name given to a poet contains an allusion to the creative power which has been ascribed to genius. Gr. *poetis*, from *poieo*, *facio*. A.-S. *sceop*, id. literally a former or maker, from *sceap-ian*, *creare*, *facere*. Omerus *se gods sceop*; Homer the excellent poet; Boeth. 41. 1. According to Ihre, *Isl. skap*, from *skap-a*, *creare*, is used only to denote genius or ingenuity. *Isl. skald*, poet, seems to have a similar origin. G. Andr. derives it from *skial*, *figmentum*. Alem. *machara* is rendered *auctores*. *Dera heidenon irridus machara*; Gentilium errorum auctores. Noth. Psa. 77, ap. Schilter, p. 558.

MAKDOME, s. 1. Shape, form; more generally used.

Makdome, and proper members all,
Se perfyte, and with joy repleit,
Fruith hir, but pair or pereg all.
Montgomery, Maitland Poems, p. 165.

2. Elegance of form, handsomeness.

I saild at faris be found, new facis to spy;
At playis, and preichings, and pilgrimages greit,—
To manifest my *makdome* to multitude of pepil,
And blaw my bertie on breid, quhair bernis war mony.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 47.

MAKING, MAKIN, s. 1. Poetry.

Schir, I complaine of injure;
A reising storie of rakyng Mure
Has mangillit my *making*, throw his malice.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 107.

[2. The quantity or amount made at one time; as, "a *makin* o' tea, or as in Shetl., "a *making* o' tay," an infusion of tea, or, a sufficient quantity of tea for one infusion, Clydes.

3. Petting, fondling, caressing; as in the old S. adage,

Gastin's wantin,
Sleep, meat, or *makin* o'.

Gastin, yawning. V. under GANT.]

MAKE, s. Mate, equal. V. MAIK.

"Such cattle as would not drive they boughed and slew, that they should never *make stead*." Spalding, ii. 269.

This might seem at first view to be an anomalous use of A.-S. *sted*, locus. But as Teut. *staede* signifies, not only statio, locus, but commoditas, utilitas, our phrase is analogous to *staede-do-en*, *usui esse*, *prodesse*, *commodum esse*. The Teut. also supplies one exactly correspondent with the E. phrase. This is given as synonym with the other; in *staede sta-en*.

MAKE, s. Abbrev. of Malcolm, Aberd. Reg.

[**MAKE, s.** A half-penny; as, "a *make* bake," a half-penny biscuit, Clydes. V. MAIK.]

MAKER-LIKE, adj. V. MACKER-LIKE.

[**MAKIN, MAKING, s.** V. under MAK, v.]

MAKINT, pron. *Maikint, adj.* Confident, possessing assurance. A *maikint* rogue, one who does not disguise his character, S. B.

Isl. mak, Ger. *gemack*, Belg. *gemak*, ease; *mak*, tame, *maklyt*, easy. Hence,

MAKINTLY, MAIKINTLY, adv. With ease, confidently, S. B.

MAKLY, adv. "Evenly, equally," Rudd.

The windis blawis eulin and rycht *makly*:
Thou may scouirly tak the ane howrie rest.
Doug. Virgil, 156, 40.

—*Aequatas spirant auras*, Virg.

Rudd. and Sibb. both refer to *Maik*, a mate or equal. It seems immediately allied to *Isl. maklyt*, what is fit, suitable, equal; commodum, opportunum, par, Verel. Ind. A.-S. *maccallie*, Germ. *gemaechlico*, id. Ihre views Su.-G. *mak*, commoditas, as the root. G. Andr. derives the *Isl.* term from *make*, socius. Perhaps *makly* is used by Doug. as an adj.

MAKLY, adj. Seemly, well-proportioned; Gl. Ramsay.

O. E. "*Makly, apta*." Prompt. Parv.

MAL-ACCORD, s. Disapprobation, dissent, refusal.

"Wherefore we heartily desire your subscriptions and seal to thir reasonable demands, or a peremptory or present answer of bon-accord or *mal-accord*." Spalding, i. 216, (2d.)

Fr. *mal*, evil, and *accord*, agreement. I question if either of these words has ever been properly naturalized. They are used by Colonel Monro, of the worthy *Scots Regiment*, who employs a good many foreign terms in his diction. [*Bon-accord* is the motto of the armorial bearings of the city of Aberdeen.]

MALAPAVIS, s. A mischance, a misfortune, Upp. Lanarka.

Perhaps from Fr. *mal*, evil, and *parvoier*, to defend; q. ill-defended, (V. FAUM); or from PAVIL.

MALARE, MALAR, s. 1. One who pays rent for a farm.

—"Absent the keeping of the said Margret scathless & harmeles of the malis & fermes of the landis of Dalquhillray of x yeris bygane, takin & resavit be the said Donald & his spouses fra the said vmquhile James the malare." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1479, p. 33.

2. One who rents a house in a town.

"It is nocht the vas nor consuetude within this burgh to ane malor to byg & reppall any thing that is yarfest or nalit fest with the hous." Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15, p. 633. V. MAILER.

MALDUCK, s. A name given to the Fulmar. V. MALMOCK.

[**MALE, s.** Five hundred herrings. V. MESS.]

To **MALE, v. a.** To stain. V. MAIL.

MALE-A-FORREN, s. "A meal of meat, over and above what is consumed; a *meal before hand*;" Gall. Encycl.

[**MALE-ESS, MALE-EIS, s.** V. MAL-ESE.]

MALEFICE, s. A bad action, Fr.

I find this word only as used by Kelly, in explaining the Prov. *Before I ween'd, but now I wat*; "Spoken," he says, "upon the full discovery of some *malefice*, which before we only suspected." Prov., p. 69. V. MALIFICE.

MALE-FRE, adj. Without rent; synon. *Rent-free*, S. V. MAIL-FREE.

MALEGRUGROUS, adj. Grim; or exhibiting the appearance of discontent, S.

O. Fr. *malgroigne*, always in bad humour; GL. Rom. Ross. The word, however, may be a corr. of *Malleurus*, q. v.

Often pron. *malla-grugous*. It may be of Gael. origin, from *mala*, *mullach*, primarily denoting the eye-brow, and hence applied to knotted or gloomy eye-brows; and *Grugach*, a female giant, also a ghost supposed to haunt houses, called in Scotland a Brownie (Shaw); q. the ghost with the gloomy eye-brows, synon. with *Bomullach*. V. BANULLO.

MAL-ESE, MALE-EIS, MALE-ESS, MALICE, s.

1. Bodily disease; used to denote the leprosy with which K. Robert Bruce was seized.

2. Metaph. applied to trouble or restlessness of mind.

This *malice* off enfundeyng
Bepoeth; for throw his cold lying,
Quhen in his gret myscheiff was he,
Him fell that hard perplexiti.

Bardour, xx. 75, MR.

Wiclif uses the same word. "Thei broughten to him all that weren of *male-ess*." Matth. 4.—"All that were of *male-ess*." Mark 1.

Thus sayd the Kyng, but the violent courage
Of Turnus his mynd bowit neuer ane stage;
Quha wald with care of medicins him meis,
The more increasit and growis his *male-ess*.

Malice, ib. 102. 49.

Doug. Virgil, 407, 20.

Fr. *malaise*, disease, q. *malum otium*. We use an adj. of a similar composition. V. ILL-EASED.

MALICEFU', adj. Sickly, in bad health, Orkn. V. MALICE, MALE-EIS.

MALESON, MALISON, MALYSOUN, s. 1. A curse, an execration, S. A. Bor. opposed to *benison*.

"The first punitioun in general, is the curse or *maleson* of God." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Fol. 7, a.

"He got his mother's *malison* that day," S. Prov.; "spoken of him that has gotten an ill wife." Kelly, p. 165.

2. *Horse-malison*, a person who is cruel to his horse, Clydes.

O. Fr. *maledison*, Lat. *maledictio*. Gael. *mallachd*, id. seems formed from the Lat. word.

MAL-GRACE, s. The opposite of being in a state of favour. Fr.

"An oath also was taken of all the King's domesticks, that they should not keep intelligence with any of the rebels or others known to be in his Majesty's *mal-grace*." Spotswood, p. 328.

"The lord Gordon lodged in Tulliesoul and staid no longer there, only exhorting the Strathboggie men to be ready upon their own peril, and so rode his way, being in *malgrace* with his father, and returned to Aberdeen." Spalding, ii. 123, 124.

MALGRATIOUS, adj. Surly, ungracious.

—A forforn falconar,

A *malgratious* millare. Colketh's See, F. l. v. 64.

Fr. *malgrace*, disfavour, displeasure.

MALHURE, MALLEUR, s. Mischance, misfortune.

"I saw him not this evening for to end your bracelet, to the quhilk I can get na lokkia, it is reddie to thame, and yit I feir that it will bring sum *malhure*, and may be sene gif ye chance to be hurt." Lett. Delect. Q. Mary, H. i. b., Edin. Edit., 1572.

"Since the Episcopal Clergy here know they are given up as a prey to their enemies teeth, they had rather sit silent under their *malleur*, than struggle with the stream when it is so violent and impetuous." Account Persecution [Episcopal] Church in Scotland, 1690, p. 65.

Fr. *malheur*, from Lat. *mala hora*, ut *bonheur*, from *bona hora*, Radd.

MALHEURIUS, MALLEWRUS, adj. Unhappy, wretched. Fr. *malheureux*.

—Quha vertuous was, and fallis tharefro,
Of verray reason *malleurus* hait is he.

Doug. Virgil, 357, 9.

"The *malheuris* prince sall varie the tyme that euir he wes sua mischeantlie subiect to the vnreasonable desyre of his subiectis." Kennedy of Croisaguell, p. 81.

[**MALICE, and MALICEFU'.** V. under **MAL-ESE.**]

MALIFICE, s. Sorcery, witchcraft; Lat. *maleficium*, id.

"There was also Bessie Weir hanged up the last of the four, one that had been taken before in Ireland, and was condemned to the fyre for *malifces* before." Law's Memorials, p. 128.

MALIGRUMPH, s. Spleen, Roxb.

Perhaps a corr. of *Molligrubs* or *Molligrant*, q. v.

MALING, adj. Wicked, malignant.

The Basilique that beist *maling*,
Of serpents quhillk is countit king.
Ran quhill he was the war.

Burke's *Pilg.* Watson's *Coll.*, ii. 21.

Fr. id. Lat. *malign-us*.

To MALIGNE, MALING, v. n. To utter calumny.

"Seing the said alanderous, seditious, and fals brute altogether oisais not in sic as *maligne* aganis the treuth, I can not now, quhen your maiestie hes your nobilitie & estatie of parliament convenit in sa full nowmer, absteine fra my complaint." Erie of Mortoun's Declaration, 1579, Acts Ja. VI., Ed. 1814, p. 175.

MALING, s. Injury, hurt.

Buin so perchance I seek the thing,
Quhillk may redound to my *maling*,
Distraction and distress.

Burke's *Pilg.* Watson's *Coll.*, ii. 48.

MALISON, s. A curse. V. **MALESON.**

[MALKIN, MAUKIN, s. 1. A hare. V. **MAUKIN.**

2. The Pubes Mulieris, Lyndsay, Syde Taillis, l. 90.]

MALL, MALLY, s. Abbrev. of *Mary*, S.

MALLACHIE, adj. The colour resembling milk and water mixed, S. B.

A.-S. *meolc*, *meoloc*, milk; Belg. *melbachtig*, milky; or Isl. *mioll-r*, white, whence *miol*, new-fallen snow.

To MALLAT, v. n. This v. seems to signify, to feed.

Then he did take forth of his wallat
Some draff, whereon this meir did *mallat*,
Which fiercely gart her lift her pallat.

Watson's *Coll.*, i. 51.

Isl. *maal*, a meal, a repast; *meille*, deviso, G. Andr., p. 177. Or from *maal* and *et-a*, to eat, as Su.-G. *acta* *maal* signifies, to eat a meal.

MALLEURITE', s. The same with *Mal-hure*.

The Veanis lamentit bevelie in thare counsellis—dredand the same chance and *malleuritis* to fall to thare toun of Veos as was now fallit to Fidenas." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 245.

Fr. *malheurité*, mischance.

MALLOW, s. The name given, in Orkn., to the submarine plant *Zostera marina*.

MALMOCK, MALLEMOCK, s. The Fulmar, Shetl.

"*Malmock*, *Mallémock*, or *Mallduck*, Fulmar, *Procellaria glacialis*,—appears in the friths of Orkney, and

voes of Shetland, especially during winter. It is not mentioned by Dr. Barry, and it is probably more common in Shetland than in Orkney." Neill's Tour, p. 198.

This name is Norwegian. V. Penn. Zool., p. 549.

[MALMONTRYE, s. Same as **MAMMONRIE.**]

* **MALT, s.** *Malt abuns the meal*. V. **MAUT.**

MALVERSE, s. A crime, a misdemeanour, Clydes.; Fr. *malvers-er*, to behave one's self ill.

"If any skaith was done, the sheriff and his officer must be answerable for it, who, by the acts of Parliament, are entrusted with the execution of ejections; and so, if any *malverses* was committed, he must be countable." Fountainh. Dec. Suppl., iv. 563.

"He often deprives them for no *malverses* in their office, but only for not paying in their dues to him." Ibid., p. 716.

[MALVERISH, adj. Ill-mannered, ill-behaved, mischievous, Ang.]

MALVESY, MAWESIE, s. Malmsey wine, or some small wine made in imitation of it.

"The Duke—prayed him to send two booses full of *malvesy*." Pitcairnie, p. 83, 84.

Fr. *malvoisie*, a name given to a Greek, or Cretan wine, according to Sibb. "from *Malvasia*, a city of Candia." But *Malvasia* was a city of Peloponnesus, anciently called *Epidaurus*, and *Epidaurum*, from which this wine was first brought. The name was also given to the wine of Chios, an island in the Archipelago. Hence the Romans called it *vinum arvisium*, from *Arvisium*, a promontory of Chios. Hence Kilian defines Tent. *malveseys*, with such latitude; *Vinum Arvisium*, Creticum, Chium, Monembasites. Ital. *malvesio*, Hisp. *marvisia*.

A sweet wine made in Provence was denominated in the same manner. V. Dict. Trev.

MALVYTE', MAWYTE', s. Vice, wickedness, malignity.

Bot ye traistyt in lawtá,
As symplic folk, but *malvytt*.

Barbour, l. 126.

In MS. *mauytt*.

For quhethir as men inclynyt be
To vertu, or to *mauytt*,
He may rycht weil refreyns hys will.

Ibid., iv. 730, MS.

O. Fr. *malvetie*, *marvaetie* (Thierry) from *malve*, merchant; Dict. Trev.

MALWARIS, s. pl. Mowers.

Sexte and vi xvi to ded has dycht,
Bot saiff vii men at fled out of thair sycht;
V *malwaris* als that Wallace self with met.

Wallace, xi. 135, MS.

[MAM, s. Mother, a childish term, S.]

MAM'S-FOUT, s. A spoiled child, Teviotd.

Tent. *mamme*, mater, and S. *fode*, *fode*, brood. V. FODE.

MAM'S-PET, s. Synon. with *Mam's-Fout*.

"He has fault [greatly feels the want] of a wife, that marries *Mam's Pet*." S. Prov. "Maids that have been much indulged by their mothers, and have had much of their wills, seldom prove good wives." Kelly, p. 153.

MAMMIE, s. 1. A childish designation for a mother, S.

And aye she wrought her *mammie's* wark,
And aye she sung aye merrilie;
The blithest bird upon the bush
Had na'er a lighter heart than she.

Burns, iv. 80.

Radically the same with E. Lat., *mamma*; Gr. *gámma*, voces puerulorum ad matrem. Pers. *mamm*, id. Teut. *mamme*, mater.

2. A nurse, S. B.

Myth was the wife her foster son to see,—
Well, says he, *mammie*, a' that's very good.

Ross's *Heaven*, p. 93.

Lat. *mamma*, the breast, Teut. *mamme*, id. also, a nurse. Gael. *mama*, id. seems to have a common origin.

3. A midwife, S. B.

MAMENT, s. Moment, Ang., Fife.

"Ay, there's news for you, Janet. It's just the hail town's clatter at this *moment*." Tennant's Card. Boston, p. 24.

CANNIE MAMENT. V. CANNIE.

MAMIKEEKIE, s. A smart sound blow, Roxb.

This is perhaps a cant term; but the latter part of the word seems allied to Teut. *kacke*, the cheek, Isl. *kialti*, id., as if it had originally denoted a blow, on the chops, like Teut. *kack-slagt*, alapa.

MAMMONRIE, s. Idolatry.

Quba does adorn idolatry,
Is contrair the haly writ;
For stock and stane is *Mammonrie*.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 63.

Christians, from the time of the crusades, either from ignorance, or from hatred, accused the Mohammedans as idolaters, because of their belief in the false prophet. V. MAHOUN.

[MAMMONT, MAMOUND, s. An idol, S.]

To MAMP, v. a. 1. "To nibble, to mop, to eat as a person who has no teeth; Ayrs., GL Picken. E. *mump*, id.

2. "To speak querulously;" *ibid.*

A' the day I greet and grumle,
A' the night I sob an' cry;
Whiles my plaint I wump and mumble,
Whar the burnie todes by.

Picken's Poems, i. 183.

This is merely a variety of the E. v. to *Mump*. Serenius gives Sw. *mums-a*, as exactly synon., which he derives from *mun*, *oa*, *q. mums-a*, ore laborare, to work with the mouth. This derivation is greatly confirmed by that of Teut. *mompel-en*, murmurare, munitare, emutire, of which the primary form is *mompel-en*, from *mound*, the mouth.

[MAM'S-FOUT AND MAM'S-PET. V. under MAM.]

MAMUK, s. A fictitious bird.

—*Mamuk* that bydes our-mair,
And folds into the crystall air,
Doid on the foids wer found.

Burns's *Pig*. Watson's Coll., ii. 27.

Fr. *mammuc*, "a wingless bird, of an unknown beginning, and after death not corrupting; she hath feet a hand long, so light a body, so long feathers, that she is continually carried in the ayre, whereon she feeds." Cotgr.

To MAN, MAUN, v. a. 1. To accomplish by means of strength, S. *Maunt, man't*, pret.

"*Man*, to effect, to accomplish by much exertion." GL Picken.

Death's *maunt* at last to ding me cure,

An' I'll soon hae to lee ye,

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 201.

But out at last I *maunt* to speal;
Far mair than e'er I thought atweal.

JA p. 225.

—I gied an unca draw,
An' *man't* to rive mysel awa.

Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 42.

He'll no man't, spoken of any thing which, it is supposed, one cannot effect. "I'll ergh eneuch *man't*," I'll hardly accomplish it, Lanarks.

2. To effect by whatever means, S.

And aye o' thee, by lang experience, *man*
To spin out tales frae mony a pawky plan,—
And should some stripling, still mair light o' heart,
A livelier humour to his cracks impart,—
Wad mony words, or speeches lang be needed,
To tell whare rhymes were best, were clearest headed!

A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 46.

The first by labour *mane* our breast to move,
The last exalts to extasy and love.

Ibid., p. 47.

Isl. *man-as*, in virum evadere: A.-S. Moes.-G. *mag-an*, posse; valere, prevalere. Ne *magon*; non potuerunt. Or perhaps rather from the s. *maega*, Isl. *magn*, via, robar; *magn-a*, vireo, dare, *magn-as*, corpus facere adolescere. Some, indeed, derive the name expressing our nature from *maa* or *mag-a*, posse. V. MAUN.

MANIABLE, adj. Manageable, easily handled or managed, S.

—"The little books, being eaten, giueh to the eaters a faculty to discern the true church from the false;—and this is by applying the rule and measure thereof, sound and straight as a reede, strong, apt, and *maniable* as a rod, and as Aaron his rod, which denoured the rods of the enchanterers." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 88.

Fr. id. "tractable, weildable, handleable," &c. Cotgr.

MAN, aux. v. Must, s.

I am commandit, said echo, and I *man*
Vndo this hare to Pluto consecrate.

Doug. Virgil, 124, 48.

—The bodie naturallie,
At certane tymes as we may se,
Man haue refreschement but delay,
Or ellis it will faint and decay.

Diall. Clerk and Courtier, p. 19.

V. MOX.

MAN, s. 1. A vassal, or subject.

Thai brocht him till the Erie in hy,
And he gart loue him hastily;
Then he become the King's *man*.

Barbour, x. 766, MS.

A.-S. Germ. Belg. Isl. Su.-G. *man*, a vassal. In this sense it is used, in the Laws of the Ostrogoths, as opposed to *herre*, a lord. Hence, as Wachter observes, the phrase, *king's man*, the king's vassal, and others of a similar kind. Isl. *man-sal*, the value of a slave, Verel.; a strange prostitution of the name of *man*!

Manea, among the Phrygians, denoted a servant; whence, it is supposed, the term came to be used by the Athenians in the same sense. V. Wachter, *vo. Man*. For the manner in which one became the bond-man of another, V. *TAPPIE-TOURIN*.

2. One dedicated to the service of another from love.

Quhen sail your maird row upon your man,
Quhois service is yet uncouth to yow!
King's Quair, li. 44.

3. A male-servant; as, *the minister's man*, an old phrase denoting his servant, S.

"My man, James Lawrie, gave him letters with him to the General, Major Baillie, to Meldrum and Durie." *Baillie's Lett.*, i. 298.

—"Mr. Blair has a chamber, I another, our men in a third." *Ibid.*, p. 217.

"The original of this proverbial expression was probably *Joan Thomson's Man: Man*, in Scotland, signifying either *Husband or Servant*." *Chron. S. P.*, i. 312.

4. A husband, S. V. sense 3.

Twae thus he left his royal plan,
If Marg'ret ood' but want a man;
But this is more than Marg'ret can.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 124.

MAN-BOTE, *s.* The compensation fixed by the law for killing a man. V. **BOTE**.

MAN-BROW'D, *adj.* Having hair growing between the eye-brows, Teviotd. Here it is deemed unlucky to meet a person thus marked, especially if the first one meets in the morning. Elsewhere it is a favourable omen.

The term, I should suppose, had been primarily applied to a woman, as by this exuberance indicating something of a masculine character, q. having brows like a man. V. **LOCKER-BROW'D**.

MAND, *s.* Payment.

"Ony partie that sail haif occasions to complain of ony decision gevin in the utter-house, sall be hard in the hail presence upon ane mand of ane six lib. peise;" i.e., upon payment of a piece of money six pounds Scots in value. *Acts Sederunt*, 11 Jan. 1604.

On this term Sir W. Scott observes; "It is simply *amande*, and nothing more. The word, spelled *amand*, is daily and hourly used in the Court of Session to express the penalties under which parties are appointed to lodge written pleadings against a certain day."

This word at first view may seem allied to *Su.-G. mon*, pretium, valor. It is used in the very same connexion as *mand*. *Thingmaen scuts medh toghum doema thinf til hanga fore half marc, mum oc stj fore minna*; *Judices jure damnabant furem ad suspendium pro valore maris dimidia, sed non pro minore*. Skene L., p. 29, ap. Ibrs. It also signifies emolument, utility; *Gloria honorem aera ocl mycten monn*; *Ipsium honore et multo commodo ornavit*. *Histor. Ol. S.*, p. 47, *Ibid.*

This Ibrs considers as worthy to be enumerated amongst the most ancient terms in that language; although, as he supposes, entirely obliterated in the other Gothic dialects. He views *Mosa.-G. manvi*, sumtus, as belonging to the same family; and both as probably allied to Heb. *Manah*, numeravit, supputavit.

Su.-G. mund may also be mentioned, which signifies a gift, especially one given by a bridegroom, as an earnest to his bride, or the dowry given by her parent.

Mand, however, is probably the same with *amand*, which signifies a penalty or fine. "Each of the six clerks in the outer-house shall keep a book, in which all fines or *amands*, for the poor, shall be entered." *Act Sederunt*, 11 Aug., 1787, sed. 10.

Thus the origin is L. B. *amanda*, O. Fr. *amande*, *maleta*, a fine. *Nulla alia amanda pro tali facto ab illis hominibus exigitur*. Lobinell. *Glossa. ad calicem Histo. Britan. ap. Du Cange*. This, in *Dist Trev.*, is given as synon. with *amende*.

MAND, MAUND, MAUN, *s.* A kind of broad basket, in the shape of a corn-sieve, generally made of straw and willows plaited together, Aberd., Mearns., Clydes.

The gadewife fetches ben the mand,
Fu' o' guid birked cakes.

Burness's Poems and Tales, p. 184.

Goodman, hand me in o'er the maund
Yonder, anent ye.

W. Scott's Tales, p. 7.

E. *maund*, for which John. gives no authority, and which seems to be properly a north-country word, denotes "a hand-basket with two lids;" *Groce. A.-S. mand*, corbina, "a coffer, a basket, — a pannier;" *Somner. Teut. Fr. mande*, id.

To MANDER, *v. a.* To handle; to deal; Loth.

MANDILL, *s.* A loose cassock; Fr. *mandil*.

"Item, ane pair of breikis of blew velvott, with ane *mandill* thairto broderit with gold." *Inventories, A. 1573*, p. 281.

In O. E. called a *mandilion*; Philips.

MANDMENT, *s.* An order, a mandate.

The scripture clepps the God of goddis Lord;
For quhays thay *mandementis* kepis in accord,
Bene ane with the, not in substance bot grace.

Doug. Virgil, Frol. 311, 33.

"Sarvais wait to me, gif I wald he suld send the movables to my hous, And gif my receipise of it conforme to the Quenis and Regentis *mandment*, quhillk I was content he did." *Inventories, A. 1573*, p. 185.
Fr. *mandement*, id. from Lat. *mand-a*.

MANDRED, MANDREY, *s.* The same with *Manrent*, q. v.

MANDRIT, *part. adj.* Tame.

Thir ar no fouls of ref, nor of rethnas,
Bot mansuete bot malice, *mandrit* and meke.

Houlate, l. 19.

This word may be from A.-S. *manred*, homage, as he who did homage to another might naturally enough be said to be *tame*, as opposed to one who struggled for his independence. V. **MANREDYE**.

MANE, *s.* Lamentation. V. **MAIN**.

[MANE, MAIN, s. Main, strength, Barbour, v. 454.

Even Satan glow'd, and fidg'd fu' fain
And hotch'd and blew wi' might and main.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.]

MANE. BREID OF MANE. This seems to be what is called *manchet-bread*, E.

Thair is ane pair of bossis, gude and fyne,
Thay hald ane galloun-full of Gasken wyne.
And als that crull is full of breid of mane.

Dunbar, Meiland Poems, p. 71.

Paindemaine is used in the same sense by Chaucer.

Mr. Thopas was a doughty swain;
White was his face as *Paindemaine*.

This term was not unknown to Palgrave. He renders *payns mayne* by Fr. *payn de bouche*; B. iii. F. 82. This Cotgr. gives as synonym. with *pain mollet*, which he expl., "a very light, very crusty, and savoury white bread, full of eyes, leaven and salt."

Bread of Mane is one of the articles of entertainment at the *upholing feast* of one of James the Fourth's mistresses, stated in the Treasurer's Accounts, 1502. "The Lady," as she is called, had been on the straw.

Skinner derives *pannemaine*, white bread, from Fr. *pain de main*, "because we eat purer and whiter bread to breakfast." By the way, the O. Fr. *main*, signifying morning, would have been nearer his purpose. Mr. Pink. supposes that this designation is equivalent to the *chief* bread, or bread of *strength*, from Lat. *magna*, strength. Tyrerwhitt is "inclined to believe that it received its name from the province of *Main*, where it was perhaps made in the greatest perfection."

It would seem that this phrase is Teut., but not as referring to the strength of the bread. Kilian explains *mane*, by referring to *wegge*. This again he renders wheaten bread; an oblong cake, and a cake shaped like an half moon; (panis triticeus: libum oblongum, et libum lunatum). As *mana*, signifies the moon, this name may have been given to the *wegge* from its form. We have still a very fine wheaten bread, which is called a *weg*, sometimes a *whip*. Now as the Teut. *wegge* was also called *mane*, our *weg* may have been one species of the bread of *mana*. We have another kind of bread, of the finest flour baked with butter, called a *platted roll*. Its form is oblong, and it is pointed at each end, so as to resemble the horns of the moon; only the points are not turned in the same direction. I should rather suspect that this bread has been thus denominated, not merely from its form, but from its being consecrated and offered to the moon, in times of heathenism. We know, that in different nations, "women baked cakes to the queen of heaven."

The idea, however, of the ingenious Sibb. deserves attention. He understands it as signifying *almond biscuit*, Fr. *pain d'amand*, Germ. *mand bred*; Chron. S. P., II. 360, N. But the Germ. word is *mandell*.

MANELET, s. Corn Marigold. V. GUILD.

MANER, s. Kind, sort. *Maner dyk, maner strength*, a kind of wall or fence. Fr. *maniere*.

A *maner dyk* into that wod was maid,
Of thourtour ryas, quhar bauldly thal abaid.
Wallace, ix. 906, MS.

Off gret holyns, that grew bathe heych and greyn,
With thourtour truis a *maner strength* maid he.
Ibid., xi. 379, MS.

MANERIALIS, s. pl. Minerals.

"Our said souerane lord—hes sett, grantit, and disposit—to the said Eustachius [Rogh] &c. the hail goldin, siluer, copper, tin, and leidin mynes and *manerialis* within this realme of Scotland," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 360.

[MANFIERDIE, adj. Marriageable, Shetl. Su.-G. *fardig*, paratus.]

MANG, s. 1. [Mixture], S. B.

An' I was bidding Jean e'en gee's a sang,
That we amo' the laave might mix our *mang*.
Ross's *Helenore*, p. 113.

Sweet was the sang, the birdies plaid alang,
Canting fu' cheerfa' at their morning *mang*,
An' meith ha sown content in onie breast,
Wi' grief like her's that had na been oppress.
Ross's *Helenore*, First Edit. p. 53, 59.

This undoubtedly signifies "morning meeting," i.e., the state of being mingled together in the morning.

It is used also in a different form, *Angus*.

Amo' the bushes birdies made their *mang*,
Till a' the cloughs about with music rang.
Ross's *Helenore*, First Edit., p. 20.

This seems to be a proverbial phrase, of a redundant kind, q. to mix our mixture; here signifying, "to take our part in the song," or "join in the chorus."

[2. Strong emotion, mingled feelings, suppressed anger, Banffs.]

3. Confusion, disorder; as, "it's a' *ming mang*," it is in utter confusion, Clydes.]

A. Bor. *mang*, however, signifies "a mash of bran or malt;" Gl. Grose. Isl. Su.-G. *meng-a*, A.-S. *ge-meng-an*, miscere. V. AMANG.

To MANG, v. a. and n. 1. To stupify or confound.

Naturale hete left her membris in sic state,
Quhill to the ground all *mangit* fell echo down,
And lay ane lang time in ane dedely awoun.
Doug. *Virgil*, 78, 15.

It is still used as signifying to run into disorder, from whatever cause. One is said to be *mang't* in his affairs, when they are in disorder; or with a farm, when he is not able to manage it, Ang.

2. To mar, to injure, to confuse, Clydes.

Thay lost baith benefice and pentioun that mareit,
And quha sit flesch on Frydayis was fyre-fangit.—
To mend that menyé hes as monye *mangit*,
God gif thé grace aganis this guid new-year.
Scott, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 196.

[3. To be moved, to be very anxious; as, "He wis *mangin* t' be up an' at it," Gl. Banffs.]

4. To overpower, to master, Ang.

Dool fell the swain that's *mang'd* wi' love!
He gaves for comfort fra' above;
But Cupid, and hard-hearted Jove,
Blink na' relief:
And a' his gaunts and gapes but prove
Milk to his grief.
A. Nicol's *Poems*, 1730, p. 22.

[5. To be angry; also with prep. *at*, to be angry with; as, "He wis *mangin* at 'im for gain' awa'," Gl. Banffs.]

6. To render, or to become, frantic or delirious, Ang.

Bot than Turnus, half *mangit* in affray,
Cryis, O thou Faunus, Help, help! I the pray,
And thou Tellus, maist nobill God of erd.
Doug. *Virgil*, 440, 27.

Will ran reid wod for haist,
With wringing and flinging,
For madness lyke to *mang*.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 67.

She choaked and boaked, and cry'd, like to *mang*,
Alas for the dreary spinning o't.

Song, Ross's *Helenore*, p. 128.

Radd. explains *mangit* as also signifying, maimed, bruised, &c., as if from Fr. *mehaigne*, changed to *may-aim*, afterwards *maim*, E.; which he deduces from L. B. *maham-ium*, *macham-ium*, *mahem-ium*; and this from Lat. *manco-us*. Sibb., who uses the same latitude of interpretation, refers to Teut. *menck-en*, mutilare. The origin may rather be Alem. *meng-en*, deesse, defi-

care, (V. *Mangel*, Thre;) probably from *Isl. meia*, damnum, impedimentum. Perhaps the most simple derivation is from A.-S. *meng-an*, &c., to mix; V. the *s.*; as a man is said to *mix*, when he begins to be stupefied with drink; and as confusion is generally the consequence of mixture. V. *BEMANG* and *MANVIE*.

It seems very doubtful if it be the same word that is used by Langland, which Skinner renders quarrelsome, wicked; deriving it from A.-S. *man*, scelus.

And nowa worth this Mede, married unto a *maned* shrew,

To one fals fickle tongue, a fendes *beyot*.
i.e., child, S. *get*.

P. *Ploughman*, Fol. 8, b. also 19, b.

This word is sometimes printed *maned*, as signifying, cursed. It occurs in a curious passage in P. *Ploughman*, which, as it contains some traits of ancient manners, may be acceptable to the reader. Ireland was, in an early period, called the Island of Saints. But if we judge of their saintship by the portrait drawn by Langland, in his age, the estimate will not be very high. In our own time, if Fame lies not, some of the Romish clergy in that country are not only much given to inebriety and broils, but, even in their public addresses to the people, endeavour to *compel* them to their duty by the common language of execration.

Proude priests come with him, mo than a thousand,
In paltokes and piked shoes, and pissers long knives,
Comen agayne Conscience wyth countysse they helden.
By Mary, quod a *maned* priest, of the march of Ireland.

I count no more conscience, by so I catch silver,
Than I do to drinke a draught of good ale,
And so sayde sixty of the same cuntry;
And shotten agayne with shote manye a shefe of othes,
And brode hoked arowes, G—s hert and hys nayles:
And had almost valty and holynesse adowne.

Vision, Sign. H. h. 4. a.

Let no one presume to say, that the character might fit many at this day, who are their successors, under the name of Protestants. We must remember that our author is speaking of a church from which they have reformed.

[*MANGYIE*, *s.* A hurt, wound. V. *MANTIE*.]

MANGE, *s.* Meat, a meal.

I saw the hurchoun, and the hare,
In hidlings hirpling heir and thair,
To mak their morning *mange*.

Cherrie and Slece, st. 2.

MANGERY, *s.* A feast, a banquet.

— Agayn the day
He gert well for the *mangery*
Ordane that quhen his sone Dawy
Suld weddyt be: and Erie Thomas,
And the gud Lord of Douglas,
In till his steld ordanyt he,
Dewisouris of that fest to be.

Barbour, xl. 67, MS.

In Edit. Pink., by mistake, *maugery*.

Fr. *mangerie*, hasty or voracious feeding; *manger*, to eat; L. B. *mangerium*, the right of entering into the house of another, for the purpose of receiving food, or of partaking of an entertainment; Du Cange.

To *MANGLE*, *v. a.* To smooth linen clothes by passing them through a rolling press, S.

Germ. *mangel-n*, Teut. *mangel-en*, levigare, complanare, polire lintea, Kilian.

MANGLE, *s.* A calender, a rolling-press for linens, S. Germ. *mangel*, id.

MANGLEE, *s.* One who smoothes linen with a calender, S.

VOL. III.

MANGLUMTEW, *s.* A heterogeneous mixture, Clydes.

Teut. *menzel-en*, (E. *mingle*). *Tew* may here signify taste; q. having the taste of substances quite incongruous.

MANHEAD, *MANHEID*, *MANHEDE*, *s.* Bravery, fortitude; E. *manhood*.

"The said Sir Andrew Wood prevealed be his singular *manhead* and wisdom, and brought all his fyve schipis to Leith as prisoneris." Pitcote's Cron., p. 240. Id. p. 244.

The termination is the same with Belg. *heyd*, and nearly allied to Germ. *heit*, denoting quality, person, state, &c.

MANIABLE, *adj.* Manageable, easily handled or managed. V. under *MAN*, v.

[*MANIE*, *MANY*, *s.* A corr. of Minnie, a form of Marion, also of Wilhelmina, Clydes.]

MANIORY, *MANORIE*, *s.* A feast.

—The Tyrranis halely
At the blyth yettis flokkis to the *maniorie*.
Doug. *Virgil*, 35, 42.

Anone the banquet and the *manorie*—
Wyth alkin maner ordinance was made.
Ibid., 474, 9.

Corr. from *Mangery*, q. v.

MANTOODLIE, *s.* "An affectionate term which nurses give to male children;" Gall. Encycl.

Teut. *totel-manneken* is the name given to those grotesque figures which form spouts in some old buildings. But this seems to be rather from *Mannie* a dimin. from *Man*, and S. *Toddle*, a term applied to the motion of a child.

To *MANK*, *v. a.* 1. To maim, to wound.

Thai mellit on with malice, thay myghtyis in mude,
Mankit throu mallyets, and maid thame to mer.
Gowen and God., iv. 2.

With his sword drawyn among thaim sone he went.
The myddyll off ane he *mankit* ner in twa,
Ane othir thar upon the hed can ta.

Wallace, vii. 305, MS.

The rycht arme from the schuldilr al to rent
Apoun the *mankit* sennouns hingis by,
As impotent, quyte lamyt, and dedely.

Doug. *Virgil*, 327, 47.

2. To spoil or impair in any way. To *mank claiith*, to mis-shape it; to cut it so as to make it too little for the purpose in view, S.

Teut. *manck-en*, Belg. *miak-en*, L. B. *manck-are*, mutilare, membro privare; *Isl. minck-a*, to diminish, from *minne*, less.

To *MANK*, *MANKIE*, *v. n.* To fail, Aberd., Mearns.

His couns was a bierly swank,
A derf young man, hecht Rob;
To mell wi' twa he wad na *mank*
At staffy-nevel job.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Post, p. 128.

Teut. *manck-en*, deficiere, decedere; Kilian.

E 2

MANK, adj. 1. Deficient, in whatever way, applied to things, S.

"By comparing their printed account with his own papers, I find, that either their copy hath been very want, incorrect, or they have taken more liberty in the changes they have made than they can be justified." Wodrow, ii. 298.

"Mr. Wodrow in his large, but want and partial History, hath given the world to believe, that these who disowned those tyrants authority, and withdrew from the Indulged and their abettors, were not Presbyterians, but as a sect of seditious schismatics, &c. making their actions and sufferings to be a reproach to Presbyterians." M'Ward's Contendings, xii.

2. Applied to persons. *He looked very mank;* He seemed much at a loss, S.

L. B. *manus*, contractus, imminutus.

MANK, s. Want, S.

See whiles they toolled, whiles they drank,
Till a' their senses was smoor'd;
And in their maws there was nae mawk,
Upon the farms some smoor'd.

Ramsey's Poems, l. 230.

MANKIE, s. At the game of *pears*, or *pearie*, when a pear misses its aim, and remains in the ring, it is called *mankie*, *ibid.*

Fr. *manquer*, to fail, to be defective; *manque*, defect.

[**MANKIT, part. adj.** Worn out, exhausted, overcome, Shetl.]

MANEITLIE, adv. In a mutilated state.

"First thou sal vnderstand, that thir wordis ar manklike allegit & falslie applyit, becaus thair is nocht in al the Scripture sick ane worde as eking and paryng to the word of God." Kennedy of Crocraguell, p. 110.

MAN-KEEPER, s. A name given to the newt, eft, or S. *est*, by the inhabitants of Dumfr. and Roxb., because they believe that it waits on the adder to warn *man* of his danger. This may be supposed to originate from the great attachment which has been ascribed to this animal to the human race, and their antipathy to serpents. V. Hoffman, Lex. vo. *Lacerta*.

To **MANKIE, v. n.** V. **MANK, v. n.**

MANKIE, s. The general name of the stuff properly called *callimanco*, S.

"*Mankie*, an ancient kind of worsted stuff, much used, worn by females." Gall. Encycl.

[**MANKYND, s.** Human nature, Barbour, iv. 530.]

MANLY, adj. Human.

"For he ascendit to the hevin, that he in his manly nature mycht pray for vs to his and our father eternal." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1562, Fol. 112, b.

MAN-MERROUR, MAN-MERREOR, s. A waster of men.

—And a *man-merrow*,
An evil wyllis mirroure.

Colubine Sew, F. l. v. 83.

A-S. *man-myrring*, hominum dissipatio, jactura; from *man*, and *myrr-an*, *merr-an*, dissipare; whence E. to *marry*.

MAN-MILN, MANN-MILN, s. A hand-miln for grinding.

"Item, ane *man-mila* for making of poulder, with thre mortaria, ayne pestellis wanting the kapis of brace." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 173.

"Item, twa *man milnis* for grinding of quheit." *Ibid.*, p. 174.

"Item, in the over hall of the nedder bailye ane *man my/s* with all hir ganging gear." *Ibid.*, p. 302.

This might seem at first view to signify a *miln* which might be wrought by a *man*. But it is more probably formed in conformity to the continental designations; Fr. *moulin à main*; Ital. *mola di mano*; Hisp. *muela di mano*, i.e., a hand-miln.

MAN-MUCKLE, adj. Come to the height of a full-grown male, Loth.

MANNACH, s. [Prob., an image, a puppet.]

"Item, a *mannack* of silver." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 6.

Perhaps a puppet, or little man, made of silver; q. Fr. *mannequin*.

To **MANNEIS, MANNES, v. a.** To threaten, to menace.

"Thai *manneis* and scornit the sillie Romans that var in that gryt vile perplexite." Compl. S., p. 159. Fr. *menacer*.

MANNESSING, MANNASYNG, s. Threatening.

"Bot al the *mannessing* that is maid to them—altris nocht ther couetyse desyre." Compl. S., p. 195.

To **MANNER, v. a.** To mimic, to mock, Dumfr.

MANNERIN, s. Mimicry, mockery, *ibid.*

As would seem, from the E. or Fr. noun; q. to imitate one's *manner*.

MANNIE, MANNY, s. A little man, S.

"At last and at length, up comes a decent, little auld *manny*, in a black coat and velvet breeches, riding on a bit broken-kneed hirplin beast of a Heeland powney," &c. Reg. Dalton, i. 193.

[**MANNIKIN, MANAKIN, s.** A very little man, a dwarf, S.]

MANNO, s. A big man; in contradistinction to *Mannie*, a little man, Aberd.

Dr. Geddes viewed the letter *n* as an ancient augmentative in our language.

"Nor were the Scots entirely without augmentatives. These were formed by adding *nn* to adjectives, and *n* to substantives; as, *greatum*, *goodum*, *heedo*, *manno*.—It is not many years ago, since I heard a farmer's wife laughing heartily at her neighbour, for calling a horse of the middle size a *horses*! 'He is more like a *horses*,' said she." Trans. Antiq. Soc., i. 418.

MANNIS TUAS. For *In manus tuas*.

Then Andrew Gray, wpon ane horse,
Betwixt the battillis red,
Makand the signe of holy crosse,
In *mannis tuas* he said.

Battell of Balrinnes, Poems Sixteenth Cent., 363.

For, he said, *In manus tuas*; referring to the language of the Psalter, Psa. xxxi. 5, "Into thine hand I commit my spirit."

MAN OF LAW, MAN O' LAW. A lawyer.

It would appear that this old E. phrase for a lawyer was used also in S.

—"David Balfour of Carraldstoune was man of law for our said souerane lord in the said mater." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1491, p. 206.

I need scarcely observe that this is the designation which had been common in the days of Chaucer. Hence, *The Man of Lawes Tale*. He is also called a *Sergeant of the Lawes*.

[MAN O' MONY MORNES. A procrastinator, Banffs.]**MANRENT, MANREDYN, MANRED, MORADEN, s.** 1. Homage made to a superior.

—All the lele men off that land,
That with his fadyr war duelland,
This gud man gert cum, ane and ane,
And mak him manrent enir ilkane,
And he him self fyrst homage maid.

Barbour, v. 296, MS.

The Kingis off Icheray
Come to Schyr Edmuard hallif,
And thar manredyn gan him ma;
Bot gif that it war ane or twa.

Ibid., xvi. 303, MS.

Manrent, Wall. viii. 30, Perth Ed. Read *manrent*, as in MS. It is also corruptly written *moraden*.

Her I make the relayse, ranke, by the rode;
And by rial reyson relese the my right.
And athen make the moraden with a mylde mode.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal., li. 24.

In O. E. it is properly written *manred*.

He will falle to thi fot,
And bloom thi man gif he mot;
His manred thou schalt afooge,
And the trewthe of his bonde.

Floris and Blancheflour. V. Minstrelys Bord., i. 225.

2. The power of a superior, especially in respect of the number of kinsmen and vassals he could bring into the field; an oblique sense.

"Nochttheless thair hicht and gret pissance, baith in manrent and landis was as suspect to the kingis (quhilke succedit efter thame), that it was the caus of thair delination; and yit sen that surname (Douglas) was put down, Scotland has done few vailyeant dedis in lugland." Balland. Cron., B. xiv. c. 7.

"He was ane man of nobyll blude, of gret manrent and landis." *Ibid.*, B. xv. c. 7.

Hominem potentem cognationibus, Boeth.

3. In *manrent*, under bond or engagement to a superior, to support him in all his quarrels, and to appear in arms at his call.

"That na man dwelland within burgh be fundin in manrent, nor ryde in rout in feir of weir with na man, bot with the King or his officiaris, or with the Lord of the burgh." Acta Ja. II., 1457, c. 88, Ed. 1568, c. 78, Murray.

"The maist pairt of the nobilitie of Scotland had eyther gevin unto him thair Bands of Manrent, or ellis war in confederacie, and promiseit amitie with him." Knox's Hist., p. 63.

4. Improperly used to denote a bond of mutual defence between equals.

"It is from the mutual band, or contract, of *mandry*, that we have any light, either of the person to whom, or the tyme about which Sir Walter of Newbigging was married.—The band follows:

"Be it kend, &c. me, Sir Walter of Newbigging, and me, Sir David of Towie, for all the dayes of our lyves, to be oblaiged and bound be the faith of our bodies and thir present letters in *mandred*, and sworne counsell as brothers in law, to be with one another in all actiones," &c. *Memorie of the Somerville*, i. 74, 75.

Mandred approaches most nearly to the A.-S. and old E. form *manred*. *Mandrey* seems rather to have been a vulgarism.

To *Mak Mandred* or *Manredyn*, in the language of Barbour is merely the A.-S. phrase; Hi hadden him *manred maked*; illi ei homagium praestiterant; Chr. Sax. A. 1115.

A.-S. *manred*, id. The S. phrase, to *mak manrent* or *manredyn*, is merely A.-S. *manred maec-an*, to do homage. Thus, the Gibeonites are said to be the *man-raedene*, the servants or vassals of the Israelites, Josh. ix. 11. The word is compounded of A.-S. *man*, which often signifies a servant or vassal, and *raed-an*, law, state, or condition; q. the state of a vassal. *Man been*, or *man weorthian*, is to profess one's self to be the vassal of another. V. MAN.

Among the ancient Germans, *manheit* was used to denote homage; Su.-G. *manabap*, Teut. *maneschap*, id.; the terminations *helt*, *atap*, *eschap*, all conveying the same idea with *raeden*.

MANRITCH, adj. Masculine; an epithet applied to a female, when supposed to deviate from that softness which is the natural character of the sex. A *manritch qweyn*, a masculine woman, S. B.

From *man*, and A.-S. *ric*, Teut. *ryck*, a termination expressive of abundance in any quality, and increasing the sense of the substantive to which it is added; from A.-S. *ric*, Teut. *ryck*, Su.-G. *rik*, powerful, rich. *Manritch* then literally signifies, possessing much of the quality of a male.

MANSE, s. The parsonage-house; the house allotted to a minister of the gospel for his dwelling, S.

"The house which is set apart for the churchman's habitation is, in our law-language, called a *manse*." Erskine's Inst., B. ii., Tit. 10, s. 55.

This learned writer has remarked, that, from a variety of authorities cited by Du Cange, it appears that L. B. *mansus* in the middle ages denoted "a determinate quantity of ground, the extent of which is not now known, fit either for pasture or tillage;" and that in the "capitulary of Charlemagne, it signifies the particular portion of land which was to be assigned to every churchman." He adds; "It has been by degrees transferred from the church-man's land to his dwelling-house." *Ibid.*

But he does not seem to have observed, that, according to Du Cange, so early as the year 1336, it was used for the parsonage-house.

Interdum vero *Mansus* pro sola aede curiali usurpatur. Charta an. 1336, apud Kennett. Antiq. Ambrosien, p. 431. *Habeat etiam dictus vicarius pro inhabitatione sua illum Mansum in quo parochyter parochiae dictae Ecclesiae inhabitare consuevit.* Gl. p. 439.

I need scarcely add, that *mansus* is formed from Lat. *man-co*, to remain.

MANSING. In *mansing*, apparently in remainder.

—"The Lords found that the pursuer's gift being given in August, and bearing specially disposition of goods pertaining to the rebel, at the time of his rebellion, and of the gift which was granted within

the year, could not extend to that whole year's farm, but only to the half thereof, viz. to the Whitunday's term before the gift, and to the Martinmas's term after the gift; but the Lords found, that the farms of the rebel's own labouring pertained to the donatary; and that the gift, albeit it was in August, extended to the whole farms of that crop, which were in the rebel's hand in *maning*, even as if he had died in August, not being rebel, the same would have pertained to his executors." Dury's Decis. Feb. 2, 1627, p. 267. Hope's Mem. Pract., p. 292-3, N.

This is erroneously printed in Hope's Pract. *Maning* *Zeem*, as if some term or eve of a Festival were meant. It is given correctly in Morison's Dict. Dec., xii., 5075.

It seems corr. from L. B. *remanea*, reliquium, residuum, q. is *remaneam*. It might, however, signify the lands used as a demesne, from L. B. *manea*, quicquid ad manum instrumentum conducit; O. Fr. *maner*. V. Du Cange. *Manion*, *depenae*; Gl. Roquesfort.

MANSS, s. A manor, a mansion house; used as synon. with *mansions*.

"That David Lindsey—has done na wrang in the occupacione & manurin of the third parte of the headis of Grestounne, except the said mansions that William Inglis has in tak & twa akieris liand besid the said manes; and in the vptakin of the males tharof except the said manes & akieris." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1460, p. 149.

L. B. *mano-am* is used in this sense as *mansum regis*. *Castrum Alvecestre, regale tunc, mansum. Mansum capitale, quod vulgo caput manel, nostris, chefnez*. Du Cange. Hence our *Chenye*, a manor-house.

It seems most probable that hence the term *manes* has been conferred on a parsonage-house; though it is supposed by some learned writers that it originally denoted the land appropriated to a churchman.

To MANSWEIR, MENSWEIR, v. a. To perjure, S.; *manisr:ar*, id. A. Bor. Gl. Grose. The *part. pa.* is most generally used by our writers.

Thus him to be *manisr:ar* may never betyde.
Doug. Virgil, Pref. 11, 10.

"All the chief and principal men quha does swa, are fals & *manisr:ar* against God, the King, and the realm." *Lives Malcolm*, c. 14, s. 5.

A-S. *manisr:ar*-ian, id. from *man*, scelus, villainy, and *swar*-ian, to swear. Germ. *meisid* denotes perjury, from *meis*, synon. with A-S. *man*, and *cid*, an oath. Ital. *meisneri*, perjurium; *meisnerar*, perjurii; *Mens meisnerar*, homines perjurii, Edd. *Snarrouis*. The other A-S. word *forwer*-ian, whence E. *forwear*, is evidently the same with Moen.-G. *far-swar-an*, id.

MANSWERING, s. Perjury, S.

Tyt woman, allere, beris thou not yit in mynd
The *manisr:ar*ing of fals Leomedons kynd!

Doug. Virgil, 119, 10.

MANSWETE, adj. Meek, calm; from Lat. *mansuet-us*.

—Of *mansuet* Diane fast thereby
The altare eith for tyl apples vptanda.
Flaccilla, Virg. *Doug. Virgil*, 236, 21.

To MANT, MAUNT, v. n. 1. To stutter, to stammer in speech, S.

"Hee who *manteth* or stammereth in his speech while hee is young, will in all appearance speake so vntill his dying day. Fooles dreame that man is like March, if hee come in with an Adder's head, they

thinke that hee shall goe out with a Peacock's taile; as if an euill beginning were the way to an happie end." Z. Boyd's Last Battell of the Soule, p. 965.

Ramsay writes it both *mant* and *maunt*.

2. It is metaph. applied to rough, unpolished verse.

—Or of a plucked goose thou had been known,
Or like a cran, in *manting* soon ov'rthrawn,
That must take ay nine steps before she flea.
Poitart, Watson's Coll., iii. 29.

3. It is used as a *v. a.*, to denote the indistinct mumbling of the Romish litany.

They tyrt God with tryfillis tume trentalis,
And dauid him with [their] daylie dargeis—
Manland mort-mumlingis mixt with monye leis.
Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 197.

Lat. *mant-o*, are, signifies to stay. But this seems rather from C. B. Ir. *mantach*, a stutterer, Gael. *mandagh*, id. Sir J. Sinclair gives a different etymon. "To *mant* [*manropas*, Gr.], to stammer; or to hesitate in speaking, as the persons who pronounced the heathen oracles affected to do, when they pretended to be inspired." *Observ.*, p. 89.

[**MANT, s.** A stutter, a stammer, S.]

MANter, s. One who stutters in speech, S.

MANTIN', s. A stuttering in speech, S.

To MANTEME, MANTEYM, v. a. To possess, to enjoy.

And now that second Paris, of ane accord
With this vnworthy sort, skant half man bene,—
By reif *mantemes* hir, that said ouers be.

Doug. Virgil, 107, 24.

Potitur, Virg.

An oblique sense, from Fr. *mainten-ir*, L. B. *manuten-ere*.

MANTILLIS, s. pl. "Large shields, which were borne before archers at sieges, or fixed upon the tops of ships, as a covert for archers; Fr. *mantelet*." Gl. Compl.

"Paneis veil the top with paneis and *mantillis*." Compl. S., p. 64.

MANTILLIS OF BANIS. V. BANIS.

[**MANTY, MANTO, s.** A gown; originally the stuff called *manto*, of which the gown was made. Clydes., Loth.]

"She said to herself, I wonder how my cousins silk *manty*, and her gowd watch, or ony thing in the world, can be worth sitting sneering all her life in this little stifling room, and might walk on green braes if she liked." *Heart M. Loth.*, iii. 383.

Perhaps by a change of sense from Fr. *mantean*, a cloak. I cannot think with Mr. Todd, that E. *Man-tean* is directly from Gr. *μανθη*.

[**MANTY-MAKER, s.** A dressmaker; a term still used by the lower classes, Clydes.]

MANUARIE, s. A factory.

—"Or by making of societies and *manuaries* in all the principall burrowis for making of stufes and other waires," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 178.

O. Fr. *manoeuvre*, ouvrage des mains, Roquesfort; whence L. B. *manuarius*, operarius. I hesitate, how-

MARBEL, adj. 1. Feeble, inactive, Loth. This is perhaps radically the same with *mairdel*, q. v. one of them being a corruption.

2. Slow, lazy, reluctant, Ayrs.

Geol. *marbā*, slow, weak; *marbā*, weakness, dullness; *marbā*, dead, heavy, benumbed; *marbā-am*, to kill; *marbā-am*, a corpse. C. B. *marie*, to die, also dead; debased by Owen from *mar*, flat, laid down; *marwadai*, deadening; *marweidd-dra*, heaviness; Richards.

MARBLE BOWLS, MARBLES, s. pl. 1. The play among children in E. called *taw*; denominated from the substance of which the bowls were formerly made, S.

[3. The bowls used in the play, S.]

MARBYR, s. Marble; Fr. *marbre*.

"The philosopher Socrates—was the sone of ane pure man called Sophonistus, quihik was ane graner of magis of *marbyr* stone, and his mother was ane meyd *vyt*." Compl. S., p. 200.

MARCHE, s. 1. A landmark.

—He—dyd espie, quhare that ane grete roik lay,
Ane ald crag stane huge grete and gray,—
Ane *marche* sett in that ground mony ane yere
Of twe faldis for to discerne thare by
The ald debate of play or contrasary.

Doug. Virg., 445, 45.

2. *Marches*, pl. borders, confines; as in E. Hence,

Riding the marches, a practice retained in various boroughs, especially at the time of public markets, S.

"It is customary to *ride the marches*, occasionally, as an to preserve in the memory of the people the limits of their property." P. Dunkeld, Perth. Statist. Acc., xx. 441.

To **MARCHE, v. a.** To distinguish boundaries by placing landmarks.

"The Baillie ordanit the lynaris to pass to the ground of the said tenement, and lyne and *marche* the same." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

To **MARCH, MERCH, v. n.** To be on the confines of, to be closely contiguous to, to be bounded by, S.

"There's a charming property, I know, to be sold just now, that *marches* with Glenfern." Marriage, iii. 311.

"That—portion of the lordships of Dunbar—*merchit* as efter follows." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 103.

MARCH-BALK, s. The narrow ridge which sometimes serves as the boundary between lands belonging to different proprietors.

"In regard the witness had deposed upon her tilling and riving out the *march-balk*, they appoint Forrel—to visit it in the vacancy, and to consider the damage, and to report." Fountainhall, i. 224.

MARCH-DIKE, s. A wall separating one farm or estate from another, S.

"In the moor country, inclosing comprises chiefly two objects: 1st, To divide farms from each other by what is termed *march-dykes*." Agr. Surv., Galloway, p. 81.

MARCHSTONE, MARCH-STONE, s. A landmark, S.

"—Therefore ordain—the *march-stones* in the muir and moss to be taken up and removed away." Fountainhall's Decisions, i. 66.

Isl. *markstein*, id. from *mark*, A.-S. *mark*, Teut. *mark*, *merk*, a limit, a boundary, and *stein*, a stone. Kilian quotes And. Velleius, as observing that Teut. *mark* first denoted any peculiar sign or seal; was then used for a standard, *merk* and *banier* having the same meaning; and that, as the design of a standard is to direct the eyes and minds of the soldiers towards a particular spot, it came at length to signify a boundary.

[**MARCHAND, s.** 1. A merchant, a shopkeeper, S.

2. Purchasing, purchases; as, "I'm ga'un to mak ma *marchand*," I am going to make my purchases, Ayrs.]

[**MARCHANDYE, s.** Merchandise, S.]

MARCHET, s. The fine, which, it is pretended, was paid to a superior, either in cattle or money, for redeeming a young woman's virginity, at the time of her marriage.

The *marchet*, whatever was the origin of this badge of feudal bondage, was claimed at least as late as the year 1492. For, in an act of this date, we find Robert Mure of Rowallan and his son pursuing Archibald Crawford of Crawfordland, "for the wrangwis spoliacion, awaytakin & withhaldin frae thaim of certane hereyeldis, bludwetis & *merchetis*, as is contenit in the summondis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., p. 291.

"—Conforme to the law of Scotland, the *marchet* of ane woman, noble or servant, or hyreling, is ane young kow, or thrie schillings." Reg. Maj., B. iv., c. 31.

Those who wish a full and satisfactory account of the meaning of this term, may consult Lord Hailes, Annals, i. 312—329.

There seems, indeed, to have been no other foundation for the story told by Boece, and adopted by others, than either the fine paid to a superior by his vassal, or by one who held of him, for the liberty of giving away his daughter in marriage; or that exacted of a dependant, when his daughter was debauched.

Mercheta, according to Whitaker, is nothing more than the *merk-ed* of Howel Dha, "the daughter-hood, or the fine for the marriage of a daughter." Hist. Manchester, 8vo, i. 359. But Lord Hailes seems justly to hesitate as to *ed* signifying, in C. B., a fine for a marriage.

As C. B. *merk* denotes a virgin, Pruss. Lithuan. *merg*, Wachter deduces the term from Isl. *maer*, id., and thinks that the writers of the dark ages thence formed their *mercheta* in L. B.

If we suppose the word to have been used by German writers, *mercheta* might have been formed from *merch* and *heyd*, *heit*, a termination denoting state or condition, q. the state of virginity.

In addition to the various authorities given by our learned Judge, it may not be improper to quote what has been said on this subject by Pennant, when giving an account of the *Palestons* of Emral Hall in Flintshire.

"His son,—Richard, held, in the 7th of Edward II. lands in the parish of Worthenbury, by certain services *et per ammobrogium*, or a pecuniary acknowledgment paid by tenants to the king, or vassals to their lords, for the liberty of marrying or not marrying. Thus Gilbert de Mainil gave ten marks of silver to Henry III. for leave to take a wife; and Cecily, widow of Hugh Pevere, that

she might marry whom she pleased. It is strange that this servile custom should be retained so long. It is pretended, that the *Amobyr* among the *Welsh*, the *Lyre-wite* among the Saxons, and the *Marcheta mæren* among the *Scots*, were fines paid by the vassal to the superior, to buy off his right to the first night's lodging with the bride of the person who held from him: but I believe there never was any *European* nation (in the periods this custom was pretended to exist) so barbarous as to admit it. It is true, that the power above cited was introduced into *England* by the *Normans*, out of their own country. The *Amobyr*, or rather *Gobr merch*, was a *British* custom of great antiquity, paid either for violating the chastity of a virgin, or for a marriage of a vassal, and signifies, the price of a virgin. The *Welsh* laws, so far from encouraging adultery, checked, by severe fines, even unbecoming liberties. The *Amobyr* was intended as a preservative against lewdness. If a virgin was deflowered, the seducer, or, in his stead, her father, paid the fine. If she married, he also paid the fine." Tour in Wales, p. 221, 222.

"The *Merch-Gobr* of his [the Bard's] daughter, or marriage fine of his daughter, was cxx pence. Her *cowyll*, *eryffren*, or nuptial presents, was thirty shillings; and her portion three pounds. It is remarkable, that the *Pencerdd Gwlad*, or chief of the faculty, was entitled to the *merch gobr*, or *amobr*, for the daughters of all the inferiors of the faculty within the district, who paid xxiv pence on their marriage; which not only shows the antiquity, but the great authority of these people." Ibid., p. 432.

MARCH-MOON.

The Druids, it is well known, made great use of the mistletoe; and although, from its being unknown in S., there can be no superstitious appropriation of it, we find that its only substitute in this country is used in a similar manner.

We learn from Pliny that "on the 6th of the March moon, a priest, clad in white, climbed the tree, and out the Mistletoe with a golden bill, and others in white standing round, received it; after which they offered at their Carn-Fires with mirth."

"In the increase of the *March Moon*, the Highlanders cut withes of the wood-bind that clings about the oak. These they twist into a wreath or circle, and carefully preserve it till the next March. And when children are troubled with hectic fevers, or when any one is consumptive, they make them pass through this circle thrice, by putting it over their heads, and conveying it down about their bodies. The like they do to cattle in some distempers. This I have often seen." Shaw's Moray, p. 232.

MARCHROUS. Err. for *Marchions*, marquises.

Goshalkis wer governors of thair grit oot,
Chosin chiftanis, chevalruss in chairges of weiris,
Marchrous in the map-mond, and of mycht most,
Nixt Dakis in dignité, quhom no dreid dairis.

Houlate, li. 2.

Read *Marchions* as in MS., marquises, from L. B. *marchio*, -nis. The same word occurs, though somewhat differently spelled, iii. 4. *Marchonis* of nichtis.

MARCKIS POINT. The object directly aimed at, q. the bull's eye; a metaphor borrowed from archers.

"John Knox dois not meit the heid of my partickie,—quhairin (after my iudgment) consistes the *marckis point* of the purposes." Reasoning betuix Cromaguell and J. Knox, E. iij. b.

[MARDE, *adj.* Broken down, useless, spoiled, Lyndsay, Exper. and Court., l. 220. A.-S. *merran*, to waste, spoil.]

[MARDLE, MARDEL, *s.* A gossip, a lounging, idle woman, Clydes.]

MARE, *s.* 1. A trough for carrying lime or mortar, borne on the shoulder by those who serve the masons in building, S.

"I think I set my apron and my mare as weel as you your apparel." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 155.

2. A wooden frame which masons use as a support on which to rest a scaffold, Aberd.; also called a *horse*; in E. a *treest-head*.

"The three were seated aloft on a high stage, prepared on purpose with two mares and scaffold-deals." Ann. of the Par., p. 295.

Perhaps from its resemblance to the wooden mare used as a military punishment.

MAREFU', *s.* A hodfull, applied to lime or mortar, S.

"I've a *marefu's* o' as guid lime here as ever cam out o' a lime-kill." Ibid.

*MARE, TIMBER MARE, *s.* A military punishment.

"He causes put up betwixt the crosses a *timber mare*, whereon knaves and runaway soldiers should ride." Spalding, i. 227. V. TREIN MARE.

*MARE. A singular superstition prevails in the south of S., that, if a bride ride home to the bridegroom's house on a *mare*, her children will for many years want the power of retention.

"As soon as the bride was led into the house, old Nelly, the bridegroom's mother, went aside to see the beast on which her daughter-in-law had been brought home; and perceiving it was a *mare*, she fell a crying and wringing her hands. I inquired with some alarm, what was the matter. 'O dear, Sir,' returned she, 'it's for the poor bairnies that'll yet hae to dree this unlucky mischance. Laike-a-day, poor waeifu' brats! they'll no be in a dry bed for a dozen o' years to come!'" Edin. Mag., May 1817, p. 147.

MARE, MAIR, *adj.* 1. Great.

A bettyr lady than echo was nane
In all the yle of *Mare Bertane*.

Wynlowe, viii. 8. 60.

i.e., Great Britain.

Gael. Ir. *mor*, C. B. Arn. *maur*, A.-S. *maere*, Germ. *mar*, *mer*, id. V. Gl. Wynth. Isl. *maerr*, illustris, inclutus; Gl. Edd.

2. Greater, S.

Thai fand thare mawmentis, *mare* and myn.

Wynlowe, viii. 10. 70.

—But *mare* lere,
Thai strawcht thair sperie, and thai thaim mete
In-to the fwrð.—

Ibid., viii. 31. 81.

Above this ilk betid ane *mare* ferlie.
Doug. Virgil, 207, 5.

3. In greater quantity, or number, S.

For sic delyte, as he was in,
He spendit *mare*, than he couth wyn.

Wynlowe, vi. 4. 18.

Sometimes it denotes number, but improperly.

The tyne of this fundatyown
Was cftyr the incarnatyowne
To be rekayd sex hundyr yhere,
Qubether mare or les, bot thare-by nere.

Wyntown, v. 12. 398.

A.-S. *mare*, Isl. *meira*, Alem. *Su.-G.* Germ. *mer*,
Belg. *moer*, Dan. *meere*. V. MA, *adv.*

MARE, MAIR, s. More, anything additional, S.

Of England come the Lynday,
Mare of thame I can-nought say.

Wyntown, vill. 7. 160.

"Maikie would fain has *mair*;" Ferguson's S.
Prov., p. 28.

WITH THE MARE. Perhaps, with the over-
plus; a singular phraseology occurring in
our old acts.

—"And als to refund and pay to the said Johne
the males, profitis, dewities that he micht haue hald
of the third parte of the saidis landis of thre yeris
bigane, with the mare, extending yerely to vj merkis."
Act. Audit., A. 1488, p. 114.

—"For the wrangwis detentione & withhaldin fra
hir of the males & formeis of hir landis of Davidstoun
of thre yeris bigane with the mare, extending yerely to
vj schelder of aris," &c. Ibid., p. 115.

It may signify more or less; or perhaps, "with the
overplus," q. whatever more; as would seem to be its
signification in the phrase,—"Dois wrang in the oc-
cupationis, lawboring, & manurin of vij akers, with
the mare, of the landis of Estir Cotis." Ibid., p. 132.
But I have met with no parallel phrase in any other
dialect.

With the *May* seems to be used in the same sense.

—"Johne Mathesone spuliyet & tuk fra him out
of his making of Kynnard v^{is} [five score] of yowis with
the may, xxxj hoggin," &c. Ibid., A. 1494, p. 305.

May signifies more in number. V. MA.

MARE, MAR, adv. 1. More, S. Yorks.

—Brenand Eke that mont perrellis,
The mare wod wraith and furis wox eke,
Wyth sawerful fyre bleiss spoutand his.

Doug. Virgil, 237, 27.

2. Longer.

The Douglas then, that was worthi,
Thought it was fely mar to bid.

Barbour, xv. 465, MS.

Sv. *mera*, adv., more.

MAREATTOUR, adv. Moreover, S.

—Shall never among Grekis agane
Ane place be fund sothly to remane,
And mareattour Trojanis offendit sik
To cokid my blade by paneul deith dots seik.

V. AROUN.

Doug. Virgil, 41, 2.

MAR FURTH. Furthermore, S.

Off king Edward yett *mar furth* will I meill
In to quhat wyse that he couth Scotland deill.

Wallace, x. 1063, MS.

MAREDAY, s. A day consecrated to the
Virgin in the Popish calendar. V. LETTIR
MAREDAY.

In another place, "the letter Maryday," it is said,
is "callit the nativité of our lady." Aberd. Reg., A.
1583, V. 16.

[MAREEL, s. The phosphorescent appear-
ance of the sea on a dark night, Shetl.
Dan. *morild*, phosphorescence.]

[MAREGUILDIS, s. pl. Marigolds, Lynd-
say, Exper. and Court, L. 6305.

Called by the Dutch *goud-bloem*, i. e., gold-bloom, on
account of the bright yellow flower.]

MAREILLEN, s. One of the names of the
Frog-fish, *Lophius piscatorius*, on the Firth
of Forth. V. MULREIN.

MARENIS, MURENIS, s. pl.

"Besides this isle lies ane maine sandey isle, callit
Fuday, fertill for beare and *marenis*, the quihilk ile
pay *marenis* yearly to M'Neill of Barray for part of
maillies and dewties." Monroe's Isles, p. 33.

Perhaps *lampreys* are meant, Lat. *murena*; although
Pennant thinks that this fish was unknown to the
ancients. Zool., iii. 59. It is more probable, however,
that this refers to the *Conger eel*, *Muraena conger*,
Linn.

MARES, MARRES, s. Marsh, morass.

The soyl was nocht bot *marres* alyke and sand.

Palace of Honour, l. 4.

Moes.-G. *marisaius*, Alem. *merach*, Belg. *macrasch*,
Fr. *marais*. Radd. views Lat. *mare*, the sea, as the
root. Ihre refers to Su.-G. *mor*, Belg. *moer*, moorish
land, terra palustris. Isl. *myra*, palus, *moer*, latum,
argilla, or Su.-G. *maer*, terra putris, may be the more
immediate source. But all these terms seem originally
allied to some radical word denoting a pool, or body of
standing water; as A.-S. *mere*, Teut. *maer*, lacus,
stagnum. Su.-G. *mar*, signifies not only the sea, but
a lake, and stagnate water in general.

MARE-STANE, s. A rough river stone,
resembling a hatchet in shape, which has
been worn down by collision or friction so
as to admit of a cord being fixed round it,
Angus.

This is hung up in a stable to prevent the horses
being ridden by the hag called the *Mare*.

[MARFLOO, s. The sea-louse, *Pulex litor-
alis*, Shetl. Isl. *mar*, sea, and *floo*, pulex.]

To MARGULYIE, MURGULLIE, v. a. To
spoil, to destroy, to mangle; to mar any
business; S. V. Shirr. Gl.

They spoill'd my wife, and staw my cash,

My Muse's pride *murgullied*;

By printing it like their vile trash,

The honest leidges whully'd.

Ramsay, Addr. Town-council of Edin., A. 1719.

Fr. *margouillier*, to gnaw, instead of kissing to bite.
It has perhaps been originally applied in S. to things
gnawed by rats or mice, and thus rendered useless.

[MARIAGE, s. V. MARITAGE.]

[To MARIE, v. a. To marry; part. pr.
mariaid, S.]

MARIES, s. pl. The name given to the
maids of honour in Scotland.

One of the oldest writers who uses this term is
Pitcottie.

"He called vpoun his dochter Magdaleme, the queine
of Scotland, and caused hir pas to his wairedrop,—and
take his steikis of claith of gold, velvet and satines
etc. as shoe pleased to cloath hir and hir *maries*, or any
other tapistrie of pail or robbis that shoe could find in
his wairedrop." Cron., p. 372.

"The nintein day of August 1561 yeirs, betwene seven and eight hours befoirnone, arryved Marie Quene of Scotland, then wedo, with two gallies furth of France: in her company, besydes hir gentilwomen, called the *Maries*, wer hir thrie uncles, the Duke d'Omal, the grand Prior, the Marques d'Albufe." Knox's Hist., B. iv., p. 283.

This Queen had four maids of honour, all of the name of *Mary*. These were Mary Livingston, Mary Fleming—Seaton, and—Beaton. V. Keith's Church Hist., p. 55.

[Yestreen the Queen had four *Maries*,
The night she'll hae but three;
There was Marie Seaton, and Marie Beaton,
And Marie Carmichael, and me.

Minstrelsy Border.]

Hence it has been supposed, that the name passed into a general denomination for female attendants; according to the old Ballad:—

Now bear a hand, my *Maries* a',
And bask me brave, and make me fine.

Minstrelsy Border, li. 173.

Ye do ye till your mither's bower,
As fast as ye can gang,
And ye tak three o' your mither's *Maries*,
To had ye unthocht lang.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., li. 130.

From analogy, I am much inclined to think that the term is far more ancient than the period referred to. For we learn from Lye, that the O. E. called the queen's maids, the *Queen's Meye*. V. MAY. Hence it is highly probable that our term *Marie* is an official designation, and allied to *lal. maer*, a maid, a virgin. This more anciently was written *mejar* in plur. *Mejar ordam atal mange trua*.—Let no one give faith to the words of young women; Havamal, p. 75.

In an ancient poem on the devastation of the Hebudae, or Western Isles, by Magnus King of Norway, about the year 1066, the same term occurs.

*Gock hatt Skota steckvir
Þrion runn Mýlak til maedi
Mejar sudr i eyum.
Ivít altum Sootos qui fugat
Populus cucurrit Mýliscus laeatus
Virgines ad meridulum in insula.*

Johnst. Antiq. Celto-Scand., p. 232.

By *thion Mýlak* the inhabitants of Mull seems to be meant.

In the Edda, mention is made of three female deities of the northern nations, supposed to dispense to men their fates, which are called the *Three Meyar*; Myth. 15. These Keyser considers as the very personages called *Dis Mairabus* in one of Gruter's Inscriptions. V. Antiq. Serpent., p. 394—397.

Thus the *Queen's Maries*, a phrase still common among the vulgar, may be exactly synon. with the *Queen's maids*. The author of the Gloss. to Gunlaug. Saga derives *lal. maer*, a virgin, from *maer*, purus, candidus, eximius; which has more probability than the etymology given by G. Andr., from *moir*, mollis. *R* in *lal.*, in the end of a word, is often to be viewed as a sort of quiescent letter, because although found in the nominative, it is lost in the other cases. But *maer* is not of this description, as the *r* is preserved in declension. *The minntis hann thess er maerin mikillata hafði maelt*; He called to recollection the words of that magnanimous virgin. *Johnst. Antiq. Celto-Scand.*, p. 2.

In Norfolk, as we learn from Spelman, *maer* denotes a virgin; a word which, he thinks, was left by the Danes, who obtained possession of that county, A. 876. It may be added, that *maer*, O. Dan., is viewed as corresponding to bower-maidens.

— See that ye're buskit bra',
And clad ye in your best cleadin,
Wi' your bower maidens a'.

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In this manner Mr. Jamieson renders the language of the original in *Kaempe Viser*.

*Tog han dine beste blænder paa,
Med all dine moer og kvinde.*

Popul. Ball., li. 110. 115.

It has been supposed that *lal. maer*, virgo, may be merely the *s.* feminine formed from *maug-r*, a son, also, a male. *Maer* or *maugr*, *foemina* et *mas*; Gl. Edd. V. MAICH.

MARIKEN, MARTSKYN-SKIN. A dressed goatskin.

"*Mariken skines* made in Scotland ilk hundred," &c. *Acts Cha. II.*, Ed. 1814, vii. 253.

"*Marekin skinnæ*." *Rates*, A. 1611.

"*Marikin skina*." *Rates*, A. 1670, p. 76.

"*iiij* dosoun of *martykyn skynnes*."—Afterwards, *martykyn skynnes*. *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1548, V. 20.

Fr. marroquin, "Spanish leather, made of goats' skins, or goats' leather not tanned, but dressed with galls;" *Cotgr.*

[MARINALL, s. A mariner, a sailor, *Lyndsay*, *Compl. to the King*, l. 144; *Accts.*, L. H. Treas., i. 378, *Dickson*.]

MARION, s. The Scottish mode of writing and pronouncing the name *Marianna*, the *Mariamne* of the Jews.

Will ye gang to the ewe-bachts, *Marion*!

MARITAGE, s. "The casualty by which the superior was entitled to a certain sum of money, to be paid by the heir of his former vassal, who had not been married before his ancestor's death, at the age of puberty, as the avail or value of his tocher;" *Ersk.*

—"That the—vassals, whose holding shall be changed, or who shall compose for their *marriage*,—their heirs and successors shall bruik their lands in all time thereafter, free of any such burden of *marriage*." *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, vi. 332.

L. B. maritagium. This is explained by Skene as equivalent to *Doe*, "*tocher-gud*," *vo. Doe*; *De Verb. Sign.* This corresponds with the primary definition given by du Cange: *Maritagium*, donatio, quae a parente filio fit propter nuptias, seu intuitu matrimonii. He then refers to *Reg. Maj.*, Lib. ii., c. 18, § 1. He afterwards limits the term; *Maritagium servitio obnoxium illud est quod datur cum speciali reservatione servitii debiti domino capitali*.

"It was not the precise tocher which one got by his wife that fell to the superior as the single avail of marriage, but what his estate might have been reasonably supposed to entitle him to." *Stair*, ap. *Ersk.*, B. ii., tit. 6, § 20.

MARITICKIS, MARTYKIS, s. pl. A band of French soldiers, employed in S. during the regency of Mary of Guise.

"The Duke of Guise—with a new armie sent away his brother Marquis d'Albafé, and his companie the *Maritickis*." *Knox's Hist.*, p. 200. *Martykis*, *ibid.*, 201. *Martickis*, MS. i. *Martickes*, MS. ii.

This name might be derived from *Martiques* a town in Provence. But it seems rather borrowed from the commander or colonel. *Knox* afterwards mentions this as the designation of a person.

F 2

"This same tyme [A. 1559.] arrayvit the Martyric, quhe without delay landit himself, his cofferis, and the principall Gentilmen that war with him at Leythe." *Ibid.*, p. 203.

"They caused rumours to be spread of some help to come out of France; which had come indeed under the conduct of *Martige* (of the house of Luxembourg)." *Hume's Hist. Doug.*, p. 305.

To MARK, v. a. 1. [To point, direct], set (on the ground); applied to the foot, and conjoined with words meant to express whether the person be able to do so or not.

"He is ene weak that he canna mark a fit to the grund;" or, "He's beginnin' to recruit, for he can now mark his fit to the grund;" *Clydes.*

[2. To direct one's steps, to march, to travel.

In Inglande southe scho get none ordinance;
Then to the Kyng and Courts of Scotlande
Scho markit hir, withoutin more demanda.

Lyndsay, Test. and Compl. Papyngo, l. 877.

Fr. marcher, "to march, goe, pace," *Cotgr.* The origin of this verb is disputed, but it conveys the notion of regular beating, as expressed in E. by "to be on the beat," and so may be connected with *L. marcus*, a hammer, and *marcare*, to beat, which lead directly to the secondary meanings. *V. Prof. Skeat's Etym. Dict. under v. MARCH.*

[To MARK, on or upon, v. a. 1. To make an impression upon; as, "They tried to brek the stane, but they couldna even mark on't," *Clydes., Banffs.*

2. To mark a finger on or upon, to touch or injure in the smallest degree, *ibid.*]

MARK, MERK, s. 1. A nominal weight used in Orkney.

"The malt, mell, and beare, ar delivered in Orkney, be weicht in this maner. *Imprimis*, 24 marks makis ene setting." *Skeae, Verb. Sign. vo. Serplath.*

"24 marks make one setting, nearly equal to 1 stone 5 lb. Dutch." *P. Cross, Orkn. Statist. Acc.*, vii. 477. *Sc.-G. mark* denotes a pound of thirty-two ounces. *V. MERK.*

"Mark, it answers to their pound weight, but really containeth eighteen ounces." *MS. Expl. of Norish words.*

2. A piece of Scottish money. *V. MERK.*

MARK MARK LYKE. One mark for another, in equal quantities of money, penny for penny.

"That the said—Macolme & Arthure sall pay in like proportion of the said annual, afferand to the part of the land that ather of thaim has, mark mark lyke, comptand be the aid extant." *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1486, p. 71. *V. MERK.*

MARKLAND, s. A division of land, S.

"By a decree of the Exchequer (March 11, 1585), a 40 shilling (or 8 mark-land) of old extent (or 8 oxgangs) should contain 104 acres. Consequently 1 mark-land should be 33 1-3d. The denomination of mark-lands still holds in common use of speech; and, in general, one mark-land may give full employ to one plough and one family in the more arable parts of the county." *Agr. Surv. Argyles.*, p. 33. *V. MERK, MERKLAND.*

[In Orkn. and Shetl. a *Mark-Merkland* is a division of land, varying from one to three acres. *Dan. mark*, land, a field, a cleared field. *V. Gloes.*]

MARK, adj. Dark, S. B.

"By this time it wis growing mark, and about the time o' night that the hoodies begin to gang." *Journal from London*, p. 6. *V. MIAK.*

It was ene mark, that i' the dark,
He tint his vera sheen.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 120.

MARK, MARKE, s. Darkness, S. B.

Their gouns gane glancing in the marks,
They were so wrocht with gold smith works.

Watson's Coll., ii. 7.

MARKNES, s. Darkness, S.B.

I in my mind againe did pance,—

Deploring and soring
Their ignorant estate,
Quhill marknes, and darknes,
Fairlie their deids debatit.

Burel's Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 48.

MARKAL, s.

"But what manners are to be expected in a country where folks call a ploughhook a *markal*?" *The Pirate*, ii. 104.

This is expl. as if it signified the ploughshare. That this, however, is not the meaning will appear from *MERCAL*, q. v.

MARK NOR BURN. A phrase synon. with *Hilt nor Hair, S.*

"When one loses any thing, and finds it not again, we are said never to see *mark nor burn* of it;" *Gall. Encycl.*

"Mactaggart seems to confine the original sense of the phrase to the burning of the sheep with a red hot iron on the horns and nose." But *mark*, I apprehend, is the same with *tar-mark*, or that made by ruddle.

MARK o' MOUTH. 1. "A *mark* in the mouth, whereby cattle-dealers know the age of the animal," *S. Gall. Encycl.*

This in E. seems to be called "mark of tooth." *V. JOHNS.*, vo. *Mark.*

2. Transferred to persons advanced in life, S.

"Old maids are sometimes said to have lost—*mark o' mouth*." *Gall. Encycl.*

This, although oddly expl. by Mactaggart, refers to their loss of teeth.

MARKSTANE, s. A landmark, Galloway; synon. *Marchstane.*

"*Markstones*, stones set up on end for marks,—that farmers might know the marches of their farms, and lairds the boundaries of their lands." *Gall. Encycl.* *V. MARCHSTONE.*

[**MARLAK, s.** A kind of seaweed, *Zostera marina*. *Shetl. Norse, marlauk*, id.]

To MARLE, v. n. To wonder, corr. from *Marvel*, South of S.

"I *marle* the skipper took us on board," said Richie." *Nigel*, i. 79.

[To **MARLE, v. a. and n.** To mottle, variegated; to be or become mottled or variegated, S.]

MARLED, MERLED, MIRLED, part. adj. 1. Variegated, mottled, S.; as, "marled stockings," those made of mixed colours, twisted together before the stockings are woven or knitted; "marled paper," &c.

"They delight to wear marled clothes, specially that have long stripes of sundry colours; they love chiefly purple and blew." Monipennis's S. Chron., p. 46.

2. Chequered: as, "a marled plaid," a chequered plaid," Roxb.

If not corr. from E. *marbled*, from O. Fr. *marcellet*, *marbré*, *rayé*, *bigarré*; Roquesfort.

MARLED SALMON. A species of salmon. V. *LEAKDRUMIN*.

MARLEYON, MARLION, s. A kind of hawk, E. *merlin*.

Thik was the clud of kays and crows,
Of *marlegonis*, mittanis, and of mawis.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poeme, p. 21.

V. *BELD CYTTER*.

Teut. *merlin*, *emerlin*, *ascalon*. Fr. *esmerillon*. Kilian says that it is the smallest sort of hawk, viewing its name as derived from Teut. *merr-en*, *marr-en*, to stay; because it remains in the Low countries during the greatest part of the year, even when the other kinds of hawks are gone. Sereu., however, derives *merlin* from Isl. *maer*, *parus*. V. G. Andr.

MARMAID, MARMADIN, MEER-MAID, s. 1. The mermaid, S.

The minstrelle sang with curioetie,
Sweet as the mermaid in the Orient sea.

Clarodius & Meliades, MS. Gl. Compl.

"The foure marmadynes that sang quhen Thetis was marrit on month Pillion, thai sang nocht as suet as did thir scheiphyrdia." Compl. S., p. 99.

The figure of the *Mermaid*, it appears, was sometimes worn as an ornament of royalty.

"Item, ane gryt targat with the *marmadin*, sett all with dyamonttis, rubeis, and ane gryt amercant." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 65.

That this was a representation of the sea-monster thus denominated, appears from another passage.

"Item, ane bonet of blak velvott with ane tergat of the *marmadia*, hir *tayll* [tail] of dyamonttis, with ane rubie and table dyamont, sex settis of gold, with ane gryt rubie in every ane of thame, and xii settis with twa gryt perle in every ane of thame." *Ib.*, p. 68.

2. Used improperly as a ludicrous designation by Kennedy.

Marmadin, Mymerkin, monster of all men.

Evergreen, ii. 74.

3. A name given in Fife to the Frog fish, *Lophius Piscatorius*, Linn.

"*Rana piscatrix*, the Frog-fish; our fishers call it a *Meer-maid*." Sibb. Fife, p. 120.

The ingenious editor of the Gl. Compl. observes; "The popular opinion concerning the mermaid, though often modified by local circumstances, seems to have been chiefly formed from the Sirens of antiquity." V. Gl., p. 354, 355.

Isl. *mar*, Germ. *mer*, the sea, and *maid* or *maiden*, A.-S. *maeden*; Teut. *maer-minne*, id., from *minne*, Venus amica.

[**MAROOOL, s.** A sea-fish, called also *Mars-gam*, and *Sea-devil*, Shetl. Norse, *marulk*, id., Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

[**MAROW, s.** A companion, spouse. V. *MARROW*.]

MARR, s. An obstruction, an injury.

—"Thereby we could do nothing but render ourselves a prey to the enemy, if not a *marr* to the Lord's work." Society Contendings, p. 66.

Serenius derives the E. *v.* from A.-S. *mar*, *morbus*, *dammum*; but the only word he can refer to is *marr*, the night-mare. The origin certainly is as given by Johns, A.-S. *amgyrr-an*, or *amerr-an*, impeding.

[To **MARR, v. n.** To purr as a cat; also, applied to the sound made by an infant, Clydes.]

[To **MARR-UP, v. a. and n.** 1. To make a noise like two cats when provoking each other to fight; hence,

2. To urge on or keep one to work, Ang.; perhaps from Germ. *murr-en*, to grin or snarl, Clydes.

[**MARRASS, MARRAS, MARAS, s.** A morass, marsh, Barbour, vi. 65. Fr. *marais*, O. Fr. *marois*, *marcis*, id. V. *MARES*.]

MARRAT, MARRIOT, s. Abbrev. of *Margaret*, S.

MARREST, s. *Mares*, *Marres*.

"—Togider with the—parkes, meadowes, mures, mooris, *marrests*, commounties, pasturages," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 149.

L. B. *marist-us*, palus.

MARRIAGE.

A variety of curious customs and superstitions still prevail in S. in regard to marriage, some of which evidently claim great antiquity, and may even be traced to the times of the ancient Romans, or manifest a striking resemblance.

In Angus, the bride's furniture is sent to the bridegroom's house a day or two before the wedding. A spinning-wheel and reel are considered as essential parts of this. Among the Romans, one thing indispensable in the procession of the bride was a distaff dressed up with a spindle and flax, as an emblem of her industrious disposition.

If any part of the bride's furniture be broken in the removal or carriage, it is viewed as an omen of unhappiness in the connubial relation.

In the same county, as soon as the bride enters the house of the bridegroom, he leads her forward to the fire, and gives into her hands the *tongs* and *crook*, or instrument on which the pot for dressing food is suspended. On this occasion, the Roman husband delivered the keys to his spouse. Both these ceremonies seem to denote the same thing, the management of household affairs. The Roman ladies also received from their husband *fire* and *water*. Hence Ovid, speaking of the virtue of these two elements, says that by means of them marriage is made:—

His nova sit conjux.—

Fasti, l. ii. iv.

The *tongs* and *crook* are emblems nearly allied; the one being the instrument for managing *fire*, and the

other that for boiling water. By the way, I do not know whether there may not be some reference to this ancient matrimonial custom in S., in the common idea that the *tooge* is the woman's weapon.

The custom in Sweden, although differing in form, has a similar meaning. The bride is presented with *locks and keys*, as a symbol of the trust committed to her in the management of domestic concerns. *Symbolum carorum et clesium sponae materfamilias constituitur, et pars potestatis ac rei domesticas administrandas, honorumque quas clavibus et sera clauduntur, diligens cura et fida custodia ei committitur, quod etiam moribus Græcorum et Romanorum convenit. Nam apud Græcos *κλειδον*, *clavigera*, dicebatur, materfamilias, eodem fide et usu; ut notat Hesychius. Locum Antiq. Sueo-Goth., p. 106.*

In Angus, and perhaps in other northern counties, it is customary for the bridegroom to present the bride with a pair of pockets, made of the same cloth as his own wedding-suit; these are never sent empty. If the bridegroom can afford it, they contain every species of coin, current in the country, even down to the farthing. The money is generally the freshest that can be got.

This custom might have the same origin with that of the Germans who were of the same stock as the Goths. Among them, the wife brought no dowry to her husband, but the husband gave a dowry to his wife. *Dotum non uxor marito, sed uxori maritus offert. Tacit. de Mor. Germ.* Or it may correspond to the *arvies*, the earnest, or as one would say in the language of S., the *arise*, sent by the bridegroom to the bride before marriage. V. Rosin, p. 423. Perhaps the custom established in one part of Britain, of wedding with the ring, may be traced to this source. The Roman women wore it, as with us, on the third finger. For this custom they assigned the following reason; that there is a vein in that finger which communicates with the heart. They also call it the *medicinal* finger. *Ibid.*

The bride presents the bridegroom with his marriage-shirt. This is generally preserved for what is called a *dead-shirt*, or that which is to be put on him after death. The only reason of this may be that it is generally finer than the rest of their linen. It is possible, however, that the custom may have originated from a religious motive, in order to impress the mind with a sense of the uncertainty of all human felicity.

Although it was customary among the Germans for the newly-married wife to make a present to her husband, it was not of ordinary dress, but of a piece of armour. *Invicem ipse, adds Tacitus, armorum aliquid viro offert.* Among the Goths the bride made a present to the bridegroom. V. Pinkerton's Enquiry, i. 383.

Rain, on a wedding-day, is deemed an unlucky omen. "Oh, my heart's blythe," said she to Winifred, "to see the sun shine so brightly; for rain's no canny, on a wedding-day." Llewellyn, iii. 283.

It is singular that the omen should be inverted in regard to death. Hence the old distich;

Happy is the corpse the sun shines on,
But happier is the corpse the rain rains on;

Or as it is otherwise expressed—

Happy the bride the sun shines on,
And happy the corpse the rain rains on.

"I have repeatedly heard the following rhymes, on the occasions to which they refer—

West wind to the bairn
When ga'an for its name;
And rain to the corpse
Carried to its lang hame.
A beany blue sky
To welcome the bride,
As she gangs to the kirk,
Wi' the sun on her side."

Edin. Mag., Nov. 1818, p. 412.

Mr. Allan-Hay has mentioned a superstition, in regard to marriage, which, I suppose, is confined to the Highlands:

"As the party leaves the church, the pipes again strike up, and the whole company adjourns to the next inn, or to the house of some relation of the bride's; for it is considered *unlucky* for her own to be the first which she enters." *Bridal of Caolchairs, N. p. 312.*

MARROT, s. The Skout, or Foolish Guillemot, a sea-bird with a dark-coloured back and snow-white belly; *Colymbus troile*, Linn. The *Lavy* of St. Kilda.

Sir R. Sibb. assigns this name to the Razor-bill; *Alca torda*, Linn.

"Alca Hoieri: our people call it the *Marrot*, the Ank or Razor-bill." Sibb. Fife, p. 112.

Penn. mentions the Lesser Guillemot as receiving the name of *Marrot* on the Firth of Forth, in common with the black-billed Ank. Zool., p. 521. It certainly should be *Marrot*.

MARROW, s. 1. A companion, a fellow, an associate, S. Exmore, id.

"Julius vald nocht hef ane marrow in Rome, and Pompeus vald nocht hef ane superior." Compl. S., p. 271.

The tyme complete was for thare jorney grant:
Bot some him warns Sibylla the sant,
His trew marrow, gan shortly to him say.

Doug. Virgil, 183, 2.

Ilk man drink to his marrow I yow pray.
Tary nocht lang; it is lait of the day.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., li. 141.

"This Cochran was so proud in his conceit, that he counted no Lords to be marrows to him." Pitcottie, p. 78.

2. A partner in the connubial relation.

—Thow war better beir of stone the barrow
Of sweetand, ding and delfe quhill thow may dré,
Na be machit with a wicket marrow.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 122.

"Scot. a husband or wife is called *half-marrow*; and such birds as keep chaste to one another are called *marrows*." Rudd.

3. A person who is equal to another, [a match in work or contest, hence, an antagonist,] S.

4. One thing that matches another, one of a pair, S.

"The word is often used for things of the same kind, and of which there are two, as of shoes, gloves, stockings, also eyes, hands, feet, &c." Rudd.

"Your een's no marrows;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 88.

"These gloves or shoes are not marrows, i.e., are not fellows. North." Grose, Prov. Gl.

An' wi' the laird of Cairnyhowes,
A curlier guld an' true,
Good Ralph o' Tithesbore, an' Slacks,
Their marrows there are few.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 164.

5. Any thing exactly like another, S.; as, "Your joktaleg's the very marrow o' mine;" or, "our knives are juist marrows."

Rudd. refers to Fr. *mari*, a husband, Sibb. to *mariee*, a spouse. Perhaps it is rather from anc. Su.-G. *mager*, *maghaer*, affinis, a relation; whence *maghararf*, an inheritance possessed by right of relationship. As *marrow* is applied to the matrimonial relation, it is pro-

bable that the term was primarily used to express that fellowship or equality which subsists among those who are connected by blood or marriage; especially as *Fr. marcor*, which seems to acknowledge a Goth. origin, is used for a mate. *V. Maag*, *Ibra*.

MARROW, adj. 1. Equal, so as to match something of the same kind.

"At my being in England I bocht sevintene pece of perill, and, as said is, at capitane Brucis returning bak to England I resavit of the marrow garnising of thir fourtene pece thre chattonia, quhilk makis xvii in the hail." *Inventories*, A. 1585, p. 320.

[2. Exactly alike or equal, *s.* *V. the s.*]

To **MARROW**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To match, to equal, *S. Rudd*.

2. To associate with, to be a companion to, *S. B.*

Thou shalt not sit single, but by a clear ingle
I'll marrow thee, Nancy, when thou art my ain.
Song by a Buchan Ploughman, Burns's Works,
ii. 142, No. 51.

"That thir lordis vnderwritten be nemmit and put for keeping of the queenis grace, or ony tua of thaim quarterlie, & ane to be put and marrowit to thaim by my lord governor at his pleasure." *Acts Mary*, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 414.

3. To co-operate with others in husbandry.

"To marrow and nychtbour with wtheris, as thair wald aneur to the king & tone [toun] thairupoun." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, V. 16.

4. Used by Montgomery, obliquely, as signifying, to fit, to adapt, exactly to match.

Sehe, and the goddessis ilk one,
Wald have preferit this paragon,
As marrowit, but matche, most mett
The goidin ball to brulk alone.

Maidland Poems, p. 166.

MARROWLESS, adj. 1. Without a match; used to denote one of a pair, when the other is lost; as, a *marrowless buckle*, *S.*

2. Applied to two things of the same kind, that do not match with each other; as, "ye hae on *marrowless hose*," *S.*

3. "That cannot be equalled, incomparable," *S. Rudd*.

"You are maiden *marrowless*," *S. Prov.*; "a taunt to girls that think much of themselves and doings," *Kelly*, p. 385.

MARROWSCHIP, s. Association.

"Throucht falt of *marrowship* or insufficient nychtbourship." *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

"Throw wanting of sufficient *marrowship*." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1545, V. 19.

MARSCHAL, s. "Upper servant," *Sibb*. It seems used by Barbour for steward.

He callit his *marshall* till him tyt,
And bad him luke on all maner;
That he ma till his men gud cher;
For he wald in his chambre be,
A weill gret quhile in priesté.

Barbour, ii. 4, MS.

This, if not radically a different word, is a deviation from the original sense. For, in the *Salic law*, *Marescalcus* properly denotes one who has the charge of a stable, *Germ. marschalk*, *Su.-G. marshall*, id. from *Goth. mar*, *Su.-G. maer*, a horse, and *stalk*, a servant. The term, however, was used with great latitude. Hence some have supposed, that, although written in the same manner, it was differently derived, according to its various applications. Thus as *Germ. marschalk* also signified *praefectus servorum*, *Wachter* deduces it from *mer*, *mar*, major vel princeps; the same word, as denoting a prefect of the boundaries, from *A.-S. maera*, *linea*. *Sibb*. derives the term, as rendered by him, from *A.-S. maer*, *summus*, and *schalk*.

[MARSGUM, s. Same as *Marool*, q.v., *Shetl.*

The fish so named is the *Lophius piscatorius*, or Great Plucker.]

MAR'S YEAR. A common name for the rebellion in favour of the Stuart family, in the year 1715, *S.* It is also called the *Fyftien*, and *Shirranuir*. *V. SHERRA-MOOR*.

It has received this denomination from the Earl of *Mar*, who took the lead in this insurrection, and commanded the rebel army in Scotland.

MART, MARTE, s. "War, or the god of war, *Mars*," *Rudd*.

There myndis so I sal inflame alhale
By wod vndantit fere deysre of *Marte*,
Thay sal forgadder to helpe from every art.
Doug. Virgil, 227, 7.

MART, MARTE, MAIRT, s. 1. A cow or ox, which is fattened, killed, and salted for winter provisions, *S.*

"Of feshers being burgeeses, and slaying *mairts* with their awin hands." *Chalmerian Air*, c. 30, s. 68.

"That all—*martie*, mutton, pultrie,—that war in the handis of his Progenitoaris and Father—cum to our Souerane Lord, to the honorabill sustentation of his hous and nobill estate." *Acts Ja. IV.*, 1490, c. 24, Edit. 1566. *Skene*, c. 10.

"In 1565, the rents were £263 : 16 : 2 sterling—60 *martis* or fat beves, 162 sheep," &c. *Statist. Acc.*, V. 4.

2. A cow killed at any time for family use, *Aberd.*

As *mart* denotes a cow in Gael, it has been supposed that this gives the proper origin of the *S.* term. But as it occurs in no other dialect of the Celtic, as far as I can find, except the Irish, (which is indeed the same language,) and even in it limited, both by *Lhuyd* and *O'Brien*, to the sense of *Beef*, *mart og*, and *ogmhart*, signifying a heifer; I am convinced that it is not to be viewed as an original Gael. word, denoting the species; but that it has been borrowed as a denomination for a cow appropriated for family use.

3. Used metaph. to denote those who are pampered with ease and prosperity.

"As for the fed *Marts* of this warld, the Lord in his righteous judgment, hes appoynted them for slaughter." *Bruce's Eleven Serms.*, 1591, A. 4, s.

The word *mart* in Gael. denotes a cow. But as used by us at least, it is probably an abbreviation of *Martimae*, the term at which beeves are usually killed for winter store. This is commonly called *Martimae* in E., whence the phrase mentioned by *Seren. Martile*.

meat beef, which is evidently equivalent to *Mart*. The term is used A. Ber.

"Two or more of the poorer sort of rustic families still join in purchasing a cow, &c., for slaughter at this time, (called in Northumberland a *Mart*), the entrails of which, after having been filled with a kind of pudding meat, consisting of blood, suet, groats, &c., are formed into little sausage links, boiled, and sent about as presents, &c. From their appearance they are called *Black Puddings*." Brand's Popular Antiq., p. 355.

The *Black Puddings* are still an appendage of the *Mart* in S. They are made of blood, suet, onions, pepper, and a little oat-meal.

The season of killing bees is sometimes called *Mart* time. This designation, as the time itself falls in November, corresponds to that which the ancient Northern nations gave to this month. For they called it *Blot-month*, or "the month of sacrifice, because they devoted to their gods the cattle which were killed in it." Ol. Worm. Fast. Dan., p. 43. In Denmark the modern name of November is *Slægt-måned*, Ib., p. 46. V. MONRE.

[**MARTER, MARTIRE, MERTIR, v. a.** To torture, torment; to cut down, break to pieces, destroy; to spoil, bespatter, dirty; mismanage, bungle, confuse, and spoil. V. **MARTIR.**]

[**MARTER, MARTIR, MERTIR, s.** A spoilt condition or appearance; also, whatever causes such condition or appearance, S.

To MARTERISE, MARTERYZE, v. a. To butcher.

"Men of valour—before were wont to fight valiantly and long with the sword and lance, more for the honour of victory, then for any desire of shedding of blood; but now men are *marterized* and cut downe at more than halfe a mile of distance by those furious and thundering engines of great cannon, that sometimes shoots fiery bullets able to burne whole cities, castles, houses or bridges, where they chance to light." Monre's Exped., P. II., p. 151.

Test. *marter-en*, excarnificare, affligere, excruciare; vulgo *marter-iser*, & *martyris-are*; Kilian. V. **MARTIR, s.**

MARTH, s. Marrow, Ettr. For.

"'Twa wanton glaikit gillies, I'll upband,' said Pats;—'o'er muckle *marth* i' the back, an melder i' the bruisket.'" Perils of Man, i. 55.

Corr. from A.-S. *marth*, *merth*, id.

[**MARTIMAS, MARTYMES, s.** Martinmas, S.

This was efter the *Martymes*,
Qabon snaw had helyt all the land.

Barbour, lx. 127, MS.

MARTIN (St.) OF BULLION'S DAY, s.

The fourth of July, O. S.

The idea of prognosticating as to the future state of the weather, from the temperature of the air on certain festival days, has very generally, and very early, prevailed amongst our ancestors. It seems extremely doubtful, whether these prognostications were formed from any particular regard to the saints, with whose festivals they were conjoined, or from any peculiar influence ascribed to them. It may rather be suspected, that they were in use previous to the introduction of Christianity; and that the days formerly appropriated to such prognostication, merely changed their names. Such observations, perhaps, have been treated with more contempt, in some instances, than they deserved.

Were any particular idol or saint supposed to have an influence on the weather, the idea could not be treated with too much ridicule. But certain positions of the heavenly bodies, in relation to our earth, concurring with a peculiar temperature of the atmosphere surrounding it, may have a stated physical effect, which we neither thoroughly know, nor can account for. Human life is of itself too short, and the generality of men, those especially who are crowded together in cities, are too inattentive, to form just rules from accurate observation; and they refuse to profit by the remarks of the shepherd, or the peasant. These, perhaps, they occasionally hear; but either they have not opportunity of putting them to the test, or they overlook them with contempt, as acknowledging no better origin than the credulity of the vulgar. It is certain, however, that those who still reside in the country, such especially as lead a pastoral or agricultural life, often form more just conjectures with respect to the weather than the most learned academicians. Almost all their knowledge is the fruit of experience; and, from the nature of their occupations, they are under a much greater necessity of attending to natural appearances, than those who reside in cities. We must add to this, that from their earliest years they have been accustomed to hear those traditional calculations, which have been transmitted to them from their remotest ancestors, and to put them to the test of their own observation.

We find that the mode of prognostication from particular days, was in use in Britain, as early as the time of Bede. For this venerable author wrote a book expressly on this subject, which he entitled *Prognostics Temporum*. It has been observed, indeed, that it was much earlier. Mizaldus has remarked, that "Democritus and Apuleius affirm, that the weather of the succeeding year will correspond to that of the *dies Brumalis*, or shortest day of the year; and that the twelve following months will be similar to the twelve days immediately succeeding it; the first being ascribed to January, the second to February, and so on with respect to the rest." Aeromantia, Class. 5. De signis fertilitatis, Aphor. 16. ap. Ol. Wormii Fast. Dan. p. 110.

The Danish peasants judge in like manner of the temperature of the year, from that of the twelve days succeeding *Yule*; and this they call *Jule-mercke*. Worm. ibid. I have not heard that any correspondent observation of the weather is made by the inhabitants of the Lowlands. But so very similar is the account given by Wormius of the Danes, to that of our Highlanders by Pennant, that it is worth while to compare them. Speaking of the twelve days immediately following Christmas, Wormius says; *Ab hoc duodecim inclusive diligenter Agricola observant dies, quorum temperiem circulo creta inducto trabibus ita appingunt, ut si totus fuerit serenus, circulo saltem delineatur; si totus nubilus, totus circulus creta inducatur; si dimidius serenus, dimidius nubilus, proportionaliter in circulo descripto id annotant. Ex iis autem totius anni futuram temperiem colligere solent; affirmant namque primum diem Januario, secundum Februario, et ita consequenter responders. Idque Jule-mercke vocant.* Fast. Dan. L. 2. c. 9.

"The Highlanders form a sort of *almanack*, or pre-sage of the weather, of the ensuing year, in the following manner. They make observation on twelve days, beginning at the last of December; and hold as an infallible rule, that whatsoever weather happens on each of those days, the same will prove to agree on the corresponding months. Thus January is to answer to the weather of December the 31st, February to that of January 1st; and so with the rest. Old people still pay great attention to this augury." Pennant's Tour in Scotland, 1772, Part ii., p. 48.

In Banffshire, particular attention is paid to the three

first days of winter, and to the first night of January, which is called *Oldhick's Chaille*.

"On the first night of January, they observe, with anxious attention, the disposition of the atmosphere. As it is calm or boisterous; as the wind blows from the S. or the N.; from the E. or the W.; they prognosticate the nature of the weather, till the conclusion of the year. The first night of the New Year, when the wind blows from the W., they call *dér-na-coille*, the night of the foudcation of the trees." P. Kirkmichael, *Statist. Acc.*, xii. 468.

I have specified St. Martin's day, as it is particularly attended to in the north of Scotland. The traditional idea is, that if there be rain on this day, scarcely one day of the forty immediately following will pass without rain, and vice versa. It is sometimes expressed in this manner; "If the deer rises dry, and lies down dry, on St. Martin's day, there will be no rain for six weeks; but if it rises wet, or lies down wet, it will be rain for the same length of time." Some pretend that St. Martin himself delivered this as a prophecy. St. Swithin, whose day, according to the new style, corresponds to our St. Martin's, has been called the rainy saint of England, and the weeping saint, in consequence of a similarity of observation. Gay refers to this, in his *Trivia*—

Let cred'less boys, and prattling nurses tell,—
How if, on Swithin's Feast the walkin' lours,
And ev'ry penthouse streams with hasty show'rs,
Twice twenty days shall clouds their fleeces drain,
And wash the pavements with incessant rain.

The same mode of prognostication was taken notice of long before by Ben Johnson:

"O here, St. Swithin, the xv day, variable weather, for the most part rains:—why, it should rains forty daies after; now, more or lesse, it was a rule held before I was able to hold a plough." Every Man out of his Humour.

The vulgar in England give the following traditional account of the reason of the rainy weather at this season. St. Swithin had given orders that his body should be interred in a particular spot. His friends, for what reason is not known, not choosing to comply with the injunction of the saint, set out to bury him in another place. He, as may well be supposed, was so highly offended at this mark of disobedience, that he deluged them, while on their way, with such torrents of rain, that they were under a necessity of relinquishing their purpose for that day. On the second, their attempt was defeated by the same means. In short, they continued in their obstinacy, still repeating the former insult, till after forty days' trial, being convinced that it was vain to contend with a saint who had the elements so much under his control, they gave him his own way. As soon as Swithin's body was deposited in the place which he had pointed out, he was appeased; not so completely, however, that he should not occasionally remind the descendants of these obstinate people of the permanency of his power.

Camden, in his Britain, having mentioned this saint, Holland has the following note:—

"Bishop here (at Winchester) in the 9th century. He still continues of greatest fame, not so much for his sanctity, as for the rain which usually falls about the feast of his translation in July, by reason the sun is then cosmically with Procepe and Aselli; noted by ancient writers to be rainy constellations, and not for his weeping, or other weeping saints, Margaret the Virgin, Mary the Virgin, whose feasts are shortly after, as some superstitiously credulous have believed." Brit. i. 168, N.

In a very ancient vellum calendar, written 1544, in some of the northern counties of England, St. Swithin is represented with a horn as his badge. Ibid., ii. 292. As this has been often used as the symbol of drinking,

the appropriation of it might respect the vulgar designation of the saint.

Martin is often denominated *the drunken saint*.

Why this saint is denominated of *Bullion*, I cannot pretend to say. It is not from Boulogne. For it does not appear that he had any connexion with this place. Du Cange calls this day *Festum Sⁱ Martini Bullientis*, adding, *vulgo etiamnum S. Martin Bouillant*. Both words undoubtedly signify *boiling, hot, fervid*. In Diet. Trev. this name is supposed to originate from the warmth of the season in which this feast falls. On apelle *S. Martin bouillant, la fête de S. Martin qui vient en été*.

I have met with several intelligent people, who assert, that they have found the observation very frequently confirmed by fact. There is a remarkable coincidence with the traditional system of Danish prognostication. The Danes indeed take their observation not from St. Martin's day, on the fourth of July, but from that of the Visitation of the Virgin, which falls on the first. Their prognostication is thus expressed by Wormius—

Si pluit, haud poterit coelum sperare serenum,
Transivere aliquot ni prius ante dies.

"Our peasants," he adds, "expressly assert, that if there be rain on this day, it will continue to the day of Mary Magdalene," that is, from the fifth to the twenty-second day of the month." Fast. Dan., p. 115.

MARTIN. *Saint Martynis Fowls.*

Then Myttaine and Saint Martynis Fowls
Wend he had bene the hornit howle,
They set upon him with a yowle,
And gail him dynt for dynt.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 21.

Lord Hailes says, this is, "the marten or martlet, which is supposed to leave this country about St. Martin's day in the beginning of winter." I suspect, however, that this is a translation of the French name of the ring-tail, a kind of kite, *cicau de S. Martin*, especially as conjoined with the *Myttaine*, which is evidently a bird of prey.

TO-MARTIR, MARTIRE, MARTYR, MERTIR, v. a. 1. To hew down, to cut or break to pieces, to destroy.

Till him thai raid onen, or thai wald blyne,
And cryt, Lord, abide, your men ar martyr'd down
Rycht cruelly, her in this fals regoun.

Wallace, i. 422, MS.

Our Kingis men he haldis at gret wroret,
Martyris thaim down, gretis potis is to se.

Ibid., iv. 377, MS.

Quha has, allace! the martyr'd sa and alane
By sa cruell tormentis and hyddous pane!

Doug. Virgil, 181, 31.

2. [To hurt or wound severely; to torture, torment.] One is said to be *martyr'd* when "sore wounded or bruised;" Rudd. S., pron. q. *mairtird*, like *fair*. [*Martirin*, *martyrin*, part. pr. is used also as a *s.*, meaning ill-treatment, torture, Banffs., Clydes.]

"Bot this William Meldrum of Bines was evill martyr'd, for his hochis war cutted, and the knoppie of his elbowis war strikin aff, and was strikin throw the bodie, so thair was no signe of lyff in him." Pitcottie's *Cron.*, p. 306.

This is undoubtedly the same "Squyer Meldrum, vmquhile Laird of Cleische and Binnis," whose historie is recorded by Sir David Lyndsay. His enemies, he says,

—Come behind him cowardlie,
And heekit on his heekis and theis,
Till that he fell upon his kneis, &c.

Chalm. Lyndsay, li. 297.

Radd. also explains this *martyred*, as being the same word. This is the most probable supposition; as *Fr. martyr*-er, not only signifies to martyr, but to torment, to put to extreme pain. Hence, perhaps, by the same transition, *Sw. martyr-a*, to torture, to torment. The term might, however, seem allied to *Moss-G. maurth*, slaughter, *Isl. myrth-a*, to kill, whence *E. murder*.

[3. To bungle, mismanage, confuse and spoil, Clydes., Ang.]

4. To dirty, to bespatter with dirt.

[*MARTIR, MARTYR, s.* One sorely afflicted; as, "He's jist a *martyr* to rheumatics," Clydes.]

[*MARTIRDOME, MARTYRDOM, s.* Laughter, massacre, Barbour, vi. 289, xviii. 326.]

MARTLET, s. A martin.

"*Martlet*, more commonly *Mertrick*, a kind of large vessel, which bears a rich fur." *Gl. Sibb.*

MARTRIK, MERTRIK, s. A martin; *Mustela martes*, Linn. *Martrix, Mertryx*, pl., furs of the marten sable.

"Among thame ar mony *martribis*." *Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 8. Martribis*, Boeth.

"Na man sall weir—furrings of *mertrickis*,—bot al-haerly Knightis and Lordis of twa hundreth merkis at the laist of yerly rent." *Acts Ja. I. 1429, c. 133. Edit. 1566. Martribes*, c. 118, Skene.

Fr. martre, Belg. *marier*, A.-S. *maerth*, Su.-G. *maerd*, *maerth*, Germ. *maerd*, id.

MARTY, s. Apparently a house-steward.

"1655—Walter Campbell captain and *Marty* of Shipness." *Household Book of Argyll.*
Is. Gael. maor, a steward, and *tigh, ty*, a house.

MARVAL, s. 1. Marble, Ayrs., *Gl. Picken.*

This must be viewed as a provincial corruption.

[3. A small bowl used in the game of *marbles*, Clydes.]

MARYMESS, s. The day (Sept. 8th) appointed in the Roman calendar to commemorate the nativity of the Virgin.

"That—William erle Marschall sall-pay to the said John lord Drummond the soume of Jc merkis—at the fest of Sanct Johne the baptist called midsommer next tocom, & ane vther Jc merkis at the latter *Marymess* next thereafter," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 265. V. also p. 266.*

This denotes the day appointed in the Roman calendar for commemorating the nativity of the Virgin, September 8th, which was denominated the latter *Marymess*, as distinguished from the day of her Assumption or Lady day, which falls on August 15th.

"The provest, bailleis, &c. of Irwin hes bene accusat thir mony yeiris bigane to haif twa fairis in the year to be haldin within the said burgh;—the first fair beginnand vpon the xv day of August, quhilk is the first *Ladie day*, and the next vpon the viij day of September, quhilk is commonlie callit the latter *Ladie day*, being only xxij dayis betuix thame," &c. *Acts Ja. VI., 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 103.*

Evidently from the Virgin's name, and *S. mess*, a mass, *L. B. missa*, A.-S. *masses*.

We find the phrase indeed, *On haerfeste the fullan wucan aer Sanctam Marian maessen*, expl. by J. Bromton, "Augusto plena hebdomada ante festum sanctae Mariae; i.e., In August, a full week before *Marymess*." *V. Mareschall Observ. in A.-S. vera, p. 517. Bromton Chron., col. 826.*

MARYNAL, MARINELL, s. A mariner.

"The maister quhialit, and tald the *marynalis* lay the cabil to the cabilstok." *Compl. S., p. 61.*

"A stout and prudent *marinell*, in tyme of tempest, seeing but one or two schippie—pas throughout any danger, and to win a sure harborie, will have gud esperance, be the lyke wind, to do the same." *Dr. M'Crie's Life of Knox, first ed., p. 439.*

MARY RYALL. A silver coin, of Q. Mary of Scotland, vulgarly called the *Crookstone Dollar*.

"That thair be cunyeit ane penny of silvir callit the *Mary Ryall*,—of weicht ane unce Troie weicht—havand on the ane syde ane palme-tree crownit," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1565. Keith's Hist., App. p. 118.*

"Queen Mary having returned home to Scotland in the year 1561; and being married to Darnley, in four years after, these large pieces of money began to be coined among us, which were then called *reals* or *royals*, but now *crowns*." *Ruddiman's Introd. to Diplom., p. 131. V. SCHILL-PADDOCK, and RYAL.*

MARY'S (St.) KNOT. *To Tie with St. Mary's knot*, to cut the sinews of the hams of an animal, Border.

Then Dickie into the stable is gane,—

Where there stood thirty horses and three;

He has tied them a' w' *St. Mary's knot*,

A' these horses but barely three.

• Ham-stringed the horses, N.

Poetical Museum, p. 27.

How such a savage practice should have been named from her, who was even by savages daily celebrated as *Mater Gratiae*, and *Dulcis Parens clementiae*, is not easily conceivable. The name must have originated with some of those ruthless marauders, who, from the constant use of the sword, had become so daring as even in some instances to cut the Gordian knot of superstition; and who over their cups might occasionally laugh at the matins and vespers of those whom they spoiled.

MASAR, s. A drinking cup made of maple.

V. MASER.

MASCROP, s. An herb.

"*Argentina*, the *mascrop*." *Wedderb. Vocab., p. 19. In a later Ed. mascrop.*

I find the name *Argentina* given to the *Potentilla anserina*, (E. Silverweed, Wild Tansey, or Goose-grass) *Linn. Flor. Suec., N. 452.* Or shall we view this as corr. from *E. Master-wort*, which Skinner expl. *Angelicae Species*.

MASE, s. A kind of net, with wide meshes, made of twisted straw ropes; used in Orkney. It is laid across the back of a horse, for fastening on sheaves of corn, hay, &c., also for supporting the *cassies*, or straw-baskets, which are borne as panniers, one on each side of a horse.

It is most probably denominated from its form; *Su.-G. maska*, Dan. *mask*, Tent. *maeste*, signifying, *macula retis*, the *mask* of a net.

[MASE, MACE, *s.* A mace; pl. *masis*, *maeys*, and in Barbour, xi. 600, *mass*. Skeat's Ed. has *mas*. O. Fr. *mace*, id.]

[MASAR, MASARE, MASSAR, *s.* A mace-bearer: an officer of Parliament, Exchequer, and the courts of law, whose duty it was to preserve order, summon juries, witnesses, &c., S.]

MASE, *s.* Mace, a spice, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 284. Generally in pl. *masis*, as,

"Item, for half a pund of mase, ix s."

[MASE, *v.* V. MAIS.]

MASER, MAZER, MASAR, *s.* Maple, a tree; also, maple-wood.

He's tain the table wi' his foot,
See has he wi' his knees;
Till stiller cup and maser dish
In finders he gard see.

Gl Morrisie, Ritson's S. Songs, II. 161.

Lat. "acer a quo f. corr. est B. *maacer*, Scot. *ma-pizime maser*." Radd. vo. *Hattir*.

But the idea of the term being derived from the Lat. word seems groundless; especially as it assumes a form similar to that in our language, in a variety of others. Germ. *maser*, Sa.-G. *maser*, Isl. *mauser*, *moser*, C.E. *masern*. It derives *maser* from *mas*, *macula*, because of the variegation of the wood of this tree. V. MAKER.

MASER, MAZER-DISH, *s.* 1. A drinking vessel made of maple, S.

Maser in Sw. denotes a particular kind of birch.

"Item, foure *maaseris* callit King Robert the Brocia, with a couir." Inventories, p. 7.

"Item, the hede of silver of ane of the coveris of *maaser*." Ibid., p. 8.

Janus Dolmerus, in his Notes to the *Jus Aulicum Norvegicum*, p. 461, says that the cups made of maple were in ancient times held in great estimation among the Norwegians; ap. Du Cange.

It must be acknowledged that the learned Du Cange, on the authority of an old Lat. and Fr. Glossary, supposes that *maser* cups are the same with those which the Latins called *Murrhina*; for in this Gl. *Murrha* is expl. *Hanap de madre*. *Murha*, according to some, denoted agate; according to others, porcelain. But I can see no proof of a satisfactory nature in support of either of these opinions.

Mr. Pinkerton has the following remark on *Mazer*.

"Besides plate, *maser* cups are mentioned by the Scottish poets. This substance, corresponding with the French *madre*, appears to be china, or earthen ware, painted like the old vases ridiculously ascribed to Raphael." Hist. i. 433, N.

But Fr. *madre* is defined by Cotgr. "a thick-streaked grain in wood." And the value of the *disk* seems to have depended on the beauty of the variegation. *Madre*, at any rate, does not seem to be the correspondent term. If we trust Palegrave, our oldest French Grammarian, it is *masiers*; and he gives such an account of it, as to exclude the idea of its being of earthen ware. He also affords us a proof of the term being used in O.E. "*Maser* of wood; [Fr.] *masiere*, *hanap*." B. iii. F. 47, b.

It had been known in England so late as the age of Beaumont and Fletcher:

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Dance upon the *maser's* brim,
In the crimson liquor swim.

Valentinian, p. 1298.

Drinking cups of this kind had been common among the Gothic nations. Isl. *Mausur bolli*, i.e., a *maaser* bowl, is given by Verelius as synonymous with Sw. *masarund dryckeskop*, and explained, *Poculus ex betula adultiori, nodosiori, adeoque duriori confectus*; Ind. p. 171.

2. Transferred to a cup or bowl of metal.

"Ane silver *maser* of the weycht of xv vace & a half." Aberd. Reg.

"Ane silver *maiser* with ane cop of tre, contenand ten waces of silver." Ibid., A. 1545, V. 10. V. MASER.

MASH-HAMMER, *s.* A large weighty hammer for breaking stones, &c., Aberd.

[To MASCHLE, *v. a.* 1. To mix or crumble into a confused mass, Clydes., Banffs.

2. To put things, or allow them to get, into confusion, *ibid*.

3. With prep. *up* the passive voice implies, closely connected by marriage and blood relationship. Gl. Banffs.]

[MASCHLE, MEESCHLE, *s.* 1. A coarse mixture; as, "what a *maschle* ye've made," Clydes., Banffs.

2. A state of confusion; as, "A' thing's in a *maschle*," *ibid*.]

MASHLACH, MASHLICH, MASHLOCH, MASH-LIN, *adj.* Mixed, mingled, blended, but in a coarse or careless manner, S. B.

An' thus gaed on the *mashlach* feght;
To cawm them a' John Ploughman hegt, &c.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 25.

MASHLIN, MASHLIE, MASHLICH, MASHLOCH, *s.* 1. Mixed grain, generally pease and oats, S. *mashlum*, Shirr. Gl. *mislen*, E.

"Na man sall presume to grind quheit, *masheloch*, or rye, with hande mylnes, except he be compelled be storme,—or be inlaik of mylnes, quhilk could grind the samine." Stat. Gild., c. 19.

This has evidently the same origin with *mislen*, which, according to Johnson, is corrupted from *mis-cellane*. Sibb. gives a more natural etymon; Fr. *mes-lange*, *meslée*, a mixture. But this word is probably of Goth. origin. Teut. *mastelwyn*, farrago, Belg. *mas-teley*, id., A.-S. *miestlic*, various; Germ. *miestlich*, Alem. Franc. *miestlikho*, Moes.-G. *miestleika*, id. Wachter views it as compounded of *mis*, expressing defect, and *lite*. Perhaps it is rather from *miselch-en*, to mix.

Palegrave mentions *mascelyne corne*, although without giving any explanation; B. iii., F. 47. But it is undoubtedly the same word.

It seems certain, indeed, that the Teut. term is from the *v.* signifying to mix. For the synon. of *mastelwyn* is *miestelwyn*, *miestelclwyn*, evidently from *miselch-en*, *misceere*.

[2. The flour or meal obtained from the mixed grain; called also *mashlin meal*, or *mashlum meal*, Clydes.]

3. *Mashlie* also denotes the broken parts of moss. *Mashlie-moss*, a moss of this description, one in which the substance is so loose that peats cannot be cast; but the *dross*, or *mashlie*, is dried, and used for the back of a fire on the hearth, S. B.

MASHLOOK, s. The name given to a coarse kind of bread.

—"I'll sup ye in crowdy, and ne'er mint at bakin another bannock as lang's there's a mouthfu' o' *mash-look* (bread made nearly all of bran) to be had in the township." St. Johnston, ii. 37.

MASHLUM, adj. Mixed, made of mashlin; applied to grain, S.

"Let Bauldie drive the pease and bear meal to the camp at Drumclog—he's a whig, and was the auld gudewife's ploughman. The *mashlum* bannocks will suit their moorland stamachs weel." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 147, 148. V. MASHLIN.

MASHLUM, s. A mixture of any kind of edibles, Clydes.

To MASK, v. a. To catch in a net. In this sense, a fish is said to be *maskit*, Ayr. E. to *mask*.

Sw.-G. *maska*, Dan. *mask*; Isl. *maska*, Belg. *masche*, macula rotis, E. *mask*.

MASK, s. A term used to denote a crib for catching fish, as synon. with *crutis*.

"All sie crutives and *maskie* (*machinas piscarias*), and heekie thairaf, sall have at the laist twa inches, and thre inches in breadth, swa that the smolt or fry may frelie swim up and down the water, without ony impediment." Balfour's Pract., p. 543.

This seems merely an oblique sense of the term as properly signifying the *meshes* of a net.

To MASK, v. a. To infuse; as *to mask tea*, to *mask malt*, S.

"They grind it [the malt] over small in the mylne, that it will not run when it is *masked*." Chalmersian Air, c. 26, s. 6.

"Lay them into a tub like unto a brewing-keave, wherein brewers *mask* their drink." Maxwell's Sci. Trans., p. 232.

—"I hope your honours will tak tea before you gang to the palace, and I mean go and *mask* it for you." Waverley, ii. 299.

To MASK, v. n. 1. To be in a state of infusion, S.

"While the tea was *masking*, for Miss Mally said it would take a long time to draw, she read to him the following letter." Ayr. Legatees, p. 181.

[2. To be gathering, preparing; as, "There's a storm *maskin*," Clydes., Banffs.]

MASK-FAT, MASKIN-FAT, s. A vat for brewing, a mash tun, S.

"John Lindsay—sell—restore—a kow of a deforce, a salt mert, a *mask fat*," &c. Act. Dom. Cons., A. 1478, p. 33.

[MASKIN, MASKING, s. The quantity made at one infusion; also, the quantity sufficient for one infusion; as, "a *maskin* o' tea." Clydes., Shetl.]

MASKIN-PAT, MASKING-PAT, s. A tea-pot, S.

Then up they gat the *maskin-pat*,
And in the sea did jaw, man,
An' did nae less, in full Congress,
Than quite refuse our law, man.

Burns, iii. 267.

MASKIN'-RUNG, s. 1. A long round stick used in stirring malt in masking, S. B.

Auld Kate brought ben the *maskin rung*,
Syna Jock flew till't wi' speed,
Gae Wattie sic an awfu' fung
That maistly dang 'im dead.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 136.

Sw.-G. *mask*, bruised corn mixed with water, a mash, Arm. *meec-a*, to mix, Alem. *misch-an*, Belg. *misch-en*. Gael. *meac-am*, id.

MASKENIS, s. pl. Apparently, masks or visors, used in a masquerade.

"Fyve masking garments of crammose satine, freinyeit with gold, & bandit with claithe of gold; Sex *maskenis* of the same, pairt of thame uncompleit." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 237.

Fr. *masquine*, "the representation of a lion's head, &c. upon the elbow or knee of some old-fashioned garment;" Cotgr. Hence it has been used to denote any odd face used on a visor.

MASKERT, s. Swines' maskert, an herb, S. Clown's all-heal, *Stachys palustris*, Linn.

The Sw. name has some affinity; *Swintkyler*, Linn. Flor. Suec., 528. This seems to signify, swines' *butts* or *knobs*. Swine, he says, dig the ground in order to get this root. The termination of our word is evidently from *wort*; perhaps q. *mask-wort*, the root infused for swine.

MASLE, s. Mixed grain; E. *maslin*.

"*Similago masle*, or mong-corn." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 21. V. MASHLIN.

Similago is not the correspondent term, as this denotes fine meal.

MASS, s. Pride, haughtiness, self-conceit; Ettr. For.

MASSIE, MASSY, adj. Full of self-conceit or self-importance, and disposed to brag, Berwicks., Roxb.

This seems to be the sense in the following passage:—"I can play with broadsword as weel as Corporal Inglis there. I hae broken his head or now, for as *massy* as he's riding ahint us." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 20.

"I sat hinging my head then, an' looking very blate, but I was unco *massy* for a' that." Brownie of Boda-beck, ii. 25.

"I was a *massy* blade that day when I gaed o'er Craik-Corse riding at my father's side." Perils of Man, ii. 229.

Fr. *massif*, Teut. Sw. id., firm, strong, unbroken; transferred to the mind.

MASSIMORE, s. The dungeon of a prison or castle, S. A.

"It is said, that, in exercise of his territorial jurisdiction, one of the ancient lairds had imprisoned, in the *Massy More*, or dungeon of the castle, a person named Porteous." Border Minstrelsy, i. Intr., xviii. N.

This is evidently a Moorish word, either imported during the crusades, or borrowed from the old romances.

Proximus huius est carcer subterraneus, sive ut *Mauri*, appellat, *Masmorra*, custodile Turcarum inserviens. Jac. Tollii Epist. Itineraria, p. 147.

Grose gives a different orthography, in his description of Crichton Castle, Edinburghshire.

"The dungeon called the *Mass-More* is a deep hole, with a narrow mouth. Tradition says, that a person of some rank in the country was lowered into it for irreverently passing the castle without paying his respects to the owner." Antiq. of Scotland, i. 53.

I am informed by a learned friend, that "*Masmorra* is at this day the common name in Spain for a dungeon."

The term *mas*, which, as used by Roman writers, seems to have assumed the form of *Massa*, was used in the Moorish territories at least as early as the third century. For *Massa Candida* was the name given to the place in Carthage into which, during the reigns of the persecuting emperors, the Christians, who would not sacrifice to their gods, were precipitated. It was a pit full of chalk, whence called *the white pit*. Prudentius refers to it, Peristeph. Hymn 4.

Candida Massa dehinc dici meruit per omne seculum. V. Du Cange, vo. *Massa*, 6.

MASSONDEW, s. An hospital.

"The said declaration—call have the strength, force, and power, of an legal and perfyte interruption aganis all personis having enterece, and that in sua far alenarie, as may be extended to the particulars following.—Aganis unlawful dispositiouns of quhatsumener landes, teinds, or rentes, dotit to Hospitalis or *Massondewe*, and unlawfully disposit aganis the actis of Parliament." Acts Sederunt, p. 43. In Ed. 1740, by mistake, it is *massondewrie*.

Fr. *maison Dieu*, id., literally, a house of God.

MAST, adj. Most. V. MAIST.

[MASTEN, s. A mast, Shetl. Dan. *masten*, Isl. *mastr*, id.]

MASTER, s. A landlord, S. V. MAISTER.

MASTER, s. Stale urine. V. MAISTER.

MASTER-TREE, s. The trace-tree or *swingle-tree* which is nearest the plough in Orkn. This in Lanarks. is called the *threep-tree*.

MASTER-WOOD, s. The principal beams of wood in the roof in a house, Caithn.

—"The tenant being always bound to uphold the original value of the *master-wood*, as it is termed." Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 30.

MASTIS, MASTICHE, s. A mastiff.

The cur or *mastie* he haldee at small anale, And culyeis spanyertis, to chase partrik or quale. Doug. Virgil, 272, 1.

"Gif anie *mastiche* bound or dog is found in anie forest; and he be nocht bound in bands: his maister or owner salbe culpable." Forrest Lawes, c. 13, s. 2. Fr. *mastin*, Ital. *mastino*, L. B. *mastin-us*, perperam *mastio-us*; Du Cange.

I have met with a curious etymon of this word. "Budaens calleth a Mastine *Molossus*, in the old British speche they doe call him a *Maethese*, and by that name they doe call all manner of barking curres, that doe use to barke about mens houses in the night, because that they doe *masse* and feare awaie *theefes* from the houses of their masters." Manwood's Forrest Lawes, Fol. 93, b.

[MASTRICE, MASTRIS, s. Mastery, superiority; also a feat of skill. V. MAISTRIS.]

[MASTRY, s. Mastery, force, Barbour, iv. 706, vii. 354, Skeat's Ed. V. MAISTRIS, MAISTRY.]

MAT, MOT, aux. v. May.

O thou my child, derer, so *mat* I thrise,
Quhill that I leuit, than myne awin lise.

Doug. Virgil, 162, 5.

"*Wel' mat*, or *mot ye be*, well may it be, or go with you, S." Rudd. *Mat* is more commonly used, S. B.

Ane was Jhon of Haliburtown,
A nobil squyere of gud renown;
Jamy's Turnbule the tothir was.
Thare sawlys til Parady's *mot* pas.

Wyntown, viii. 62. 160.

So *mot* thou Troya, quham I call sail fra skaith,
Kepe me thy promys, and thy lawt's bayth,
As I schaw sall the verité ilk dailla,

And for my lyfe sall render you ane grette wela.

Doug. Virgil, 44, 5.

It occurs in the form of *mate* in one of the oldest specimens of the E. language.

Eft he seyde to hem selfe, Woe *mate* ye worthen
That the tounbes of proletes tildeth vp heigha.

P. Ploughman's Cried, D. 4. a.

"*May* we be to you," or "befal you."

Rudd. derives it from Belg. *moet-en*, debere, teneri, obligari. Were this the etymon, there would be a change from the idea of possibility to that of necessity. Belg. *Ik moet*, I must, is certainly from *moet-en*. A.-S. *mot* signifies possum licet mihi; we *moten*, we might. Su.-G. *maatte*, pron. *molte*, is used in the same manner. *Iag maatte goerat*; it is necessary for me to do, or, I must do. The true origin seems to be Isl. Su.-G. *maa*, *maatte*, possum, potuit. Sren. derives E. *may* from this root: and certainly with good reason. For although, at first view, this form of the v. may appear to imply permission only, it necessarily includes the idea of power. Thus, when a wish is expressed in this manner, *Well mot ye be*, if the language be resolved, the sense is; "May power be granted to you to continue in health and prosperity!" *Mot* is indeed the sign of the optative.

MATALENT, MATELENT, s. Rage, fury.

On him he socht in ire and propyr; teyn;
Vpon the hed him stralk in *mataleint*.

Wallace, iv. 465, MS.

Launias is thy spous, I not deny,
Extend na farther thy wraith and *mataleint*.

Doug. Virgil, 447, 23.

Wynt. *matalalent*, and *mawwetalant*. Fr. *mal-talen*, spite, anger; *chagrin*, Gl. Rom. Rose, from *mal*, bad, and *talent*, will, desire. V. TALENT.

To MATE, v. a. "To kill or wound," Rudd.

Our childer ying exercis beelye,
Hunting with houndis, hornes, schout and crye,
Wylde dere out throw the woddie chace and *mate*.

Doug. Virgil, 299, 15.

In this sense it might seem allied to Isl. *meld-at* mutilare, laedere, membris truncare; Moes.-G. *mail-an*, laedere, concindere. But the language of the original is;

Venatu vigilant pueri, silvasque *fatigant*.

It therefore signifies, to weary out, to overcome the game by fatiguing it. *Mate*, q. v. may therefore be viewed as the part. pa. of this verb.

MATED OUT, part. pa. Exhausted with fatigue, Roxb. V. MATT.

[**MATEIR, MATER, MATIE, s.** 1. Matter, substance, Lyndsay, *Thrie Estaitis*, l. 81.

2. Subject, discourse, story. Lyndsay, *Syde Taillie*, 159.]

[**MATE-LUM, s.** A kettle in which food is cooked, Shetl.]

[**MATE-MITHER, s.** The person who serves out food to others, Shetl.]

[**MATENIS, s. pl.** Matins, Lyndsay, *The Cardinall*, l. 385.]

MATERIS, s. pl. Matrons; Lat. *matres*, mothers.

Thus they recountit thame that command were,
And semis loutt companyis in fere,
Quhem als fast as the materis can espye,
They smet there handis, and raisit vp ane cry.
Doeg. Virgil, 463, 54.

MATHER-FU, s. The fill of the dish denominated a *mather*, Galloway.

The kind o' Mumfeld merry grew,
An' Meggy Blyth was fairer—
An' Michael w' a mather-fu,
Cry, "Welcome to the manor."
Davidson's Seasons, p. 39.

V. **MADDER, MADDERS-FULL.**

MATHIT, part. pa. *Mathit on mold.*

The silly pig to reekow
All the samyn as they met trew;
Be then we mathit on mold
Als mawy as they wold.
Colubis Sow, F. l. v. 414.

This should undoubtedly be *macht*, i.e., "matched," or pitted against each other "on the field."

[**MATILOT, s.** The black window-fly, Orkn.]

MATTIE, s. Abbrev. of *Matthew*. "*Mattie* Irving called *Maggis Mattie*." *Acts* iii. 392.

To **MATTLE** *et, v. a.* To nibble, as a lamb does grass, Teviotdale.

Isl. *miat-a*, detrabere parum, *miat*, parva iterata detractio. *Moete*, id. Loth.

MATTY, s. The abbrev. of the female name *Martha*, S.

Frances gives "*Matilyn* or *Mauie*" for "*Matildis*; *Matilda*." *Prompt. Parv.*

[**MATURITE, s.** Slowness, deliberation, *Barbour*, xi. 583.]

[**MATUTYNE, adj.** Morning, Lyndsay, *Exper. and Court.*, l. 147.]

MAUCH, MACH, MAUK, s. A maggot, S. A. Bor. *mauk*.

"A *mauk* and a horse's hoe are baith alike;" S. *Prov.*, *Ferguson*, p. 7.

This seems to have as much of the enigma, as of the proverb.

Mauch mutton is one of the ludicrous designations that Dunbar gives to Kennedy, in his *Flyting*; *Evergreen*, ii. 60. He evidently alludes to mutton that has been so long kept as to become a prey to maggots.

The cloken hen to the midden rine,
Wi' a' her burds about her, fyking fain,
To scrape for *mauks*.—*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 5.

This term is used proverbially—perhaps in allusion to the feeble life of a maggot—"As dead's a *mauk*."

O man, pray look what ails my watch,
She's faintit clean away,
As dead's a *mauk*, her case is such,
Her pulse, see, winna play.

A. *Scott's Poems*, p. 203.

"O. E. *Maks* or maggot worms. *Taxinus*. *Cimex*." *Prompt. Parv.*

Su.-G. *maik* signifies not only a worm but a maggot; Dan. *maddit*, Isl. *maddt-w*, id. *Seren* views Isl. *man*, *terere*, as the origin; perhaps, because a maggot gnaws the substance on which it fixes.

MAUCHIE, MAUCHY, adj. [1. Maggoty, full of maggots, S.]

York. "*maukie*, full of maddochs;" *Clav.* i.e., maggots.

2. Dirty, filthy, S.; radically the same with E. *mawkish*, q. what excites disgust, generally derived from E. *maw*, Su.-G. *mag*, the stomach, whence *maegtig*, *mawkish*. V. *Seren*.

MAUCH, MAUCH, (gutt.), s. Marrow; hence, pith, power, ability. *Fife.*, *Perths.* *Maich*, *Angus*.

[These are only varieties of the following. Indeed, in the West of S., and especially in Clyden, where there is a strong tendency to drop or slur the letter *t*, both *mauch* and *maucht* are used still.]

MAUCHT, MAUGHT, MACHT, s. 1. Might, strength, S.

—To Philip sic rout he raucht,
That thoct he wes off mekill *maucht*,
He gart him galay dislyt.

Barbour, ii. 421, MS.

"Then the marynalis began to heis vp the sail,
cryand,—Ane lang draucht, ane lang draucht, mair
maucht, mair *maucht*." *Compl. S.*, p. 63.

Yet fearfu' aften o' their *maucht*,
They quit the glory o' the faught
To this same warrior wha led
Thae heroes to bright honour's bed.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 96.

2. In pl. *machts*, power, ability, in whatever sense. It often denotes capacity of moving the members of the body. Of a person who is paralytic, or debilitated by any other malady, it is said; *He has lost the machts*, or *his machts*, S. B.

The sakeless shepherds stroove wi' might and main,
To turn the dreary chase, but all in vain:
They had nae *maughts* for sick a toilsome task;
For barefac'd robbery had put off the mask.

Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

3. It also denotes mental ability.

O gin thou hadst not heard him first o'er well,
Fan he got *maughts* to write the Shepherd's tale,
I maith ba' had some hap of landing fair!

Ross's Helenore, *Intro.*

Mod.-G. *mahts*, Teut. *macht*, *maght*, A.-S. *maeht*, *macht*, *Frans.* *Alem.* *macht*, id., from Mod.-G. A.-S. *mag-an*, *Alem.* *mag-en*, O. Su.-G. *mag-a*, Isl. *meig-a*, *ppese*, to be able.

MAUGHTLESS, MAUGHTLESS, adj. Feeble, destitute of strength or energy, S. Sw. *maktlos*, Germ. *maghtlos*, id.

If Lindy chane'd, as syle was his lot,
To play a wrangous or a feckless shot,
Jeering, they'd say, Poor Lindy's maughtless grown;
But makma, 'tis a browt that he has brown.

Ross's Helenore, p. 17.

Its black effects ye'll shortly fin',
When maughtless ye'll be laid
Some wassu' night.

Coel's Simple Strains, p. 127.

MAUGHTY, MAUGHTY, adj. Powerful, S. B.

Amo' the herds that plaid a maughty part,
Young Lindy kyth'd himsel w' hand and heart.

Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

Tent. *machtig*, Alem. *maktig*. Su.-G. *machtig*, Isl. *magtug-er*, potent.

MAUCHT, MAUGHT, part. adj. 1. Tired, worn out, so as to lose all heart for going on with any business, Roxb.

2. Puzzled, defeated, ibid.

Evidently the same with *Mait*, *Mate*, with the interjection of the guttural.

MAUD, s. A grey striped plaid, of the kind commonly worn by shepherds in the south of S. This seems the proper orthography.

"Besides the natural produce of the country, sheep wool, skins, yarn, stockings, blankets, *mauds*, (plaids), butter, cheese, coal, lime, and freestone, are considerable articles of commerce; and some advances have lately been made to establish a few branches of the woollen manufactures at Peebles." Armstrong's Comp. to Map of Peebles, Introd.

"He soon recognised his worthy host, though a *maud*, as it is called, or a grey shepherd's plaid, supplied his travelling jockey coat, and a cap, faced with wild-cat's fur, more commodiously covered his bandaged head than a hat would have done." Guy Mannering, ii. 50.

A *maud*, red check'd, w' fringe and dice,
He o'er his shoulders drew.

Linton Green, p. 12.

V. MAAD.

MAUGERY. V. MANGERY.

MAUGRE', s. V. MAWGEE'.

MAUK, s. A maggot. V. MAUCH.

MAUKIE, adj. Full of maggots, S.

MAUKINESS, s. The state of being full of maggots, S.

MAUKIN, MAWKIN, MALKIN, s. 1. A hare, S.

"Their's mair maidens nor *maukins*;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 31.

For fear she cow'd like *maukin* in the coat.
Ross's Helenore, p. 62.

Or tell the pranks o' winter nights;
How Satan blazes uncouth lights,
Or how he does a core converse,
Upon a witch-frequented green;
W' spells and cunntrips hellish rantin',
Like *maukins* thro' the fields they're jauntin'.

Morison's Poems, p. 7.

"The country people are very forward to tell us where the *maukin* is, as they call a hare, and are pleased to see them destroyed, as they do hurt to their *caldyards*." Burt's Letters, i. 164.

[2. The pubes mulieria. V. MALKIN.]

3. Used metaph. to denote a subject of discourse or disputation.

"He then became merry, and observed how little we had either heard or seen at Aberdeen; that the Aberdonians had not started a single *maukin* (the Scottish word for hare) for us to pursue." Boswell's Tour, p. 99.

Gael. *maigheach*, id.

4. Used proverbially. "The *maukin* was gaun up the hill;" i.e., matters were succeeding, business was prospering, Roxb.

This proverb refers, it would seem, to the fact in natural history, that as the hind legs of a hare are longer than the fore, it always chooses to run up hill, by which the speed of its pursuers is diminished, while its own remains the same. In this direction, it has, of consequence, the best chance of escaping. V. Goldsmith's Anim. Nat., iii. 121.

MAUKIN, s. A half-grown female, especially when engaged as a servant for lighter work; *s. g.*, "a lass and a *maukin*," a maid-servant and a girl to assist her, S.

I cannot view this word as originally the same with that signifying a hare; for there is no link between the ideas. It might be deduced from Su.-G. *maik*, socia, a companion. But as Moes.-G. *maui* signifies puella, Dan. *moe*, Isl. *mey*, a virgin; it may be a diminutive, the termination *kin* being the mark of diminution. But we may trace it directly to Tent. *maeghdeken*, virguncula, a little maid; which has been undoubtedly formed as a dimin. from *maeghd*, virgo, puella, by the addition of *ken* or *kin*.

MAULIFUFF, s. A female without energy; one who makes a great fuss and does little or nothing; generally applied to a young woman, S. B.

Su.-G. *maile*, Germ. *mal*, voice, speech, and *pfuffen*, to blow; q. vox et praeterea nihil. V. FUFF. Or it may be from Belg. *maal-en*, to doze.

MAULY, s. The contracted form of *Maulifuff*. Aberd.

To **MAUM, v. n.** To soften and swell by means of rain, or from being steeped in water; to become mellow, S. Malt is said to *maum*, when steeped, S.B.

Probably from the same origin with E. *mellow*; Su.-G. *miell*, mitis, mollis, Isl. *mioll*, snow in a state of dissolution; q. *maim*, if not corrupted from Su.-G. *moga-a*, to become mellow. It may be observed, however, that Tent. *molm* signifies rottenness; caries, et pulvis ligni cariosi; Kilian.

MAUMIE, adj. Mellow, S. *Maum*, ripened to mellowness, A. Bor. V. the v.

Grose explains *maum*, "mellow, attended with a degree of dryness;" Gl.

[**MAUMIENESS, s.** Mellowness, Banffs.]

MAUN, *aus. v.* **MUST**. **V. MON.**

MAUN, a term used as forming a superlative; sometimes *maund*, *S.*

Muckle maun, very big or large; as *muckle maun child*, a young man who has grown very tall; a *muckle maun house*, &c. This phraseology is very much used in vulgar conversation.

—Unceanny nicksticks
—After gie the maidens sick licks,
As mak them blyth to scream their faces
WT hats and muckle maun bon-graces.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 68.

Was ye e'er in Crail town?
Did you see Clark Dinkington?
His wig was like a drunken hen,
And the tail o't hang down,
Like a muckle maun lang draht gray goose-pen.

Sir John Malcolm, Herd's Coll., ii. 99.

A.-S. mægen, in composition, has the sense of great or large; *mægen-stan*, a great stone; hence *E. main*. *Isl. mægn*, vireo, robur; *magandemadr*, adultus, et pollens, nearly allied to the phrase, a *maun man*, *S.*, i.e., a big man; *magu-ast*, invalescere, incrementa capere, *Verel. Ind.*

To MAUN, *v. a.* To attain, to be able to accomplish, South of *S.*; [hence, to overcome, to master, *Ayrs.*, *Banffs.*]

Fen come o' thy unequal'd lan',
Where hills like heav'n's strong pillars stan',
Rough Mars himsell could never maun,
WT a' the crew
O' groosome chaps he could comman',
Yet to subdue!

T. Scott's Poems, p. 350.

Isl. mægn-a, valeo efficere, pollere; a derivative from *mau*, *mag-a*, valeo, *Moos.-G. A.-S. mag-an*, &c. Hence *Isl. mægn*, vireo. **V. MAN**, *v.*

To MAUN, *v. n.* To shake the head, from palsy, *Shetl.*

I see no terms to which this can be allied, unless perhaps *Su.-G. maen*, debilitatus, *maen-a*, impedire; *Isl. maen*, impedimentum, *meintak*, violenta attractio membrorum tenerrimorum, *meintak-a*, violentor torquere membra; *Halderson*. Thus it seems to claim affinity with *S. Maenye*, a hurt or maim, *q. v.*

To MAUN, *v. a.* To command in a haughty and imperious manner; as, "Ye *maunna maun me*;" "She's an unco *maunin* wife; sho gars ilka body rin whan she cries *Iss*;" *Clydes.*

This, I suppose, is merely a peculiar application of the auxiliary and impersonal *v. Mann*, must; as denoting the assumption of such authority as implies the necessity of giving obedience on the part of the person to whom the term is addressed. It resembles the formation of the French *v. tutoyer*, from the pronoun *tu*, thou.

MAUNA. Must not, from *maun* and the negative, *na*.

But a bonny lass mauna be pa'd till she's ripe,
Or she'll melt awa like the snaw frae the dyke.

Remains Nithdale Song, p. 108.

"I mauna cast thee awa on the coorse o' an auld carline." *Blackw. Mag.*, Aug. 1820, p. 512.

MAUN-BE, *s.* An act of necessity, *Clydes.* **V. MON**, *v.*

To MAUNDER, *v. n.* To talk incoherently, *Ettr. For.*; to mutter, pron. *Maunner*, *Ayrs.*

"Brother, ye're *maunering*;—I wish ye would be still and compose yourself." *Sir A. Wylie*, iii. 238.

Slawly frae his hame he wanners,
Slawly, slawly climbs a tree,
Where nae tail-tale echo *mauners*,
Ane to mock him when nae was.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 358.

"While her exclamations and howls sunk into a low, *maundering*, growling tone of voice, another personage was added to this singular party." *Tales of my Landlord*, 2 Ser., iii. 98.

Expl. "palavering; talking idly;" *Gl. Antig.*

I have sometimes been disposed to view the *S. v. to maun*, as the same with the *E. v. to maun*, to murmur, to grumble. But there is no analogy in sense; and it seems far more probably corr. from *meander*, as denoting discourse that has many windings in it. Perhaps *Maundrels* ought to be traced to the same origin.

MAUNDERIN, **MAUNNERING**, *s.* Incoherent discourse, *Ayrs.*

"Having stopped some time, listening to the curious *maunering* of Meg, I rose to come away; but she laid her hand on my arm, saying, 'No, Sir, ye *maun* taste before ye gang.'" *Annals of the Parish*.

MAUNDREL, *s.* A contemptuous designation for a foolish, chattering, or gossiping person; sometimes "a *haiverin maundrel*," *Loth.*, *Clydes.*

"'What's that? what's that?' said he. 'O just a bit mouse-web, Sir; the best thing for a' kin kind o' wounds and bruises,—' 'Hand your tongue, *maundrel*,' cried the surgeon, throwing the cob-web on the floor, and applying a dressing." *Saxon and Gael.*, iii. 81.

To MAUNDREL, *v. n.* To babble; to play the *maundrel*, *Clydes.*

MAUNDRELS, *s. pl.* 1. Idle stuff, silly tales; *auld maundrels*, old wives' fables; *Perths.*, *Border.* *Jawthers*, *haivers*, are nearly synon.; with this difference, that *maundrels* seems especially applied to the dreams of antiquity.

2. Vagaries; often used to denote those of a person in a fever, or in a slumbering state, *Fife.*

Perhaps a derivative from *E. maunder*, to grumble, to murmur. This Johnson derives from *Fr. maudire*, to curse, (*Lat. maledicere*); *Serco.* from *Su.-G. man-a*, provocare, exorcizare.

[**To MAUNGE**, **MUNGE**, *v. a.* and *n.* To munch, to eat greedily or noisily, *Clydes.*]

MAUSE, *s.* One abbrev. of *Magdalen*, *S.*

MAUSEL, *s.* A mausoleum.

"Where are now the *mausels* and most glorious tombs of Emperours? It was well said by a Pagan,
Sunt etiam sua fata sepulchra."

Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1045.

MAUT, s. 1. Malt, S.

[O Willie brew'd a peck o' maut,
And Bob and Allan came to see,
Burns.

2. Malt liquor, ale, or spirits.]

The maut is said to be aboon the meal, S. Prov., when one gets drunk, as intimating that he has a larger proportion of drink than of solid food.

Syne, shortly we began to reel,
For now the maut's aboon the meal.
W. Beattie's Tales, p. 18.

Fare ye weel, my pyke-staff,
Wi' you nae mair my wife I'll bair;
The maut's aboon the meal the night
Wi' some, some, some.

Herd's Coll., ii. 223.

"*Malt aboon the meal*, expresses the state of slight intoxication, half seas over;" *Gl. Antiq.*

"*The maut's aboon the meal with you*, S. Prov.; that is, You are drunk;" *Kelly, p. 320.*

MAUT-SILLER, s. 1. Literally, money for malt, S.**2. Most frequently used in a figurative sense; as, "That's ill-paid maut-siller;" a proverbial phrase signifying, that a benefit has been ill requited, S.**

Probably in allusion to the fraud of a maltster, who, after making use of the grain received from a farmer, denied his obligation, or quarreled about the stipulated price. Sometimes, if I mistake not, it is used in another form, although in the same sense; "Weel! ye've gotten your maut-siller, I think;" uttered as the language of ridicule, to one who may have been vain of some new scheme that has proved unsuccessful.

To MAUTEN, MAWTEN, v. n. To begin to spring; a term applied to grain, when steeped in order to be converted into malt, S.

Evidently formed from A.-S. *malt*, or the Su.-G. v. *maelt-a*, hordeum potui preparare. It derives the term *malt* from Su.-G. *miæll*, soft, (E. *mellow*), q. softened grain. Hence,

MAUTEN, MAWTEN, MAUTENT, part. pa. 1. Applied to grain which has acquired a peculiar taste, in consequence of not being thoroughly dried, Lanarks.

This most frequently originates from its springing in the sheaf. The Sw. v. is used in a similar sense; *Kornet mæltor*, the barley spoils, *Wiedg.*; S. *the corn is mautent*.

2. To be moist and friable; applied to bread that is not properly fired, S.**3. Applied to a person who is dull and sluggish. One of this description is commonly called a mauten'd or mautent lump, i.e., a heavy inactive person, Ang.; synon. Mauten'd loll, Buchan.**

There tumbled a mischievous pair
O' mauten'd lolls aboon him.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 130.

[MAVIE, MEEVIE, s. The slightest noise, Banffs.]**MAVIS, s. A thrush, *Turdus musicus*, Linn., S.**

This is an O. E. word; but, although obsolete in South Britain, it is the common name, and almost the only one known among the peasantry in S.

MAVIS-SKATE, MAY-SKATE, s. The Sharp-nosed Ray. V. FRIAR-SKATE.**MAW, SEA-MAW, s. The common gull, S. *Larus canus*, Linn.**

"Through the whole of the year, the sea gulls (called by the vulgar *sea maws*) frequently come upon land; but when they do so, it assuredly prognosticates high winds, with falls of rain from the E. and S.E.; and as soon as the storm abates, they return again to the frith, their natural element." *P. St. Monance, Fife, Statist. Acc., ix. 339.*

"Give your own *sea maws* your own fish guts;" S. Prov. "If you have any superfluities, give them to your poor relations, friends, or countrymen, rather than to others." *Kelly, p. 118.* "Keep your ain fish-guts for your ain *sea-maws*," is the more common mode of expressing this proverb.

"It is here to be noted, that no *maws* were seen in the lochs of New or Old Aberdeen since the beginning of their troubles, and coming of soldiers to Aberdeen, who before flocked and clocked in so great abundance, that it was pleasing to behold them flying above our heads, yea and some made use of their eggs and birds." *Spalding, i. 332.*

It does not appear that the author views this, as in many similar occurrences of little importance, as a prognostic of approaching calamities. He seems, therefore, to suppose, that the great resort of soldiers to Aberdeen had the same effect on the maws, which the vulgar ascribe to cannon-shot in the Roads of Leith. For it is believed by many, that during the war with France the great scarcity of white fish in the Frith, in comparison of former times, was to be attributed to the frequent firing of guns in the Roads, in consequence of which, it is said, the fish were frightened away from our coasts.

Dan. *maage*, a gull; Su.-G. *maase*, *fak-maase*, id. As *maase* signifies a bog, a quagmire, I here think that these birds have their name from the circumstance of their being fond of bogs and lakes.

To MAW, v. a. 1. To mow, to cut down with the scythe, S.

'Guiddeen, quo' I; 'Friend! hae ye been mawin,
'When ither folk are busy sawin!'

Burns, iii. 42.

"It is not vnkawin—the innumerall oppressionis committit—be burning &c. of thair housis &c. mawing of thair grene cornis," &c. *Acts Ja. VI., 1585, Ed. 1814, p. 42.*

In summer I mawed my meadows,
In harvest I shure my corn, &c.

Herd's Coll., ii. 224.

2. Metaph. to cut down in battle.

— All quhom he arekis nerrest hand,
Wythout reskow doane mawis with his brand.

Doug. Virgil, 335, 38.

A.-S. *maw-an*, I sl. *maa*, Su.-G. *maj-a*, Belg. *mayer*, id.

Maw, s. A single sweep with the scythe, Clydes.**MAWER, s. A mower, S.; Mawster, Gallo-way.**

"Hay mowed off pasture land is more difficult to

mow than any other kind, for it has what *mawlers* call a matted sole;" Gall. Encycl., vo. *Lyce-Hay*.
 "Mawter, a mower;" Ibid. in vo.

Belg. *mawter*, id.

MAWIN, s. 1. The quantity that is mowed in one day, S.

2. As much grass as will require the work of a day in mowing; as, "We will hae twa *mawins* in that meadow;" S.

MAW, s. A whit or jot. V. *MAA*.

[MAWCH, s. A kinsman. Isl. *mágr*, A.-S. *mag*, id.

Walter steward with hym tuk he,
 His mawch, and with him gret menche;
 And othir men of gret nobillay.
Barbour, xv. 274, Skene's Ed.]

MAWCHTYR, s. Probably, mohair.

"Ane dowblett of mawchtyr, ane coit of ladder, & ane pair off brax." *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

MAWD, s. A shepherd's plaid or mantle. V. *MAAD*.

MAWESIE, s. V. *MALVESIE*.

MAWGRE', MAUGRE', MAGRE', s. 1. Ill-will, despite; *Barbour*.

2. Vexation, blame.

Foraventure my schip ma gang besyd,
 Qahyll we half ligit full seir;
 Bot mawgre half I and I byd,
 Fra they begin to stair.
Barbour, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 99.

3. Hurt, injury.

Clym not over his, nor yet over law to lycht,
 Wrik as mawgr, thoek thou be neuer as wicht.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 271, 24.

Fr. *mawgrd*, *mawgre*, in spite of; from *mal*, ill, and *gré*, will.

[MAWHOUN, s. V. *MAHOUN*.]

[MAWITE, s. Wickedness, malicious purpose or intent, *Barbour*, iv. 730, v. 524. O. Fr. *mawité*.]

[MAWMAR, s. The discharge pipe of a ship's pump. *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, i. 279. *Dickson*.

Dutch, *mawmaring*, scupper-hose.]

MAWMENT, s. An idol.

The Saracens reawyd the town,
 And as thai enteryd thair temple in,
 Thai fand thair mawmentis, mare and myn,
 To frowchyd and to brokyn all.
Wynetown, vii. 10. 70.

Be Salomon the first may provit be:—
 Thou gert him ere into his latter eide,
 Declyns his God, and to the mawmentis yeld.
S. P. Rep., iii. 130.

Chaucer uses *mawmet* in the same sense, and *mawmetrie* for idolatry; corrupted from *Mahomet*, whose false religion, in consequence of the crusades, came to be so hated, even by the worshippers of images, and of saints and angels, that they represented his followers as if they had actually been idolaters; imputing, as

has been often done, their own folly and criminality to those whom they opposed.

R. Glouc. uses the term in the same sense.

A temple has fonde faire y now, & a mawmed a midde,
 Thai ofte tolde wonder gret, & wat thing mon bi tidda.—
 Of the mawmet he tolden Brut, that has fonden there.

Cræm., p. 14.

MAWN, s. A basket, properly for bread, S. B. *maund*, E.

A.-S. *mand*, Teut. Fr. *mande*, corbie.

To **MAWNER, v. a.** To mock by mimicry; as, "He's ay *mawnerin'* me;" he still repeats my words after me; *Dumfr.*

[To **MAWP, v. n.** To mope, to move about in a listless, absent manner, *Clydes*.]

[**MAWFIE, MAWPTY, s.** A moper, a listless, dreamy person, *ibid.*]

MAWS, s. The herb called *Mallows*, of which term this seems merely an abbreviation, *Roxb.*

MAWSIE, s. A drab, a trollop; a senseless and slovenly woman, S.

Isl. *maw* signifies nugamentum, *mawca*, nugar; Su.-G. *mae*, homo nanci; Germ. *matz*, vana, futilia, inania, also used as a s. for a fool; *mawse*, otium. In the same language *mawse* denotes a whore. This has been deduced from *Mawzen*, the name anciently given to the warlike prophetesses of the Northern nations, whom the Greeks called *Amazons*; *Keyaler*, Antiq. Septent., p. 460. Ed. Sched. de Dis Germ., p. 431. *Mawca*, saga, quae viva hominis intestina exedit; vox Longobardica; Wachter.

Mawse in old Teut. signifies a female servant, *famula*, *Hisp.* *moca*. *Vysl mawse*, sordida ancilla, sordida mulier situ et squalore foeda; *Kilian*.

MAWSIE, adj. [1. Stout, thick, massive; as, "That's a gran', *mawsie*, gown ye've got," *Clydes*, *Banff*.]

2. Stout, well made; generally applied to females, *ibid.* Expl. strapping, as synonym. with *Sonsie*, *Ayrs*.

Teut. Fr. *mawse*, solidus; "well knit," *Cotgr.*

To **MAWTEN, v. n.** To become tough and heavy; applied to bread only half fired. *Mawtend*, *mawtent*, dull, sluggish, *Ang.*

This is probably a derivative from *Mait*, *mate*, q. v.

[MAWYTE'. Errat. for *Anciente*, antiquity, length of time.

A gret stane then by hym saw he
 That throw gret a mawytid,
 Wes lowayt redy for to fall.

Barbour, vi. 252, MS.

In Prof. Skene's Ed., the line runs thus—
 'That throu the gret ancients.'

MAY, s. A maid, a virgin, S.

The Kyngis dowchtyr of Scotland
 This Alysandrys the thryd, that fayre May,
 Wyth the Kyng was weddyt of Norway.
Wynetown, vii. 10. 309.

This Margaret was a playwand *May*.
Ibid., viii. & 209.

"The word is preserved in *Bony May*, the name of a play among little girls." Gl. Wynt. It is also still used to denote a maid.

The term frequently occurs in O. E.

The ceremony of Henry, & of Malde that may,
At London was solemnly on S. Martyn's day.
E. Brunes, p. 95.

Henry kyng our prince at Westmynter kirke
The cry's daughter of Province, the fairest way,
o *ll*—

Ibid., p. 212.

Mid harte I thohte al on a *May*,
Sweetest of al things.

Harl. MS. Warton, Hist. Poet., ii. 194.

Isl. may, Su.-G. Dan. *moa*, anc. *moi*, A.-S. *maey*, Norm. Sax. *mai*, *may*, Moes.-G. *mawt*, diminutively, *maewtlo*, *id.* Some have viewed *maeg*, familia, cognatio, as the root; "because a maiden still remains in her father's house, or if her parents be dead, with her relations." V. Schilter, Gl., p. 560, vo. *Magt*. Lye mentions Norm. Sax. *mai*, as not only denoting a virgin, but as the same with *mag*, cognatus. In relation to the former sense, he adds; "Hence, with the O. E. *The Queen's Meys* the queen's maidens: among whom it came also to be a proverb, *There are ma Meys than Margery*." V. MARIE.

Perhaps O. Fr. *mye*, *maitresse*, *amie*, is from the same origin. V. Gl. Rom. Rose. As Belg. *maeghe*, also *meysden*, *meysaen*, are used in the same sense with our term, Mr. MacPherson ingeniously inquires, if the latter be "the word *Miss*, of late prefixed to the names of young ladies?"

MAY, *s.* Abbrev. of *Marjorie*, S. V. MYSIE.

* MAY, *s.* The name of the fifth month. This is reckoned unlucky for marriage, S.

"Miss Lily and me, we were married on the 29th day of April, with some inconvenience to both sides, on account of the dread that we had of being married in May; for it is said,

Of the marriages in May,
The halves die of a decay."

Ann. of the Par., p. 68.

"As a woman will not marry in May, neither will she spouse (wean) her child in that month." Edin. Mag., Nov., 1818, p. 410.

The ancient Romans deemed May an unlucky month for matrimony.

Those days are ominous to the nuptial tie,
For she who marries then ere long will die;
And let me here remark, the vulgar say,
'Unlucky are the wives that wed in May.'

Ovid's Fasts, by Massey, p. 278.

MAY-BIRD, *s.* A person born in the month of May, S.

The use of the term *bird*, in relation to man, is evidently borrowed from the hatching of birds.

It would seem that some idea of wantonness is attached to the circumstance of being hatched or born in this month. Hence the Prov., "*May-birds* are ay wanton," S.

[MAY, *adj.* More, more in number, Barbour, i. 458, ii. 229. V. MA.]

MAY-BE, *adv.* Perhaps, S.

"Your honour keas many things, but ye dinna ken the farm o' Charlie's-hope—it's aye weel stocked al-ready, that we sell maybe sax hundred pounds off it ilka year, flesh and fell thegither." Guy Mannering, iii. 234.

VOL. III.

[MAYN, MAYNE, *s.* Main, strength, Barbour, i. 444, x. 634. V. MAIN.]

[MAYN, MAYNE, *s.* Moan, lament, lamentation, Barbour, v. 175, xx. 277.]

MAYNDIT. Wall, i. 198, Perth Ed. V. WAYNDIT.

[To MAYNTEYM, MAYNTEME, *v. a.* To maintain, Barbour, ii. 189, viii. 252.]

MAYOCK, *s.* A mate. V. MAIK.

MAYOCK FLOOK. A species of flounder, S.

"The *Mayock Flook*, of the same size with the former, without spots." Sibb. Fife, 120. "*Pleuronectes flesus*, Common Flounder." Note, *ibid.*

[MAYR, *adj.* and *adv.* More, Barbour, i. 39, vii. 555. V. MARE.]

[MAYS, MAYSE, MAISS, *v.* Makes; forms common in Barbour.]

[MAY-SPINK, *s.* A primrose, Mearns.]

MAZE, *s.* A term applied to herrings, denoting the number of five hundred.

"Friday, the supply of fresh herrings at the Broxmielaw, Glasgow, was uncommonly large; twelve boats, some of them with nearly forty *maze* (a *maze* is five hundred), having arrived in the morning." Caled. Mercury, 24th July, 1815. V. MASE.

MAZER, MAZER-DISH, *s.* "A drinking-cup of maple," Sibb.

"Take now the cupps of salvation, the great mazer of his mercie, and call vpoun the name of the Lord." Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1123. V. MASE.

MAZERMENT, *s.* Confusion, Ang.; corrupted from *amazement*, E.

To hillock-heads and knows, man, wife, and wean,
To spy about them gather ilka one;
Some o' them running here, some o' them there,
And a' in greatest mazerment and care.

Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

MAZIE, *s.* A straw net, Shetl.

Apparently derived from Su.-G. *maska*, macula retina, as referring to the *maskes* of a net. Dan. *mask*, Belg. *masche*, *Isl. moekne*, *id.*

MEADOW, *s.* A bog producing hay, S.

"It may be proper to remark, that the term *meadow*, used by Mr. Home, is a provincial name for green bog, or marshy ground, producing coarse grass, mostly composed of rushes and other aquatic plants, and that the word has no reference to what is called meadow in England, which is here termed old-grass land, and which is very seldom cut for hay in Scotland." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 29.

MEADOW-HAY, *s.* The hay which is made from bogs, S.

"*Meadow-hay*—is termed in Renfrewshire *bog-hay*." Agr. Surv. Renfr., p. 112. V. BOG-HAY.

MEADOWS. *Queen of the meadows*, meadow-sweet, a plant, S. V. MEDUART.

H 2

MEAL, s. The quantity of milk which a cow yields at one milking, Clydes.

This is not to be viewed as a secondary sense of the E. word of the same form, denoting a repast. It is from A.-S. *meol*, the origin of E. *meal*, in its primary sense, which is *para*, *portio*, also *mensura*. Dr. Johnson, in consequence of overlooking the structure of the radical language, has in this, as in many other instances, given "part, fragment," as merely an oblique signification. *Meal* denotes a repast, as being the portion of meat allotted to each individual, or that given at the fixed time.

The quantity or portion of milk yielded at one time is, in the same manner, called the cow's *meilich* or *meild*, Ang. V. MELTETH.

MEAL, s. The common name for oatmeal. The flour of oats, barley, or pease, as distinguished from that of wheat, which by way of eminence is called *Flour*, S.

"Her two next sons were gone to Inverness to buy meal, by which oat-meal is always meant." *Journey to the West Ind.*, Johnson's Works, viii. 240.

To **MEAL, v. a.** To produce meal; applied to grain; as, "The beer disna meal that durse weel the year;" The barley of this year is not very productive in the grinding; S.

[**MEAL-AN'-ALE, MEAL-AN'-YILL.** A dish, consisting of oatmeal, ale, and sugar, spiced with whisky, partaken of when the grain crop has been cut, S.]

MEAL-AN'-BREE. "Brose," Gl. Aberd.

"It wis time to mak the meal-an-bree, an' deel about the castacks." *Journal from London*, p. 9.

[**MEAL-AN'-BREE NIGHT.** Halloween, Moray.]

[**MEAL-AN'-KAIL.** A dish consisting of mashed kail mixed with oatmeal and boiled to a fair consistency, Gl. Banffs.]

MEAL-AN'-THRAMEL. V. THRAMMEL.

MEAL-ARK, s. A large chest appropriated to the use of holding meal, in a dwelling-house, S.

"He was a confessor in her cause after the year 1718, when a whiggish mob destroyed his meeting-house, tore his surplice, and plundered his dwelling-place of four silver spoons, intronitting also with his mart and his meal-ark, and with two barrels, one of single and one of double ale, besides three bottles of brandy." *Waverley*, i. 138, 137.

This, even in houses, is sometimes called the *meal-girnel*, S. V. ARK.

[**MEAL-BOWIE, s.** A barrel for holding oatmeal, Clydes., Banffs.]

MEAL-HOGYETT, MEAL-HUGGIT, s. "A barrel for holding oatmeal;" *Gall. Encycl.*

A corr. of *hoghead*, as the *hoghead* is often named in S. Teut. *echelood*, *eghelood*, id. V. TODD.

MEALIN, s. A chest for holding meal, Aberd.; synon. *Girnel*.

[**MEAL-IN, s.** A dish consisting of oat or barley cakes soaked in milk, Gl. Banffs.]

MEALMONGER, s. One who deals in meal, a mealman, S.

—"The day before I must be at Cavertonedge to see the match between the laird of Kittlegirth's black mare and Johnston the meal-monger's four-year-old colt." *Bride of Lammermoor*, iii. 23.

MEAL'S CORN. Used to denote every species of grain. *I haena tasted meal's corn the day; I have eaten nothing to-day that has ever been in the form of grain, S.*

And will and willsom was she, and her breast
With wee was bowden, and just like to burst.
Nae sustenance got, that of meal's corn grew,
But only at the cauld bilberries gnaw.

Ross's Helmsore, p. 61.

MEAL-SEEDS, s. pl. That part of the outer husk of oats which is sifted out of the meal, S.

They are used for making *sowens* or *flummary*.

MEALS-MORE, s. Ever so much. This term is applied to one who is given to prodigality; "Gie them *mealmore*, they'll be poor;" Fife.

Shall we trace it to A.-S. *maeles*, pl. of *mael*, *para*, *portio*, and *mor*, *magis*; q. additional shares or portions?

MEALSTANE, s. A stone used in weighing meal, S.

"*Mealstones*. Rude stones of seventeen and a half pounds weight used in weighing meal." *Gall. Encycl.*

To **MEAL-WIND, v. a.** To *meal-wind* a bannock or cake, to rub it over with meal, after it is baked, before it is put on the *girdle*, and again after it is first turned, S. B.; *Mell-wand*, South of S.

A.-S. *maewe*, *farina*, and *waend-ian*, *vertere*; for the act is performed by turning the cake or bannock over several times in the dry meal; or Teut. *wind-en*, *involvere*, q. "to roll up in meal."

To **MEAN, v. a.** To lament; or, to merit sympathy. V. MENE, v.

MEAREN, s. "A slip of uncultivated ground of various breadth, between two corn ridges;" S. B., Gl. Surv. Moray; synon. *Bauk*.

This seems the same with *Mere*, a boundary, q. v. Only it has a pl. form, being precisely the same with Teut. *meer*, in pl. *meeren*, boundaries. The term may have been first used in the province by some settlers from the Low Countries. Gael. *meiran*, however, signifies a portion, a share, a bit.

To **MEASE, v. a.** To allay, to settle, to moderate. V. MEISE.

MEASSOUR, s. A mace-bearer, one who carries the mace before persons in authority, S. *Macer*.

"My lordis, lieutenantis, and lordis of secret counsell, ordanis ane measour or vther offioure of armes, to pass and charge William Harlaw, minister, at St. Cathbertis kirk, to pray for the quenis maiestie,—in all and sindrie, his sermondis and prayeris," &c. R. Bannatyne's Transact., p. 247.

Richard must be mistaken in supposing that they ordered ministers to convert their very sermons into a liturgy. V. MAON.

[MEAT, MEITE, s.] 1. Food, sustenance, S. 2. Animal food, specially butcher-meat, S.]

MEAT-GIVER, s. One who supplies another with food.

"That the receiptor, fortifier, maintener, assister, meat-giver, and intercommoner with sik persones, salbe called therefore at particular diettis criminally, an sirt and pairt of thir thiteous deidia." Acts Ja. VI., 1567, c. 21. Murray.

MEAT-HALE, adj. Enjoying such a state of health, as to manifest no failure at the time of meals, S.; synon. *Parridge-hale*, *Spurne-hale*.

"The introductory compliment which poor Winpenny had carefully conned, fled from his lips, and the wanted 'A' meat hale, mony brow thanks,' was instinctively uttered." Saxon and Gael, i. 44. I have met with no similar idiom.

MEAT-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of one who is well-fed. "He's baith meat-like and claiith-like," a common phrase in S.

MEAT-RIFE, MEIT-RIFE, adj. Abounding with meat or food, S. O., Roxb.

"Meit-ryft, where there is plenty of meat," Gl. Sibb.

[MEATIES, s. pl.] Dimin. of *meat*; applied to food for infants or very young children, Mearns.]

MEATHS, s. pl.

They had that Baith should not be but—
The wean-ill, the wild fire, the vomit, and the vee,
The mair and the migraine, with *meaths* in the melt. —
Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 13, 14.

Does this signify worms? Mearns. G. A.-S. *matha*, vermis; S. B. *maid*, a maggot.

MEAYNEIS, s. pl. Mines.

—"With all and sindrie meayneis of quhatrumenir qualitie of mettallia, minerallia and materialia," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 249.

MEBLE, s. Any thing moveable; *meble* on *molde*, earthly goods. Fr. *meuble*.

If anye matene, or mas, might mende thi mys,
Or any *meble* on *molde*; my merthe were the mare.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 16.

MECKANT, adj. Romping, frolicsome, Aberd.

Fr. *mechant*, mischievous, viewed in relation to boyish pranks.

MEDCINARE, MEDICINAR, MEDICINER, s. A physician.

"This Saxon (that was subornat in his elanchtir) was ane meak namit Coppa: and feayest hym to be ane

medicinare haund remeid aganis all maner of infirmities." Bellend. Cron., B. ix. c. 1.

"Ye suld see the law as ane spiritual urinal, for lyk as luking in ane urinal heilis na seiknes, nochtheles, quhen the watter of a seik man is lukit in ane urinal, the seiknes commonly is knawin, and than remede is socht be sum special medecin, geuin be sum expert medicinar." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisms, 1552, Fol. 80, a.

"Live in measure, and laugh at the mediciners;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 236.

"Tell me now, seignor—you also are somewhat of a medicinar—is not brandy-wine the remedy for cramp in the stomach?" St. Johnstoun, ii. 223.

MEDE, s. A meadow.

I walkit furth about the feldis tyte,
Quhillkis the replenist stude ful of dalyte,—
Plante of store, birdis and beay beis,
In amercand meidis fleand out and west.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 448, 12.

A.-S. *maede*, *med*, Teut. *matte*, *id.*

MEDFULL, adj. Laudable, worthy of reward.

Throwh thare wertwe medfull dedis
In state and honour yhit thare sed is.

Wynetoun, vii. Prol. 41.

From O. E. *mede*, E. *meed*.

MEDIAT, adj. Apparently used for *immediate*, as denoting an heir next in succession.

"And this is to be extendit to the mediat air that is to succed to the persoun that happinis to deceiss during the tyme and in maner foirsaid." Acts Ja. VI., 1571, Ed. 1814, p. 63.

MEDIS, v. impers. Avails, profits.

Quhat *medis*, said Spinagrus, sic notis to nevyn!
Gawen and Gol., ii. 16.

Either formed from A.-S. *med*, O. E. *mede*, reward; or an ancient verb synon. with Su.-G. *maet-a*, retribuere, mentioned by Særen. as allied to E. *meed*.

MEDLERT, s. The present state, this world. V. MYDDIL ERD.

MEDUART, MEDWART, s. Meadow-sweet. *Spiraea ulmaria*, Linn.

"Than the scheiphyrdis vyuis cuttit raschis and saggis, and gadrit mony fragrant grene medwart, vitht the quhillkis tha couurit the end of ane lyeve rig, & syne sat doune al to gyddis to tak their refectione." Compl. S., p. 65.

From A.-S. *maede*, *med*, a meadow, and *wyrt*, E. wort. Sw. *mied-cert*, *id.* Isl. *maid-urt*, *spiraea* [*spiraea*] *ulmaria*, Van Troil's Letters on Iceland, p. 114. The Swedish word is written as if formed from *mied*, *mead*, *hydromel*.

MEEDWIF, s. A midwife, Aberd. Reg.

[MEEL, s. and v.] Banffs. form of *Mule*, *Mool*, q. v.]

[MEELACH, s.] Banffs. form of *Mulock*. V. under *MUL*, v.]

[MEEL-AN-BREE.] V. under *MEAL*.

[MEEN, s.] The moon; Banffs. and Aberd. form of *moon*.]

[MEERAN, *s.* A carrot, Aberd. Gael. *meuron*, id.]

MEER-BROWD, *adj.* Having eye-brows which meet together, and cover the bridge of the nose, Loth.

Fris. marr-en, figure; *q.* bound together.

MEERMAID, *s.* V. MARMAID.

[MEESH-MASH, *s.* and *v.* Same as MISH-MASH, *q. v.* Banffs., Aberd.

It is also used as an *adj.* and as an *adv.*]

[MEESCHLE, *s.* and *v.* Same as MASCHLE and MUSCHLE, *q. v.* Banffs.

The redupl. form, *MEESCHLE-MASCHLE*, is also used to express great confusion, and the act of putting things into that state.]

To MEET in *wt.* To meet with, S. B.

MEET-COAT, *s.* A term used by old people for a coat that is exactly *meet* for the size of the body, as distinguished from a *long coat*, S.

MEETH, *adj.* 1. Sultry, hot, S. B.

The day is *meeth*, and weary be,
While coals in the bield were ye;
See let the drapple go, hawkie.
Jamieson's Popul. Balk, ii. 363.

Ross writes *meeth* in his first Edit.

—But *meeth*, *meeth* was the day,
The summer coals were dancing brae frae brae.
Ross's Helenore, p. 82.

—*Het*, *het* was the day.—

Ed. Third, p. 37.

2. Warm, as expressive of the effect of a sultry day, S. B.

And they are posting on whate'er they may,
Bath hot and *meeth*, till they are haling down.
Ross's Helenore, p. 73.

This word may originally have denoted the fatigue occasioned by oppressive heat, as radically the same with *Meit*, *q. v.*

MEETHNESS, *s.* 1. Extreme heat, S. B.

The streams of sweat and tears thro' ether ran
Down Nory's cheeks, and she to fag began,
WT was, and fast, and *meethness* of the day.
Ross's Helenore, p. 27.

2. "In some parts of Scotland it signifies soft weather." Gl. Ross.

MEETH, *s.* A mark, &c. V. MEITH.

[To MEATH, *v. a.* To mark a position at sea by the bearings of objects on land, Shetl. V. MEITH.]

MEETH, *adj.* Modest, mild, gentle, Border.

Allied perhaps to A.-S. *myth-glan*, lenire, quietem praestare. This may also be the root of the *adj.* as used in a preceding example from Ross.

MEETHS, *s. pl.* Activity; applied to bodily motion. One is said to have *nas meeths*, who is inert, S. Perhaps from A.-S. *maegthe*, potestas.

[MEEVE, *s.* and *v.* Banffs. and Aberd. form of *Move*.]

[MEEVIE, *s.* The slightest motion or noise, Gl. Banffs.]

MEG, MEGGY, MAGGIE. 1. Abbrev. of the name *Margaret*, S. "Mathe Irving called *Meggis Mathe*." Acts iii. 392.

2. *Meg* is used by Lyndsay as a designation for a vulgar woman.

Ane mureland *Meg*, that milkes the yowis,
Claggit with clay abone the howis,
In barn, nor byir, scho will nocht byde
Without her kirtill taill be syde.
Suppl. against Syde Taillis, Chalm. Ed. ii. 201.

[MEG DORTS, *s.* A name given to a saucy or pettish young woman, Clydes., Loth.

"But I can guess, ye're gawn to gather dew."
She scour'd away, and said—"What's that to you!"
"Then fare ye weel *Meg Dorts*, and o'en's ye like,"
I careless cry'd, and lap in o'er the dyke.
Ramsay, The Gentle Shepherd.]

MEGGY-MONYFEET, *s.* The centipede, Roxb.; in other counties *Meg-wi-the-mony-feet*. V. MONYFEET.

MEGIR, *adj.* Small.

Dependant hang their *megir* bells,—
Quilks with the wind concordant as knells,
That to be glad their sound all wicht compellis.
Poems of Honour, i. 35.

Douglas is here describing the chariot of Venus, the furniture of which was hung with little bells; as the horses of persons of quality were wont to be in former ages. Mr. Pink. leaves *megir* unexplained. But although it cannot admit of the common sense of E. *meagre*, it is certainly the same word. It seems to have been used by our S. writers with great latitude. It occurs in this very poem, i. 21, as denoting timidity, or some such idea connected with pusillanimity.

—*Certes* my hart had brokin,
For *megirness* and pusillamitie,
Remainand thus within the tre all lokin.

MEGIRKIE, *s.* A piece of woollen cloth worn by old men in winter, for defending the head and throat, Ang. V. TROTOSIE.

MEGIRTIE, *s.* A particular kind of cravat. It differs from an *Ourlay*. For instead of being fastened with a loop in the same form, it is held by two clasps, which would make one unacquainted with it suppose that it was part of an under-vest, Ayrs.

Probably a relique of the old Strathclyde Welsh; as C. B. *myngwair* has the very same meaning; collar, Davies. The root seems to be *mung*, *mungu*, the neck; Ir. *muin*, id.

MEGRIM, *s.* A whim, a foolish fancy, Ettr. For.; probably an oblique use of the E. term, of the same form, denoting "disorder of the head."

MEGSTY, *interj.* An exclamation, expressive of surprise, Ayr., Loth.

"'Eh! megsty, maister. I thought you were soun' sleeping." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 284.

"'Eh, Megsty me!' cried the leddy; 'wha's you at the yett tirling at the pin?'" The Entail, i. 166.

The phrase in this form is often used by children in Loth.

MEID, *s.* Appearance, port.

Wi' cunning skill his gentle *meid*
To chant or warlike fame,
Ill damed to the minstrel's gied
Some favorit chieftain's name.
Lord of Woodhouselee, Scot. Trag. Ball., l. 94.
Neir will I forget thy ainly *meid*,
Nor yet thy gentle lure.
Lord Livingston, ibid., p. 101.

A.-S. *meoth*, persona; also, *modus*; *dignitas*.

To MEIK, *v. a.* 1. To soften, to tame.

"All the nature of bestis and byrdis, and of serpentes, & vther of the see, ar meikit and dautit be the nature of man." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 69, b.

Isl. *meik-ta*, Su.-G. *meek-a*, mollire; from *meik*, mollis.

2. To humble.

"*Humiliavit semetipsum, &c.* He meikit him self and became obedient even to his dede, the verrai dede of the croose." *Ibid.* Fol. 106, a.

[MEIKLE, *adj.* Great, much. V. MEKIL.]

MEIL, MEEL, MEIL, *s.* A weight used in Orkney. V. MAILL, *s.* 2.

[MEILL, *s.* Meal, Barbour. V. 398, 505.]

To MEILL of, *v. a.* To treat of.

Off king Edward yett mar furth will I meill,
In to quhat wyas, that he outh Scotland deill.
Wallace, x. 1063, MS.

This seems the same with *Mei*, to speak, *q. v.*

MEIN, MENE, *adj.* Common, public.

"*A mein pot played never even*," S. Prov. A common pot never boiled so as to please all parties. Kelly, p. 27.

A.-S. *maene*, Alem. *maen*, Su.-G. *men*, Isl. *min*, id.

MEIN, *s.* An attempt, S. B. V. MENE, *v.* 3.

MEINE, *s.* Apparently as signifying insinuation.

"Quhare he makes ane *meine*, that I go by naturall reasonis to persuade, to take the suspicion of men iustly of me in this, I say and do affirme, that I haue done not [nocht?] in that cause as yit, bot conforme to the scriptures althrough." Reasoning betuix Croseraguell and J. Knox, E. iii. a. V. MENZ, MEAN, *v.* sense 3.

To MEING, MENG, *v. n.* Corn is said to *meing*, when yellow stalks appear here and there, when it begins to ripen, and of course to change colours, S. B.

Q. To mingle; A.-S. *meng-ean*, Su.-G. *meng-a*, Alem. Germ. Belg. *meng-en*, id.

To MEINGYIE, *v. a.* To hurt, to lame, Fife. V. MANYIE, MANGYIE, &c.

To MEINGYIE, *v. n.* To mix; applied to grain, when it begins to change colour, or to whiten, Fife. V. MEING, *v.*

MEINGING, *s.* The act of mixing, Selkirks.

This term occurs in a specimen of a very strange mode of prayer, which had better been kept from the eye of the public;—"the *meinging* of repentance." Brownie of Bodebeck, i. 288.

MEIR, *s.* 1. A mare, S. Yorks. *meer*.

"Ane soir, [scorall] browne *meir*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 19.

2. *To ride on a meir*, used metaph.

Nor yit tak that this cair and paine,
On fute travellan on the plaine,
Bot rydes rycht softe on a *meir*,
Well mountit in their ryding gear.

Mailland Poeme, p. 183.

This, as would seem, denotes pride, but it gives the universal pronunciation of S.

MEIRIE, *s.* A diminutive from *Meir*, S.

"*Meere*, a mare—Dimin. *meerie*." Gl. Picken.

MEIRDEL, *s.* A confused crowd of people or animals; a numerous family of little children; a huddle of small animals, Moray.

Gael. *mordhail*, an assembly, or convention; from *mor*, great, and *dail*, a meeting.

To MEIS, MEISE, MESE, MEASE, *v. a.* 1. To mitigate, to calm, to allay.

King Bolus set heich apoun his chare,
With sceptre in hand, their mude to *meis* and still,
Temperis thare yre.

Doug. Virgil, 14. 52.

"He should be sindle angry, that has few to *mease* him;" S. Prov., Kelly, p. 138. This corresponds to the E. Prov. "He that has none to still him, may weep out his eyes."

"But whae's this keas my name see well,
And thus to *mease* my wae does seek!"

Minstrelsy Border, l. 177.

"Therfor the saidis Lordis for *meising* of sic suspiciounis," &c. Acts of Sed., 29 Nov., 1535.

"The king offendit heirwith wes *measit* be my lord Hamilton." Bel. M. Mem. of Jas. VI., fo. 32, v.

2. To mellow, mature; as, by putting fruit into straw or chaff, Roxb.

V. AMEIS.

To MEIS, MEASE, *v. n.* To become calm.

"Crab without a cause, and *mease* without amends;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 80.

To MEISE, MAISE, *v. n.* To incorporate, to unite into one mass. Different substances are said to *maise*, when, in consequence of being blended, they so incorporate as to form a proper compost or manure, S. B.

Germ. *misch-en*, to mix.

MEIS, *s.* 1. A mess.

—Als mony of the sam age young swans
The couris and the *meis* for the nans
To set on burdis.

Doug. Virgil, 35, 38.

2. Meat, as expl. in Gl.

Survit that war of many dyvres meit,
Full sawis seek and swyth that culd thame bring.
King Hart, l. 52.

Alm. muce, mæ, Su.-G. mœ, meat in general.

To MEISSLE, MEISLE, MEYSEL, v. a. and n.

1. To waste imperceptibly, to expend in a trifling manner, Fife; *smatter*, synon.

It is said of one with respect to his money, *He meislet it awa, without smelling a must*; He wasted it, without doing any thing to purpose.

[2. To eat slowly, to nibble daintily, as children do with sweets, Clydes., Loth., Banffs.]

Isl. mæ-a, nager, Su.-G. mœ, homo nandi; *miss-æide*, mala tractatio, from *mis*, denoting a defect, and *æil-a*, to treat; Germ. *metzen*, mutilare; Isl. *meysl*, truncatio, Vercel.

Or, it may be allied to Belg. *meusel-en*, pitiasare, figuræ et clam degustare paulatim, (*smagger*, synon. Ang.); as primarily referring to the conduct of children, who consume any dainty by taking a very small portion at once.

[MEISLE, MEISSLE, s. A small piece, a crumb, *ibid.*]

[To MEISLEN, MEYSLEN, MEISSLEN, v. n. 1. To consume or waste away gently, *ibid.*]

2. To eat slowly, to nibble, *ibid.*]

[MEISLENIE, s. A very small piece, a mere crumb, Banffs.]

MEIT-BUIRD, s. An eating table.

"Item, thre meit-buirdis with their formes." Inventories, A. 1508, p. 173.

MEITH, *aus. v.* Might. V. MITH.

MEITH, MEETH, METH, MYTH, MEID, s. 1.

A mark, or any thing by which observation is made, whether in the heavens, or on the earth, S. pron. q. *meid*, Ang. as, *I has nas meids to gas by*.

Not far hence, as that I believ, sans fail,
The freyadlie brotherly coists of Eric's,
And sour portis of Sicil bene, I wye,
Gif I remember the meithis of sternes wele.
Doug. Virgil, 128, 6.

Where she might be, she now began to doubt.
Nas meiths she kend, ilk hillock-head was new,
And a' thing unco' that was in her view.

Ross's Helenore, p. 25.

"The fishermen direct their course in sailing, by observations on the land, called *meeths*, and formed from the bearings of two high eminences." P. Unst., Shetl. Statist. Acc., v. 191.

Myth, Brand's Orkn. V. LUM.

This seems to be the primary sense of the term: Isl. *meide*, a mark, *mid-a*, to mark a place, to take observation; locum signo, spatia observo et noto; G. Andr., p. 178; *mid*, a certain space of the sea, observed on account of the fishing; certum maris spatium, ob piscatarum observatum. Isl. *mid-a*, also signifies, to aim in a right line, to hit the mark; Su.-G. *mett-a*, id. Here supposes, rather fancifully perhaps, that both these verbs are to be deduced from Lat. *medi-um*, q. to strike the middle. But that of hitting a mark seems to be only a secondary idea. It is more natural to view

them as deducible from those terms which denote measurement, especially as Dan. *maade* signifies both a measure, and bounds; Alm. *mæ*, a measure, the portion measured, and a boundary. V. Schilter. The ideas of marking and measuring are very congenial. For the memorials of the measurement of property are generally the marks by which it is afterwards known.

2. A sign, a token, of any kind, S.

For I awow, and here promittis elk,
In sing of trophé or triumphale meith,
My lowt son Lamsus for to cleith
With spulye and al harnes rent, quod he,
Of younder rubaris body fals knoe.

Doug. Virgil, 347, 34.

Isl. *meide*, signum, nota intermedia in re quapiam inserta, G. Andr.

3. A landmark, a boundary.

"Ans schyre or schireffedome, is ane parte of lande, cutted and separated be certaine meithes and marches from the reste." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Schireffe*, par. 1.

"Gif the meithes and marches of the burgh, are wel kept in all parties." Chalmersian Air, c. 38, s. 12.

In this sense the term is synon. with Lat. *met-a*, a boundary.

A.-S. *mytha*, meta, limes, finis.

4. The boundary of human life.

There lye thou dede, quhom Gregious cists in sicht
Nawthir vinctis nor to the erde smite micht,—
Here war thy meithis and thy terme of dede.

Doug. Virgil, 430, 11.

5. A hint, an innuendo. One is said to give a *meith* or *meid* of a thing, when he barely insinuates it, S. B.

Perhaps we ought to trace the word, as thus used, to Moen.-G. *maud-jan*, to suggest. V. MITH, v.

To MEITH, v. a. To define by certain marks.

"Gif the King hes gevin ony landis of his domain, at his awin will, merchit and meithit be trew and leill men of the country, chosin and sworn thairto, or yit with certain meithis and merchis boundit and limit in the infestment, he to quhom the samin is gevin sall bruik and joice peciabilie and quietlie in all time to cum the saidis landis, be thair said boundit meithis and marchis," &c. Balfour's Pract., p. 438. V. MITH, v.

—"That—portion of the lordships of Dumber boundit, meithit, and merchit as eftirfollowes," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814. V. 103. V. MEITH, s.

"I will also give—that land lying beyond the Cart, which I and Allan, my son, meithed to them." Tranal. Charter of Walter, Steward of Scotland, about the year 1160. In the original the word is *perambulavimus*. It is also written *Meath*.

—"The said nobill lord and remanent personis—bindis and obliasis thameselvis—to met deuyd excamb separat meath and meirch the foirsaid outfeild arriable lands naymit Burnet and How Meur," &c. Contract, 1634. Memor. Dr. Wilson of Falkirk, v. Forbes of Callendar, App., p. 2.

MEITH, *adj.* Hot, sultry. V. MEETH.

MEKIL, MEKYL, MEIKLE, MYKIL, MUCKLE, *adj.* 1. Great, respecting size, S.

—The meikle hills
Bemye agane, hit with the brute so schill is.
Doug. Virgil, 132, 30.

It is customary in vulgar language in S. to enhance any epithet by the addition of one of the same meaning; as, *great big, muckle manna*, i.e., very big; *little wee*, very little. This, however, rarely occurs in writing. But our royal inventory exhibits one example of it.

"Item, twa *great muckle* bordelaithis of dornik contained fouretene ellis the twa." Inv. A. 1561, p. 150.

2. Much; denoting quantity or extent, S.

"Little wit in the head makes *muckle* travel to the feet;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 51. This is the most general pronunciation, S.

A.-S. *micel*, *micel*, *mucel*, Alem. Isl. *mikil*, Dan. *megil*, Moss.-G. *mikil*, *magnus*, Gr. *μεγαλ-ος*.

3. Denoting pre-eminence, as arising from rank or wealth. *Mekil fouk*, people distinguished by their station or riches, S.

—They've plac'd this human stock
Strict justice to dispense;
Which plainly shews, you *meikle* folk
Think iller stands for sense.

Tennant's Poems, p. 137.

This is a very common phrase, S. O.

In the same sense Moss.-G. *mikilans* signifies principles, Isl. *mikilmenn*, vir magnificus, *magnus*.

It is also used adverbially.

MEKILDOM, s. Largeness of size, S.

"*Mekildom* is *nae* virtue;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 53.

TO MAK MEKIL or MUOKLE of one. To shew one great attention, S.; to make much of one.

In Isl. this idea, or one nearly allied, is expressed by a single term; *mykta*, magnifico; G. Andr.

MEKILWORT, s. Deadly nightshade: *Atropa belladonna*, Linn.

"Incontinent the Scottis tuk the ius of *mekilwort* beris, & mengit it in their wyne, aill, & breid, & send the samyn in gret quantite to their ennymes." Beland. Cron. B. xii. c. 2. *Solatro* amentiali. Boeth.

This seems to receive its name from *mekil*, great, and A.-S. *wyr*, E. *wort*, an herb; but for what reason it receives the designation *mekil* does not appear.

MEKIS, s. pl.

"In the laich munitionous house. Item, sex cut-throttis of irne with their *mekis*." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 169.

TO MEL, MELL, v. n. To speak.

Therefore meikly with mouth *mel* to that myld,
And mak him na manance, bot all measure.

Gowen and Gol, II. 4.

Peirce Plowman, as the learned Hickee has observed, often uses the term in this sense.

To Mede the mayde *melleth* these words.

—To Mede the mayde he *melled* these words.

It may be observed in addition, that, as the form of the Moss.-G. verb is *mathl-jan*, this had been its original form in A.-S. It had indeed gone through three stages before it appeared as E. *mell*; *mathel-an*, *mael-an*, *mael-an*.

Su.-G. *mael-a*, Isl. *mal-a*, A.-S. *mael-an*, Germ. Belg. *mael-en*, Frencop. *mathl-ata*, Moss.-G. *mathl-jan*, loqui; Su.-G. *mael*, voice or sound, Isl. *mal*, speech. This seems to be the same with *Meill*, q. v.

Mell is still used in the same sense, to mention, to speak of, S. B.

[MELANCHOLIE (accent on second syllable), s. Love-sickness, Shetl.]

MELDER, MELDAR, s. 1. The quantity of meal ground at the mill at one time, S.

When bear an' ate the earth had all'd,
Our simmer *melder* nest was mill'd.

Morison's Poems, p. 110.

"*Melder* of oats; a kiln-full; as many as are dried at a time for meal. Chesh." Gl. Gross.

2. Flour mixed with salt, and sprinkled on the sacrifice; or a salted cake, *mola salsa*.

The prince tho, qu'lyk sould this peace making,
Turnis toward the bright sonays vprising,
Wyth the salt *melder* in thare handis raith.

Doug. Virgil, 413, 12. Also, 43, 4.

"Lat. *molo*, to grind, q. *molitura*;" Radd. But Isl. *maeldr*, from *mal-a*, to grind, is rendered *molitura*, G. Andr., p. 174. Sw. *malld*, id. Seren. Indeed Germ. *maelder* seems to be the same with our word.

DUSTY MELDER. 1. The last milling of the crop of oats, S.

2. Used metaph. to denote the last child born in a family, Aberd.

MELDROP, MELDRAP, s. 1. A drop of mucus at the nose, whether produced by cold or otherwise; Roxb., Upp. Lanarka. V. MILDROP.

There is a common phrase among the peasantry in Roxb., when one good turn is solicited, in prospect of a grateful requital; "Dight the *meldrop* frae my nose, and I'll wear the midges frae yours."

2. It is often used to denote the foam which falls from a horse's mouth, or the drop at the bit; South of S.

3. It also denotes the drop at the end of an icicle, and indeed every drop in a pendant state, *ibid.*, Roxb.

This word is obviously very ancient. It can be no other than Isl. *meldrop-i*, a term used in the Edda to denote drops of foam from the bit of a horse. It is defined by Verelius; Spuma in terram cadens ex lupato vel fraeno, ab equo demorso. It is formed from *mel*, Sw. *myl*, a bit, and *drop-a*, stillare. Lye gives A.-S. *mael-dropeinde*, as signifying phlegmaticus. But I question whether the first part of the word is not *mael*, para, or from *mael-an*, loqui, q. speaking piece-meal, or slowly. For the A.-S. word signifying fraenum, lupatum, is *midl*. It is singular, that this very ancient word should be preserved, as far as I can learn, only in S. and in Iceland, where the old language of the Goths remains more uncorrupted than in any country on the continent.

[MELDY-GRASS, s. A name for the weed *Spergula arvensis*. Corn Surrey, Shetl.]

MELG, s. The milt (of fishes), Aberd.

Gael. *mealag*, id. This, however, seems to be a word borrowed from the Goths; as not only is there no correspondent term in any of the other Celtic dialects, but it nearly resembles Su.-G. *micelk*, id. In piscibus *micelk* dicitur album illud quod mares pro

intestinis habent; Germ. *milcher*; Ibra. *lal. miolt*, *lactes piscium*; Dan. *maelhem i fisk*, the white and soft sew in fishes; Wolff.

MELGRAF, MELLGRAVE, s. A quagmire, Lanarks.

This is pron. *Melgrave*, Galloway. M'Taggart expl. it "a break in a high-way."

"It is said that a horse with its rider once sunk in a *mellgrace* somewhere in Ayrshire, and were never more heard of." Gall. Encycl.

lal. mael-er signifies solum salebris obseutum, a rough or rugged place; G. Andr., p. 177. The same word, written *mael-r*, is thus defined by Halderson; Solum arena, glareæ, vel argilla, obseutum, glabretum planitie. As *graf-s* is to dig, and *graf* any hole that is dug; *mellgraf* might originally denote the hole whence sand, gravel, &c., were dug.

MELL, s. 1. A maul, mallet, or beetle, S. A. Bor.

One Colin, I hae yet upon the town,
A quoy, just going throo, a berry brown;—
She's got the *mell*, and that call be right now.

Roos's Helmsore, p. 112.

He that takes a' his gear frae himself,
And gies to his bairns,
It were well wair'd to take a *mell*,
And knock out his harns.

Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 16.

This proverb is given in a different form by Kelly, p. 154.

"He that gives all his gear to his bairns,
Take up a beetle, and knock out his harns."

"Taken from the history of one John Bell, who having given his whole substance to his children was by them neglected. After he died there was found in his chest a mallet with this inscription;

"I John Bell leaves her a *mell*, the man to fall
Who gives all to his bairns, and keeps nothing to himself."

[2. A great broad fist, Shetl.]

3. A blow with a maul.

The hellin scuplas, that were see *mell*,
His back they loundert, *mell* for *mell*,
Mell for *mell*, and bair for bair,
Till his kids flew about his lugs like caif.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 232.

Hence the phrase, to *keep mell* in *skaf*, to keep straight in any course, to retain a good state of health, Loth.; a metaph. borrowed from the custom of striking with a maul, which cannot be done properly when the handle is loose.

[4. A big, strong, stupid person, S.]

5. Used to denote a custom connected with the Broose or Bruse at a wedding, South of S.

"The shouts of laughter were again renewed, and every one was calling out, 'Now for the *mell*! Now for the *mell*!'"

"I was afterwards told that in former ages it was the custom on the Border, when the victor in the race was presented with the prize of honour, the one who came in last was, at the same time, presented with a mallet, or large wooden hammer, called a *mell* in the dialect of the country, and that then the rest of the competitors stood near at hand, and ready instantly to force the *mell* from him, else he was at liberty to knock as many of them down with it as he could. The *mell* has now, for many years, been only a nominal prize; but there is often more sport about the gaining of it than the principal one." Hogg's Wint. Tales, ii. 192.

It is scarcely worth while to form a conjecture as to the origin of a custom apparently so absurd. It would have certainly been more natural to have given the power of the mallet to the victor than to him who was defeated, as the writer speaks of "the disgrace of winning the *mell*."

Whatever was the original meaning of the phrase, it seems to occur in the same sense in the following passage:—

Since we have met we'll merry be,
The foremost hame shall bear the *mell*:
I'll eat me down, lest I be fee,
For fear that I should bear't myself.

Hard's Coll., ii. 47, 48.

[6. PICK AND MELL. A phrase used to imply energy, determination, thoroughness; "He went at it, pick an' mell," Clydes.]

[To KEEP MELL IN SHAFT, To KEEP SHAFT IN MELL. 1. To keep straight in any course, to keep in good health, to go on rightly, Ayr., Loth.]

2. To be able to carry on one's business, to make ends meet, to pay one's way, ibid.

"When a person's worldly affairs get disordered, it is said the *mell* cannot be *kept* in the *skaf*; now, unless the *mell* be *kept* in the *skaf*, no work can be done;—and when, by struggling, a man is not overcast, he is said to have *kept* the *mell* in the *skaf*." Gall Encycl.

[To MELL, v. a. and n. 1. To strike with a maul, or other such instrument, Clydes., Banffs.]

2. To strike or knock with force, ibid.

3. To beat or thrash severely, ibid.

4. To pick and mell, to work vigorously; to use every means in one's power, Clydes. In Shetl. it means, to maul, to beat. V. Gl.]

[MELLIN, MELLAN, s. Hammering, striking hard with maul or fist; a severe beating, Clydes., Banffs.]

This has been derived from Lat. *mall-eus*, in common with Fr. *mail*. But it may be allied to Moes.-G. *maul-jan*, *lal. mel-a*, contendere, to beat, to bruise.

To MELL, v. a. To mix, to blend; part. pr. *melland*, *mellin*, mixing, blending.

This nobil King, that we off red,
Mellyt all tyme with wit manheid.

Barbour, vi. 360, ME.

To MELL, MEL, MELLAY, v. n. 1. To meddle with, to intermeddle, to mingle; the prep. with being added, S.

Above all vtheris Dares in that stede
Thame to behald abasit wox gretumly,
Tharwith to *mell* refusing aluterlie.

Doug. Virgil, 141, 14.

"They thought the king greatly to be their enemy because he intended to *mell* with any thing that they had an eye to, and specially the Priory of Coldingham." Pitcottie, p. 98.

It sets you ill,
Wf bitter, dearthfu' wines to mell,
Or foreign gill.

Burns, III. 16.

This sometimes assumes the form of a reflective v.
"Yitt he *melled* him not with no public affairs, bot
heid ane better tyme, quhill he could have beine purged
be ane essaye," &c. Fitzcortie's Cron., p. 57. "*Med-
dled* not with," Edit., 1728, p. 23.

This is the Fr. idiom, *Se meler de*, to intermeddle
with. Hence,

2. To be in a state of intimacy, S. B.

But Diomedes *mells* ay wi' me,
And tells me a' his mind;
He kens me sicker, leal, an' true.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 24.

3. To contend in fight, to join in battle.

Forthi maks furth ane man, to mach him in fald,—
Doughty dyntis to dall
That for the maistry dar *mell*
With schaft and with schield.

Gawen and Gol., II. 18.

Dar is inserted from Edit. 1506.

There Willame Walays tuk on hand,
Wyth mony gret Lordys of Scotland,
To *mellay* with that Kyng in fycht.

Wyntoun, viii. 15. 19.

Radd. properly enough derives this from Fr. *meller*,
to meddle. But the Fr. word itself has undoubtedly
a Goth. origin; Isl. *mille*, *i mille*, Su.-G. *mellan*, be-
tween (*emell*, id. Gl. Yorkshire.) This, again, q.
medlem, is deduced from *medla*, to divide, (Isl. *midla*)
mella emell-an, to make peace between contending
parties. The primary term is Su.-G. *mid*, middle.
For to *meddle*, to *mell*, is merely to interpose one's self
between other objects. V. Ihre vo. *Mid*. Teut.
mell-en, conjugi.

MELL, s. A company.

"A dozen or twenty men will sometimes go in, and
stand a-breast in the stream, at this kind of fishing,
[called *heaving* or *hauling*], up to the middle, in strong
running water for three or four hours together: A
company of this kind is called a *mell*." P. Dornock,
Dumfr. Statist. Acc., ii. 16.

Germ. *mal*, A.-S. Teut. *mael*, comitia, coetus, con-
ventus; from *mael-en*, conjugi, or Su.-G. *mael-a*,
loqui. Hence L.B. *mall-us*, *mallum*, placitum majus,
in quo majora Comitatus negotia, quae in Villis, Cen-
turiis terminari non poterant, a Comite fiebantur.
Spelm. Gl. vo. *Mallum*; Schilter, Gl.

Allied to this seems *mell-supper*; "a supper and
merry-making, dancing, &c., given by the farmers to
their servants on the last day of reaping the corn or
harvest-home. North." Grose, Prov. Gl. Teut. *maet*,
convivium.

MELLA, MELLAY, adj. Mixed. *Mellay hew*, mixed colour, id.

"The price litting of the stane of *mellay hew* xxxii
sh." &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1551, V. 21. "Ane *mella*
kirtill." Ibid., V. 24. *Mellay wool*, mixed wool, *ibid.*
Fr. *melee*, id.

It seems to be the same article that is meant under
the name of *Mellais*, in pl. "iii; ellis & 3 of *mellais* that
is rycht gud." Ibid., V. 15. V. CRANCH.

MELLE, MELLAY, s. 1. Mixture, medley; in *melle*, in a state of mixture.

2. Contest, battle.

Rycht peralous the semlay was to se
Hardy and hat contenynt the fell *mell*.

Wallace, v. 834, MS.

It is sometimes requisite that it should be pron. as a
monosyllable.

This Schyr John, in till playn *melle*,
Throw sowreane hardiment that felle,
Wencussyt thaim sturlyly ilkan.

Barbour, xvi. 515, MS.

Thus it also occurs in the sense of mixture, or the
state of being mingled—

Fede folke, for my sake, that failen the fode,
And mänge me with matene, and mases in *melle*.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal., I. 25.

Fr. *melle*, id. whence *chaude melle*; L.B. *mellein*,
melleum, certamen, praelium.

"You know Tacitus saith, *In rebus bellicis maxime
dominatur Fortuna*, which is equiponderate with our
vernacular adage, 'Luck can maist in the *melle*.'"
Waverley, ii. 355.

Hence A. Bor., a *mell*, also *amell*, among, betwixt;
Ray's Collect., p. 2.

MELLING, MELLYNE, MELLIN, s. 1. Mixture, confusion.

—Mell, and malt, and blud, and wyne,
Ben all to giddy in a *mellyne*,
That was unsemy for to se.
Tharfor the men off that countri,
For awa fole thar *mellyt* wer,
Callyt it the *Douglas Lardner*.

Barbour, v. 406, MS.

Fr. *mellange*, id.

2. The act of intermeddling.

—"Inhibiting the persionis now displacet of all fur-
ther *melling* and intromission with the saidis rentis."
Acts Ja. VI., 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 182.

To MELL, v. n. To become damp; applied solely to corn in the straw, Upp. Clydes.

C. B. *melli*, softness; *mell*, that shoots out, that is
pointed or sharp; Owen. These terms might origi-
nally be applied to grain beginning to sprout from damp-
ness. Isl. *mygl-a*, however, signifies, mouldiness, and
mygl-a, to become mouldy, mucoere, mucescere.

MELLER, s. The quantity of meal ground at the mill at one time, Nithsdale; the same with *Melder*, q. v.

Young Peggy's to the mill gane,
To sift her daddie's *meller*.

Remains, Nithsdale Song, p. 66.

MELLGRAVE, s. "A break in a highway," Gall. Obviously the same with *Melgraf*, q. v.

[MELLINS, s. pl. The meal kept at hand to dust over the bannocks before they are baked, Shetl.]

MELMONT BERRIES. Juniper berries, Moray.

MELT, s. The milt or spleen, S.

"I saw madyn hayr, of the quhilk ane airop maid of
it is remeid contrar the infectiouns of the *melt*."
Compl., S. p. 104.

—The bleiring Bats and the Bean-shaw,
With the Mischief of the *Melt* and Maw.

Montgomery, Watson's Coll., III. 13.

Su.-G. *miette*, A.-S. Alem. *mitte*, Dan. *milt*, Isl.
millte, id. A.-S. *miltescroc*, lienosus, sick of the spleen;
miltescroc, the disease or sore of the spleen; probably
the same called the *infectiouns*, and the *mischief*, of
the *Melt*.

MELT-HOLE, s. The space between the ribs and the pelvis, whether in man or beast, Clydes. V. **MELT**.

To MELT, v. a. To knock down; properly, by a stroke in the side, where the *melt* or spleen lies, S.

But I can test an' hitch about,
An' melt them ere they wit;
An' syne fan they're dang out o' breath
They hae na mairhts to hit.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 36.

"The phrase, to melt a person, or an animal, is used, when either suddenly sinks under a blow on the side," Gl. Compl.

[To MELT, v. a. To spend money on drink; a low term, but much used; as, "I've jist ae saxpence left, let's melt it," S.]

MELTETH, MELTITH, s. 1. A meal, food, S. *meltet*, S. B.

Unhaleome *melteth* is a fairy mous,
And namely to a nobil lyon strang,
Wont to be fed with gentill venison.

Henryson, Evergreen, l. 198.

The feckless *meltet* did her head o'eract,
Cause nature frae't did little sust'nance get.

Ross's Helenore, p. 26.

"A hearty hand to gie a hungry *meltith*;" S. Prov.
"an ironical *ridicule* upon a niggardly dispenser;" Kelly, p. 27.

"Two hungry *meltiths* makes the third a glutton;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 32.

"And vpon the flake day xviii or xx dische as thay may be had at every *meltith* at the M^r of housholdis discretioun." Estate of the King and Queenis Ma^{ties} household, &c., 1590, MS. G. Reg. House.

2. A cow's *meltit*. The quantity of milk yielded by a cow at one time, Ang., Perth. V. **MEAL**, id.

Versatagen, *meal-tide*, "the time of eating;" Chauc. *meal-tide*, according to Tyrwhitt, dinner-time. Isl. *meal-tid*, hora prandii vel coenae; Gl. Edd. Teut. *meal-tyd*, convivium, from *maal*, *mael*, a meal, a repast, and *tyd*, tempus; literally, the time, the hour of eating. Thus Belg. *midday-maal*, dinner, or the meal at midday; *second-maal*, supper, or the meal taken at evening. A.-S. *maele*, id. LL. Canut. *acmaele*, dinner, i.e., an early meal. *Yfel bið thaet, man faestentide ær-maele æt*; *Malum est hominem jejunii tempore prandium edere*. Ap. Sommer. The use of the word in this sense seems to show, that they were not wont in the time of Canute to take what we call breakfast. Den. *maaltid*, a meal. Ihre observes that Su.-G. *maaltid* signifies supper. But Seren. renders this word simply, a meal, a meal's-meat; for supper he gives *afton-maaltid*. Some derive the word *maal* from Su.-G. *maal-a*, *molere*, because we use our teeth in grinding our food. Wachter from *maal*, sermo, because conversation is one of the principal enjoyments at a feast. Ihre observes that the word *maaltid* is a pleonasm, *tid* and *mal* equally denoting time, as Su.-G. *maal* is a sign either of time or of place. Allied to Su.-G. *maal-a*, *mensurare*, *maal*, *mensura*; as set measures or portions were given to servants at fixed hours.

To MELVIE, v. a. To soil with meal, S.

Waeacks! for him that gets nae lass,
Or loses that hae naething!
Sma' need has he to say a grace,
Or meltie his brow claithing!

Burns, iii. 38.

MELVIE, adj. Soiled with meal, S. B. Shirr. Gl.

Isl. *mielvey-r matr*, fruges; G. Andr.

To MELWAND, v. a. To rub with meal; as, "Lassie, *melwand* that banna," Roxb. V. **MEALWIND**.

A.-S. *mealwea*, *melewe*, *melwe*, meal.

MELYIE, s. A coin of small value.

And gif my claiith felyie,
Yeis not pay a *melyie*.

Evergreen, l. 182.

Fr. *maille*, a half-penny. The term may be originally from A.-S. *mal*, Su.-G. *maala*, &c., tribute; or Alem. *mal*, signum et forma monetae, which is allied to *malen*, to mark with the sign of the cross; this, in the middle ages, being common on coins; Su.-G. *maal*, a sign or mark of any kind.

MEMBRONIS, Houlate, iii. i.

Than rerit thro *membronis* that montis so he.

Leg. *thir marlionis*, as in MS., i.e., *merline*. V. **BELD CYTTE**.

To MEMER, v. n. To recollect one's self.

Hit stemered, hit stonaysde, hit stode as a stone;
Hit marred; hit *memered*; hit mused for madde.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., l. 9.

A.-S. *mymer-ian*, reminisci.

MEMERKYN, MYNMERKIN, s. A contemptuous term, apparently expressive of smallness of size.

—Mandrag. *memerkyn*, mismade myting.

Stewart, Evergreen, l. 120.

Marmadin, *mynmerkin*, monster of all.

Ibid., ii. 74.

Mynmerkin seems the primary form. As connected with *marmadin*, it might seem to suggest the idea of a sea-nymph; the last part of the word being allied to C. B. *merch*, a virgin, a maid. But it may be Goth., *min*, signifying little. Lord Hailes has observed; "Within our own memory, in Scotland, the word *merekin* was used for a girl, in the same sense as the Greek *μυρκαυος*." Annals, i. 318. As it seems doubtful whether an O. E. word, of an indelicate sense, does not enter into the composition, I shall leave it without further investigation.

MEMMIT, MENT, part. pa. Connected by, or attached from, blood, alliance, or friendship, Ayrs.

Thay forge the friendship of the fremmit,
And fies the favour of their freind;
Thay wald with nobill men be *memmit*,
Byne laittandly to lawar leinds.

Scott, Bannatynes Poems, p. 208, st. 7.

"Probably, matched." Lord Hailes. This conjecture is certainly well founded. From the connexion, the word evidently means alliance by marriage. Women are here represented, as first wishing to be allied to nobility, and afterwards as secretly leaning or inclining to those of inferior rank. It is most probably formed from Teut. *moeme*, *mume*, an aunt by the father or the mother's side; in Mod. Sax., an ally. *Muomen suni*, consobrinus, Gloss. Pez. Wachter observes, that the word is used to denote every kind of consanguinity.

MEMORIAL, adj. Memorable.

"Among all his *memorial* works ane thing was maist appriait," &c. Bellenden's T. Liv., p. 37.

MENT, *part. adj.* V. **MEMMIT**.

MEN, *adj.* Apparently for *main*, E. principal.

"That the said George—salhane power to denounce thame rebellis,—and inbring all thair movable guidis, and namelis the men half to his ain particular use." Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 359.

A.-S. *mægn*, via, *mægen*, magnus; Sa.-G. *megn*, potestas.

[To **MEN'**, *v. a. and n.* 1. To mend, repair, put to rights; pret. *ment*, S.

2. To improve, better, behave better; as, "*men'* yer maners," improve your manners, behave better, Clydes.

But, fare you weel, auld Nickie-ben!
O wad ye tak a thocht an' men!
Ye sibline might—I dinna ken—
Still hae a stake.—

Burns. Address to the Deil.

3. To improve in health, conduct, or circumstances; as, "He's aye *menin'*," he is daily growing stronger; "things are *menin'* wi' him now," his circumstances are improving, *ibid.*]

[**MEN'**, **MENIN**, *s.* An eke, a patch, a repair, Clydes.]

MENAGE, *s.* A friendly society, of which every member pays in a fixed sum weekly, to be continued for a given term. At the commencement, the order of priority in receiving the sum collected, is determined by lot. He, who draws No. 1. as his ticket, receives into his hands the whole sum collected for the first week, on his finding security that he shall pay in his weekly share during the term agreed. He who draws No. 2. receives the contributions of all the members for the second week; and so on according to their order. Thus every individual has the advantage of possessing the whole weekly contribution for a term proportionate to the order of his drawing. Such friendly institutions are common all over S. The members usually meet in some tavern or public house; and a certain sum is allowed by each member for the benefit of the landlord.

O. Fr. *menage*, "a household, familie, or meyne;" Cotgr. It is not improbable that the term, as denoting a friendly institution, might be introduced by the French, when residing in the country during the reign of Mary. It might be used in reference to the retention of the money in the manner described above. L. B. *menagium* occurs in this sense in a charter by John Baliol. *Fidelitatem et homagium—ratione terrarum quas in nostro regno, et etiam ratione Menagii, seu retentionis nostrae—reddimus.* Chron. Trivet. V. Du Cange.

MENANIS (**SANCT**). Apparently St. Monan's in Fife; also written "*Sanct Mynnanis*," Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, v. 19.

MENARE, *s.* One of the titles given to the Virgin, in a Popish hymn; apparently synon. with *Moyaner*, q. v., as denoting one who employs means, a mediatrix.

The feind is our felloun fa, in the we confyde,
Thou moder of all mercys, and the menare.

Houlate, iii. 9, MS.

Teut. *maener*, however, signifies monitor, from *maen-en*, *monere*, hortari.

MENCE, *s.* Errat. for **MENSE**, q. v.

"The blessed sea for mence and commerce!" said a familiar voice behind." Saxon and Gael, ii. 99.

MENDIMENT, *s.* Amendment; pron. *meniment*, Aberd.

MENDS, *s.* 1. Atonement, expiation.

"He hais send his awin sone our saluour Jesus Christ to va, to make aye perfite mends, and just satisfaction for all our synnis." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 17, b. Thus he renders *propitiationem*.

In this sense it occurs in O. E. "*Mendes* for a trespass, [Fr.] *amenda*." Palagr. B. iii. F. 48.

2. Amelioration of conduct.

"There is nothing but mends for misdeeds;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 320.

3. Addition. To the mends, over and above; often applied to what is given above bargain, as E. to boot. V. **KELTIE**.

"I will verily give my Lord Jesus a free discharge of all, that I, like a fool, laid to his charge, and beg him pardon to the mends." Rutherford's Lett., P. i. ep. 161.

4. Revenge. To get a mends of one, to be revenged on one, S.

"Ego ulciscar te, si vivo; I shall get a mends of you, if I live." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 31.

This seems nearly allied to sense 1, q. "I shall force you to make atonement for what you have done."

Contr. from O. E. *amends*, compensation, which is evidently Fr. *amende* used in pl. It appears that *amends* had been also used in S., from the phrase, applied both to persons and things; *He would thole amends*; i.e., He would require a change to the better.

To **MENE**, **MEYNE**, **MEANE**, *v. a. and n.*

1. To bemoan, to lament; to utter complaints, to make lamentation, S.

Sic mayn he maid men had gret ferly;
For he was nocht custumnably
Wont for to meyne men ony thing.

Barbour, xv. 237, MS.

Quhen thai of Scotland had wittering
Of Schir Eduwardis wencuwing,
Thai menyit thaim full tendrely.

Ibid., xviii. 207, MS.

Quhat ferly now with nane thoch I be meind,
Sen thus falsly now failyes me my friend.

Priests of *l'oblie*, S. P. R., i. 42.

O. E. *mene*, id. pret. *ment*.

Edward sore it ment, when he wist that tirpeil,
For Sir Antoyne he sent, to cum to his conseil.

R. Branne, p. 255.

If you should die for me, sir knight,
There's few for you will *meane*;
For mony a better has died for me,
Whose graves are growing green.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 276.

Blount, bemoaned, K. of Tara. E. M. R. ii. 200.

2. To mean one's self, to make known one's grievance, to utter a complaint.

"Then the marquis said, he should take order therewith: whilk he did in most politick manner; to stamp it out he *means himself* to the parliament; the lord Ker is commanded to keep his lodging," &c. Spalding, i. 324.

—"Ye shall not hereafter advocat unto you any matter, from any Presbyterie within that kingdom, without first the partie, suiter of the same, have *meaned himself* to that Archbishop and his conjunct commissioners, within whose Province he doth remain, and that he do complain as well of them, as of the Presbyterie." Letter Ja. VI. 1608, Calderwood's Hist., p. 551.

In nearly the same sense it is said, in vulgar language, to one who is in such circumstances, that he can have no reason for complaint, or can have no difficulty of accomplishing any matter referred to; *I dinna mein you, or, You're no to mein*, i.e., Your situation is such as to excite no sympathy.

Your becks that birl the forain berry,
Claret, and port, and sack, and sherry,
—*I dinna mein* them to be merry,
And lit awa.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 178.

I think, my friend, an' fowk can get
A doll of roast beef piping hot,—
And be nae sick, or drown'd in debt,
They're *no to mein*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 350.

Yes, said the king, we're *no to mein*,
We live baith warm, and snug, and bren.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 132.

3. "To indicate pain or lameness, to walk or move as if lame," Sibb. Gl.

"You *mein* your leg when you walk."

This seems an oblique sense of the same v.

4. To utter moans, as a person in sickness, S. A.-S. *maen-an*, dolere, ingemisere.

MENE, MEIN, MAIN, s. 1. Moaning, lamentation, S. "He maks a great *meis* for himsell." N.B. The quotation from Wallace, vo. *Main, s.* affords an example.

2. Condolence, expression of sympathy, S. "I didna mak mickle *mein* for him;" "My *meis*'s made."

[**MENAND, MENIN, part. pr.** Moaning over, lamenting, Barbour, iii. 186, vii. 232.]

[**MENYNG, s.** Lamentation, moaning, Barbour, xiii. 483.]

To **MENE, MEAN, MEEN, v. a.** 1. To intend; as E. *mean*, S.

Hew grete wodnes is this that ye now *meis*!
Doug. Virgil, 40, 2.

A.-S. *maen-an*, Germ. *mein-en*, Su.-G. *men-a*, *velle*, intendere.

2. To esteem, to prize.

And ilk, for they beheld before thare ene
His dochtie dedis, they him lone and *meis*.
Doug. Virgil, 330, 29.

3. To take notice of, to mention, to hint.

She drew the curtains, and stood within,
And all amazed spake to him:
Then *meined* to him his distress,
Heart or the head whether it was;
And his sickness less or mare;
And then talked of Sir Egeir.

Sir Egeir, p. 32.

A.-S. *maen-an*, memorare, mentionem facere.

There is scarcely any variation in the sense, in which it occurs in the Kyng of Tara.

Dame, he seide, ur daughter hath *meint*
To the soudan for to weende.

Ritson's E. M. R., ii. 167.

i.e., she hath made a proposal to this purpose.

4. To make known distinctly.

Sa heuin and eirth salbe all one,
As *meinis* the Apostil Johna.

Lyndsay's Warkie, 1592, p. 175.

—"Gif refusing the same, ye declare thareby your evill mynd towards the common-welthe and Libertie of this Realme, we will (as of befor) *meis* and declair the cans unto the hail Nobilitie and Comounis of this Realme." Knox's Hist., p. 181.

It is often conjoined with *schaw*, *shew*, in old law-deeds.

"Unto your Lordschipe humbly *meinis* and *schawis*, I Sir James Elphinston of Barneton, Knight," &c. Act. Sed., 3 Nov., 1599.

It occurs also in this sense, O. E.

The toun he fond paired & schent,
Kirkes, houses beten down.
To the kyng they *meint* tham of the town,
That many of the best burgeis
Were fled & ilk man yede his weis.

R. Brunne, App. to Pref., clixviii.

Meinyng also denotes mention.

Whilk tyme the were kynges, long or now late,
Thai mak no *meinyng* whan, no in what date.

Ibid., Chron., p. 25.

Germ. *mein-en*, Su.-G. *men-a*, significare, cogitare sermone vel alio signo demonstrare. Alem. *gemein-en*, id. Schilter suggests a doubt, however, whether this be not rather from *meina*, commune, publicum.

5. To know, to recognise.

He bigan at the shulder-blade,
And with his pawm al rafe he downe,
Bath hauberk and his actounne,
And all the fles down til his kne,
So that men myght his guttes se;
To ground he fell, so alto rent,
Was thar noman that him *meint*.

Ywaine and Gawin, E. M. R., i. 110.

It is also used as a neut. v.

6. To reflect, to think of; with *of* or *on* added.

Bot quhen I *meis* of your stoutnes,
And off the mony grete prowes,
That ye haif doyne sa worthely;
I traist, and trowis sekryly,
To haif plane wictour in this fycht.

Barbour, xii. 291, MS.

Let ilkane on his lemman *meis*;
And how he mony tyme has bene
In gret thrang, and weil cummyng away.

Ibid., xv. 351, MS.

—Althocht hys Lord wald *meis*
On his ald seruyce, yet netheles I wene,
He sal not sone be tender, as he was are.
Doug. V. Pref., 357, 24.

A.-S. *men-an*, in animo habere; Germ. *mein-an*, cogitare; reminisci. Sa.-G. *men-a*, Isl. *mein-a*, Moen.-G. *men-an*, cogitare. Alem. *farmana*, suggests the contrary idea; aspernatio, Jun. Etym., vo. *Mean*. *Farman*, contemtor, Schilter.

7. To make an attempt.

"Finding in his Majestie a most honourabil and Christian resolution, to manifest him self to the world that zelous and religious Prince quihik he hes hiddertill professit, and to employ the means and power that God has put into his handis, as weil to the withstanding of quhatsumever forreyne force sall *mean* within this island, for alteration of the said religion, or endangering of the present estate; as to the ordering and repressing of the inward enemies thairto amangis our selfis," &c. Band of Maintenance, Collection of Conf. ii. 109.

MENE, MEIN, s. 1. Meaning, design; desire, lust.

To pleis hys lufe sum thoct to flatter and fene,
Sum to hant bawdry and vnkisfum *mene*.
Doug. Virgil, Prot., 402, 50.

2. An attempt, S. B. *mint*, synon.

Alem. *meinon*; Germ. *meinung*, intentio.

He wad ha geen his neck, but for so kies;
But yet that gate he durst na mak a *mein*;
Sae was he conjur'd by her modest een,
That tho' they wad have warm'd a heart of stane
Had yet a cast sic freedoms to restrain.

Ross's Helenore, p. 32.

Perhaps it strictly signifies, an indication of one's intention.

MENE, *adj.* Middle, intermediate; *mene* gate, in an equal way, between two parties.

I call me hald indifferent the *mene* gate,
And as for that, put na dissarrit,
Quhiddir so Rattalanis or Troianis thay be.

Doug. Virgil, 317, 14.

Fr. moyen, id.

MENE, *adj.* Common. V. MEIN.

MENFOLK, s. *pl.* Males, S.

"Mr. Tyrrel," she said, "this is nae sight for *men folk*—ye maun rise and gang to another room." *St. Roman*, iii. 308.

Women-folk is also used to denote females.

To MENG, v. a. To mix, to mingle, to blend, Berwicks.; as, "to *meng* tar," to mix it up into a proper state for smearing sheep, greasing carts, &c.; Roxb.

To MENG, v. n. To become mixed. "The corn's *beginnin* to *meng*," the standing corn begins to change its colour, or to assume a yellow tinge; Berwicks. V. MING, v.

To MENGE, v. a.

Fede folk, for my sake, that failen the fede;
And *menges* me with matens, and masses in melle.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., l. 25.

It seems to signify, soothe, assuage; perhaps obliquely from A.-S. *meng-an*, *myne-gian*, monere, commonefacere.

MENIE, MAINIE, s. One abbrev. of *Marianne*; in some instances, of *Wilhelmina*, S.

MENISSING, s. The act of diminishing.

"Braking of commound ordenans & statatis of this gude towne, in *menissing* of the past [paste or crust] of quhyt breyd, & selling thairof." *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 16.

[MENIT, *pret.* Bemoaned, lamented, Barbour, V. 451. V. MENE, v.]

MENKIT, *pret.* Joined.

Now, fayr sister, fallis yow but fensyeing to tell,
Sen men first with matrimonis yow *menkit* in kirk,
How have ye farne?

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 51.

This is the reading of Edit. 1508, instead of *menoit*, Edit. 1786.

A.-S. *meneg-an*, miscere; also, concumbere.

MENOUN, MENIN, s. A minnow; *pl.* *menounys*; S. *mannon*, *minnon*.

—With his handis quhile he wrocht
Gynnyis, to tak geddis and salmonys,
Trowtis, alys, and als *menounys*.

Barbour, ii. 577, MB.

To where the saugh-tree shades the *menie* pool,
I'll frae the hill come down when day grows cool.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 133.

Alem. *minn* is rendered *fannus piscis*. Perhaps the minnow has its name from Germ. *min*, little. Since writing this, I am informed that its Gael. name *meannan*, is traced to *meannbh*, little.

[Ir. *min*, small, *minicag*, small fish. O. Fr. *menuece*, "small fish of divers sorts, the small frie of fish," *Cotgr.*]

To MENSE, v. a. To grace. Nithsdale Song, 242. V. MENSEK, v.

MEN'S-HOUSE, s. A cottage attached to a farm-house where the men-servants cook their victuals, S. B.

"Some of the landed proprietors, and large farmers, build a small house called the *bothy*, and sometimes the *men's house*, in which their men-servants eat and prepare their food." *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*, p. 518.

MENSK, MENSE, s. 1. Manliness, dignity of conduct.

Tharfor we suld our hartis raise,
Swa that na myscheyff we abaise;
And schaip always to that ending
That beris in it *menet* and lowing.

Barbour, iv. 549, MB.

2. Honour.

Now dots weill; for men sall so
Quha luffs the Kingis *menet* to-day.

Barbour, xvi. 621, MB.

—Blythly I took up the spring,
And bore the *menes* awa, Jo!

Ram. Nithd. Song, p. 47.

3. Good manners, discretion, propriety of conduct, S.

Thair manheid, and thair *menes*, this gait thay murie;
For marriage thus unyte of aue churie.

Priests of Pablis, p. 13.

V. MOCHRE.

Auld Vandal, ye but show your little *menes*,
Just much about it wi' your scanty senses.

Burns, iii. 54.

"He hath neither *menes* nor honesty;" *S. Prov.* *Rudd. Menes*, A. Bor. id.

"I have baith my meat and my mense;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 39; "spoken when we proffer meat, or anything else, to them that refuse it." Kelly, p. 212. "Meat is good, but mense is better;" S. Prov. "Let not one's greediness on their meat intrinch on their modesty." Kelly, p. 244.

"Mense is handsomness, or credit." Gl. Yorka. Dial. "Mense, decency, credit." Gl. Groat.

4. It is obliquely used in the sense of thanks or grateful return, S.

We've fed him, clad him—what's our mense for't a'!
Base wretch, to steal our Dochter's heart awa'!

Tannahill's Poems, p. 12.

This, indeed, seems the meaning of the term as used in the Prov. "I have baith my meat and my mense."

5. Credit, ornament, or something that gives respectability, South of S.

As' mense day thou was a mense,
At kirk, i' market, or i' spence,
As' mung did thou my hurdies fence,
Wi' coals bial!

Tha' in thy pouches na'er did glance
Nae good at weill.

Old Brachs, A. Scott's Poems, p. 105.

6. It is said of any individual in a family, who, either in respect of personal or mental accomplishments, sets out or recommends all the rest, "He" or "She's the mense of the family," or "of a' the family," Dumfr., Loth.

Lat. *mensa*, humanitas; *mensur*, A.-S. *mensaie*, Sa.-G. *mensaichig*, humanus; formed from *man*, in the same manner as Lat. *human-us* from *homo*.

MENSEK, adj. Humane.

Thou gabbest on me so
Min am all me nought so;
He threatheth me to do,
More mensek were it to the
Better for to do,—

This tide;
Or Y this land schal be,
In to Wales wide.

Sir Tristram, p. 118.

V. the a.

To **MENSEK, MENSE, one, v. a.** 1. To behave with good manners, to make obeisance to one in the way of civility; to treat respectfully. It is opposed, however, to giving homage, *bowing and bak*.

I sail prave all my pane to do hym plesance;
Baith with body, and belid, bowsom and boun,
Hym to mense on mold, withoutin manance.
Bot nother for his sanyour, nor for his summons,
Na for droid of na dele, na for na distance,
I will nocht bow me ane bak, for berne that is borne.

Gowan and Goll, ii. 11.

2. To do honour to, to grace; written *mense, menses*.

Cum heir, Falst, and mense this gallowis;
Ye mase hing up among your fallowis.—
Thairfor but dour ye sall be hangit.

Lindsay's S.P.R., ii. 191.

"They mense little the mouth that bites off the nose;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 33; "spoken when people, who pretend friendship for you, traduce your near friends and relations." Kelly, p. 302.

Sit down in peace, my winsome dow;
Tho' thin thy locks, and beld thy brow,
Thou anes were armfu' fit, I trow,
To mense a kintre an', Jo.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 47.

3. To do the honours of, to preside at. To *mense a board*, to do the honours of a table, Dumfr.

Convener Tamsan mense'd the board,
Where sat ilk Deacon like a lord.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 57.

4. To fit, to become, Ettr. For.

"They'll rin after a wheen clay-cakes baken i' the sun, an' leave the good substantial ait-meal bannocks to stand till they moul, or be pouched by them that draff an' bran wad better hae mense'd!" Brownie of Bodsbeck, &c., ii. 164.

MENSKIT, part. pa. Prob. honourably treated.

The merest war menskit on mete at the maill,
With menstralls myrthfully makand thame glee.

Gowan and Goll, i. 17.

Mr. Pink. renders this, *arranged*. But it may mean, that those, who were most gay, behaved with *moderation and decorum*, while at that meal, from respect to the royal presence. Or perhaps it rather signifies that they were *honourably treated*; in reference to the

—air courais that war set in that sembles;
and especially the music which accompanied it.

Thus it is merely the passive sense of the v. *Mensk*.

MENSKFUL, MENSEFUL, MENSFOU, adj. 1. Manly; q. full of manliness.

Schyr Golagros' merry men, menskful of myght,
In greis, and garstouris, graithit full gay;
Sevyne score of scheildis thal schew at ane sicht.

Gowan and Goll, ii. 14.

2. Noble, becoming a person of rank.

He is the riallest roy, reverend and rike.—
Mony bairn, mony bair, mony big bike;
Mony kynrik to his clame cumly to know;
Maneris full menskfull, with mony deip dika.

Gowan and Goll, ii. 8.

3. Modest, moderate, discreet, S. In Yorks. it signifies comely, graceful.

But d' ye see fou better bred
Was mense-fou Maggy Murdy,
She her man like a lammy led
Hame, wi' a weel-wail'd wardy.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 278.

V. **MISTIFUL**.

4. Becoming, particularly in regard to one's station, S.

—"Lay by your new green coat, and put on your raploch grey; it's a mair mense/u' and thrifty drees, and a mair seemly sight, than thae dangling slops and ribbands." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 139.

5. Mannerly, respectful, S.

Thus with attentive look mense/fou they sit,
Till he speak first, and shaw some shining wit.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 327.

MENSEFULLIE, MENSFULLY, adv. In a mannerly way, with propriety, S.

MENSLES, MENSELESS, adj. 1. Uncivil, void of discretion, S.

This mensless goddess, in enery mannis mouth,
Skalls thyr newis eat, waist, north and south.

Doug. Virgil, 106, 80.

2. It is more generally used in the sense of greedy, covetous, insatiable, S.

The stalk indeed is unco great ;—
I'm sere I has nae need
To get fat cou'd be ettl'd at
By aik a menesless thief.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 3.

3. Immoderate, out of all due bounds, S.

But fu rules trade, are hats, and stockings dear,
And ither trocks that's fit for country wear !
Things has wi' dearch been menesless here awa,
Since the disturbance in America.

Morison's Poems, p. 183.

- MENSELY**, *adv.* Decently, honourably, with propriety; *contr.* for *menksfully*.

And quhen thir wordis spokyn war,
With eary oher he held him still,
Quhill men had done of him thair will.
And syne, with the leve of the King,
He brought him *menesly* till ording.

Barbour, xix. 86, MS.

A. S. *manneslice*, humaniter, more hominum.

- MENSWORN**, *part. pa.* Perjured. V. **MANSWEIR**.

- To **MENT**, **MENTE**, *v. n.* 1. "To lift up the hand affectedly, without intending the blow;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

2. "To attempt ineffectually;" *ibid.*

This seems merely a provincial pronunciation of the *v. Mint*, to aim, &c., q. v.

- MENT**, *pret.* Mended, South of S.

O faithless Watty, think how aft
I ment your sarks and hose !
For you how many bannocks stown,
How many cogues of brose !

Watty and Madge, Herd's Coll., ii. 199.

I've seen when wark began to fail,
The poor man cou'd have ment a meal,
Wi' a hare-bouk or sa'mon tail ;
But let him try
To catch them now, and in a jail
He's fore'd to lie.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 329.

- MENTENENT**, *s.* One who assists another ; *Fr. maintenir*.

"With power—to the said burcht of Innernes, proveist, bailleis, &c., and their successoris, thair *mentenentis* and servandis, off sailling, passing, returning," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 680.

- MENTICAPTE**, *s.* Insanity, derangement ; a forensic term.

"In the acciouns—persewit be Robert lord Flemyn aganis James lord Hammiltounne—and Archibald erle of Angus—for his wrangwis—proceeding in the serving of ane breif of inquisition—impetrate be the said Archibald erle of Angus, of *menticapte*, prodigalite & furiosite of the said Robert lord Flemyn," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1491, p. 193.

Lat. mente captus, mad ; Cic.

- MENYEIT**, *part. pa.* Maimed. V. **MAN-YIED**.

- MENYIE**, **MENGYIE**, **MENYE**, **MENYHE'**, *s.*

1. The persons constituting one family.

"Properly the word," according to Rudd, "signifies the domesticks, or those of one family, in which

sense it is yet used in the North of England ; as, *We be six or seven a Meny* (for so they pronounce it) i. e., 6 or 7 in family, Ray."

It is thus used by our old Henrysons—

Has thou no reuth to gar thy tenant suett
Into thy lawbour, full faynt with hungry wame ?
And syne has littill gude to drink or ait,
Or his meny at evin quhen he cumis hame.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 121, st. 21.

It is used in a similar sense by Wicliff and Langland.

"If thei han clepid the housebonde man Belsebub :
how myche more his household menyne ?" Matt. 10.

I circumcised my soune sithen for hys sake ;
My selfe and my menyne, and all that male were
Bled blood for the Lordes lous, & hope to byyas the tyme.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 90, b.

It occurs in the same sense in R. Brunne, p. 65.

Tostas ouer the se went to S. Omere,
His wife & his menyne, & duelled ther that yere.

O. Fr. *menne* signifies a family.

"Meny, a householde, [Fr.] menyne;" Palagr. B. iii. f. 48, a.

2. A company, a band, a retinue. *A great menyie*, a multitude, S. B. *A few menyne*, was formerly used ; i. e., a small company.

In nowmer war thay but ane few menyne,
Bot thay war quyk, and valyant in mellé.

Doug. Virgil, 158, a.

Thus Wyntown uses it to denote those who accompanied St. Serf, when he arrived at Inchkeith.

Saynt Adaman, the haly man,
Come til hym thare, and fermly
Mad spyrytuale band of company,
And tretyd hym to cum in Fyfe,
And tyme to dryve oure of hys lyfe.
Than til Dysard hys menyne
Of that counsaile furth send he.

Cron., v. 12. 1170.

3. The followers of a chieftain.

"If the laird slights the lady, his menyie will be ready;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 42, i. e., ready to follow his example.

Till Louchmabane he went agane ;
And gert men with his letters ryd,
To freyndis apon ilk[e] sid,
That come to hym with thair menyie ;
And his men als assemblyt he.

Barbour, ii. 75, MS.

4. Troops, an army in general, or the multitude which follows a prince in war.

The King Robert wyat he was thar,
And quhat kyn chyftanyis with him war,
And assemblyt all his menyie ;
He had feyle off full gret bounte.

Barbour, ii. 223, MS.

Nor be na wais me list not to deny
That of the Grekis menyne ane am I.

Doug. Virgil, 41, 15.

Neque me Argolica de gentis negabo.

Virg., ii. 78.

It is used by R. Glouc. as denoting armed adherents or followers—

Tuelf yer he bylenede the here wyth nobleye y nou,—
And bygan to astrongthy ys court, & to eche ys menyne.
P. 180.

5. A crowd, a multitude ; applied to persons, Dumf.

Three lodd huzzas the menyie gaed,
And cleard the stance, that ilka blade
The mark might view.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 38.

6. A multitude, applied to things, S.

Black be the day that e'er to England's ground
Scotland was elift by the Union's bond;
For many a meynie o' destructive illa
The country now manna brook frae mortmain billa.

Ferguson's Poems, II. 86.

In this sense it occurs in O.E. "Company or meyny of shippes; [Fr.] flotte;" Palagr. B. iii. f. 25. "Meyn of plantes, [Fr.] plantaige;" F. 48. "And they can be more skyll of it than a meyny of oxen." Ibid., F. 180, a, b.

The word is evidently allied to A.-S. *menigeo*, *menigo*, *meniga*, *menge*, *eo.*, multitudo, turba. Isl. *menigi*, id. Alem. *menigi*, multitudo, also, legio; Moss.-G. *menag*, A.-S. *maenige*, Alem. Belg. *menige*, O. Teut. *menic*, multus; whence E. *many*. Wachter derives these terms from *man*, plures; Ihre views them as having a common origin with Su.-G. *men*, publicus, communis. Jun. deduces them from *man*, homo, as being properly used to denote a multitude of men. V. Goth. Gl. vo. *Manag*.

"Many," Mr. Tooke says, "is merely the past participle of (A.-S.) *meng-an*, miscere, to mix, to mingle: it means mixed, or associated (for that is the effect of mixing) subaud. company, or any uncertain and unspecified number of any things." Divers. Parley, II. 387.

I have given that as the first sense, which Rudd. views as the proper one. But I am convinced that the term primarily respected a multitude, because it uniformly occurs in this sense in Moss.-G. A.-S. and Alem. Not one example, I apprehend, can be given from any of these ancient languages, either of the adj. or subst. being used, except as denoting a great company. The phrase, which Mr. Tooke quotes from Douglas,—"a few menyie, in support of the idea, that from the term itself we can learn nothing certain as to number, is a solitary one; and only goes to prove what is evident from a variety of other examples, that the term gradually declined in its sense. Originally, signifying a multitude, it was used to denote the great body that followed a prince to war; afterwards it was applied to those who followed an inferior leader, then to any particular band or company, till it came to signify any association, although not larger than a single family.

I hesitate greatly as to A.-S. *meng-an* being the origin. It seems in favour of this hypothesis, that a multitude, or crowd, implies the idea of mixture. But this is one of those theories which will turn either way. Wachter conjecturally deduces the Germ. synon. *meng-en*, miscere, from *menge*, many, or a multitude. "For what is it to mingle," he says, "but to make one of many?" This, indeed, seems the most natural order. For, although a multitude or crowd necessarily includes the idea of mixture; there may be mixture where there is not a multitude of objects.

[For fuller statement and illustration. V. Prof. Skeat's Etymol. Dict., under *Mingle*.]

MENYNG, s. Pity, compassion, sympathy.

Then lukyt he angryly thaim to,
And said grynand, Hygis and drawya.
That was woudir of sic sawis,
That he, that to the dede was ner,
Suld answer apon sic maner;
For owtya menyng and mercy.

Barbour, iv. 326, MS.

V. *Mene*, to lament; q. that principle which makes one bemoan the helpless situation of another.

[MENYWERE, MYNNYFERE, s. Miniver, a species of fur; Fr. menu vair.

"Item fra Marioun of Coupland, tane at the Quenis command be Johne furrouer and Caldwell, menywere to

lyne my Lordis cot, extending to xxxvij a. ijd." Accta. L. H. Treasurer, I. 40, Dickson.]

[MENZ, s. Skill or ability in getting well through any kind of work, Shetl. V. MENDS, MENSK.]

To MER, v. a. To put into confusion, to injure; mar, E.

Wald ye wyth men agayn on thaim reloff,
And mer thaim anys, I sall quhill I may leiff,
Low yow fer mar than any othir knycht.

Wallace, x. 724, MS.

So thik in stale all merrit wox the rout,
Vneis mycht ony turne his hand about,
To weild his wappin, or to schute and dart.

Doug. Virgil, 331, 53.

Isl. *mer-ia*, contundere.

MERCAL, s. A piece of wood used in the construction of the Shetland plough; the head of a plough.

"A square hole is cut through the lower end of the beam, and the *mercal*, a piece of oak about 22 inches long, introduced, which at the other end, holds the sock and sky." 'P. Aithating, Shetl. Statist. Acc., vii. 585.

[Su.-G. *mer*, large, *kulle*, head, crown, top.]

MERCAT, s. A market.

MERCAT-STEAD, s. A market-town; literally, the place where a market stands.

"At the mouth of the water, stands the town of Air, a notable *mercat-stead*." Descr. of the Kingdoms of Scotland.

MERCH, MERGH, (gutt.) s. 1. Marrow; synon. *smergeb*.

— Of hets amouris the subtell quent fyre
Waytis and consumis *merch*, banis and lire.

Doug. Virgil, 102, 4.

V. FARRACH.

But they has run him thro' the thick o' the thie,
And broke his knee-pan,
And the *mergh* o' his shin ban has run down on his spur
leather whang.

Minstrelsy Border, I. 208.

It is commonly said, when a person is advised to take something that is supposed to be highly nutritive, *That will put mergh in your beins*, S. B. It is singular that the same mode of expression is used in Sweden: "They prepare themselves [for the hard labour of ploughing] on this day [the first of May] by frequent libations of their strong ale, and they usually say, *Maste man dricka marg i benen*; You must drink marrow in your bones." Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland, p. 24, N.

2. Strength, pith, ability, S.

Now steekit frae the gowany field,
Frae lika favrite *hough* and bield,
But *mergh*, alas! to disengage
Your bonny bulk frae fettering cage,
Your free-born bosom beats in vain
For darling liberty again.

Ferguson's Poems, II. 36.

But *mergh*, i.e., without strength.

3. Transferred to the mind, as denoting understanding.

"The ancient and learnit—Tertulian sayes, that the trew word of God consistes in the *merch* and inuirt

intelligence, and not in the vntuar scruf & external words of the scriptures." Hamilton's Facile Traicte, p. 31.

MEROHY (gutt.), *adj.* Marrow, marrowy, S. B.

"The Lord is reserving a merochy piece of the word of his promise to be made out to many of his friends & people, till they get some sad hour of trial and temptation."—"The merochy bit of the performance of this he kept till a black hour of temptation, and a sharp bite of tryal." Mich. Bruce's Soul-Conf., p. 18.

MERCHINESS, *s.* The state of being marrowy; metaph. used.

"The Israelites had never known the merchiness of that promise, if a Red sea had not made it out." Ibid.

A.-S. *merg*, *maerh*, Su.-G. *maery*, *lal. mergt*, Belg. *mary*, C. B. *mer*, Dan. *mar/wæ*, *id.* It has been supposed that *maery*-*o*, the Goth. name of marie, Lat. *mary-a*, is to be traced to this as its origin, *q.* fat or marrowy earth. V. *MERKAIN*.

[MERCHANDREIS], *s.* Merchandise, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 219, Dickson.]

MERCHANGUID, *s.* Merchandise. "Sufficient *merchanguid*," sufficient or marketable merchandise; Aberd. Reg., V. 24.

• **MERCHANT**, *s.* 1. A shopkeeper, a pedlar, S.

"A peddling shop-keeper, that sells a pennyworth of thread, is a *Merchant*.—The word *Merchant* in France—signifies no more than a shop-keeper, or other smaller dealer, and the exporter or importer is called a *Negotiant*." Burt's Letters, i. 77, 78.

[2. A buyer, purchaser, dealer; as, "Na, I'll no brek the price; I can get a *merchant* for my guids ony day at my ain siller," Clydes.]

3. A man's eye is proverbially said to be *his merchant*, when he buys any article entirely on his own judgment, without any recommendation or engagement on the part of another, S.

"Esto the horse had been insufficient, *sibi imputet*, his eye being *his merchant*; unless he will—offer him to prove that the seller—promised to warrant and uphold the horse," &c. Fountainh. Dec. Suppl., iii. 34.

[MERCHAT, MERCHET, s. V. MARCHET.]

MERCHIT, *part. pa.* Bounded. V. *MARCH*, *v.*

MERCIABLE, **MERCIALL**, *adj.* Merciful.

Hye Queene of Lufe! sterre of benevolence!
Pitouse princess, and planet *merciabie* /
Vnto your grace lat now bene acceptable
My pure request.—

King's Quair, iii. 26.

Thankit mot be the scantie *merciell*,
That me first causit hath this accident!

King's Quair, vi. 19.

MERCIALL, *adj.* Martial, warlike; Bel-land. Cron. pass.

MERCIMENT, *s.* 1. Mercy, discretion, power, influence, S. B.

"I mean be at," or "come in, your *merciment*;" I must put myself completely under your power.

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Most probably abbrev. from O. Fr. *amerciment*, L. B. *amerciamentum*, *amende pecuniare imposita pour un delit*; Roquel. The term is very commonly used in money-matters.

Du Cange views L. B. *amerciamentum* (a fine) as itself formed from Fr. *merci*, because the offender was in the *mercy* of the judge as to the extent of the fine.

2. A fine, E. *amerciament*, Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

MERCURY LEAF. The plant *Mercurialis perennis*, South of S.

[MEROY]. Errat. for *Mastery*, *q. v.*, Barbour, xiii. 412, MS.]

[MERDAL, MERDLE, s. A contemptuous name for a fat, clumsy female, Shetl. Isl. *mardoll*, a mermaid.]

[MERDALE, s. Lit., a dirty crew; a band of camp-followers, Barbour, ix. 249, Skeat's Ed.

In Herd's Ed., *powerail*, rabble, and in the MS., a blank space, which Jamieson's Ed. fills with *powerail*.]

MERE, s. 1. A march, a boundary; pl. *merys*.

The thryd castelle was Kyldrwm,
That Dame Orystiane the Brwe stowtly
Held wyth knyghtis and Sqwyria,
That reddyt about thame walle thare *merys*.

Wyntoun, viii. 27. 230.

To *redd marches*, is a synon. phrase still used, as signifying to determine the limits. That employed here has a metaph. sense,—to keep off the enemy from their boundaries; as our modern one often means, to settle any thing that is matter of dispute.

O. E. "*Mere* or *marke* betwix two londys [lands]. Meta. Limes." Prompt. Parv.

The same term occurs in the Cartulary of Aberdeen, A. 1446.

"Than they fullily accordit among thaim of the assys; naman discrepand, deliuerit and gaf furth the marchis and *merie* betwix the said lands debatable," &c. Macfarlan's Transcr., p. 8.

A.-S. *maera*, Su.-G. *maere*, Belg. O. E. *meer*, *id.* Thre derives it from Gr. *μαρς*, *divido*.

[MERE, MEIR, MEERE, s. A mare, West of S.]

[MERE, MEER, s. A moor, Banffs., Aberd.]

MERE, s. 1. The sea.

He Lord was of the Orynt,
Of all Judæ, and to Jordane
And to the *mere* swa Mediterra.

Wyntoun, ix. 12. 33.

O. E. *mer* had been used in the same sense. "*Mer watyr*. *Mare*." Prompt. Parv. *Water* is not added as a part of the denomination, but as determining the object spoken of; which is the mode observed by the good monk Fraunce.

2. An arm of the sea.

—"The river of Forth, commonly called the Frith, —maketh great armes or *meres*, commonly called the Scottis sea: quhairin, besyd vtheris, is the illand of St. Columbe, by name callit *Aemonia*." Pitcottie's Cron. Introd. xvi.

K 2

2. A pool, caused by the moisture of the soil; often one that is dried up by the heat, Ang.

It differs in signification from the E. word, which "commonly" denotes "a large pool or lake," Johns.

A.-S. Alem. *mere*, Lat. *maere*, *mar*, Moen.-G. *marei*, Germ. Belg. *mer*, Lat. *mare*, Fr. *mer*, U. B. *mor*, Gael. Ir. *muir*. Su.-G. *mar* signifies either the sea, or a lake; any large body of water. The terms, in different languages, denoting any great body of water, are promiscuously used in this manner. Thus the lake of Gennesaret is also called the sea of Gennesaret; and in A.-S. the same word is sometimes rendered a lake, and at other times a sea.

- MERESWINE, MEER-SWINE, s. 1. A dolphin.

But his bynd partis ar als grete wels nere
As bene the hiddous huimdr, or aue quahle,
Quaheto bene cuplit mony mereswyne tale,
With empty mawls of wolles ravenous.

Doug. *Virgil*, 82, 26.

Dolphin *canadas*, Virg. Elsewhere the same word is rendered *calypso* by Doug. But that this name was, at least occasionally, given to the dolphin by our forefathers, appears also from the evidence of Sir R. Sibbald.

"The bigger beareth the name of dolphin; and our fishers call them *Meer-swines*."—"Delphinus Delphis," N. "The lesser is called Phocaena, a porpoise."—"Delphinus phocaena," N. Fife, p. 115, 116.

2. A porpoise. This is the more modern and common use of the term.

As a vast quantity of fat surrounds the body of this animal, it has given occasion to the proverbial allusion, "as fat as a *meer-swine*," S.

Cope de adds Dan. *marsovin*, Germ. *meerackwein*. Hist. de Cétacées, p. 260.

Test. *maer-swine*, *delphinus*, q. d. *porcus marinus*; Su.-G. *marsovin*, Fr. *marsovin*, a porpoise.

- To MERES, v. n. [A vulgar pron. of *merge*, to join, to blend, to mingle, to combine; pron. *merse* in Ayr.]

"Enne—collit baith thaim and the Trojanis under aue name of Latinis; to that fyne, that baith the pepill suld *merse* togidder, under aue minde and lawie." Bellenden's T. Livius, p. 6.

As the corresponding word in Livy is *conciliaret*, should this be *meis*, i. e., incorporate?

- MERETABILL, adj. Laudable.

"See naiddfall it is a *meretabill*," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1542, V. 18.

- MERGH, s. Marrow. V. MERCH.

- MERGIN, adj. (g hard). Most numerous, largest. The *mergin part*, that which exceeds in number, or in size, S. B.

Su.-G. *marv*, Lat. *marv-ar*, multus; *mergd*, multus.

These words, as I have observed, are evidently allied to Su.-G. *mer*, magnus.

- To MERGLE, v. n. To wonder, to express surprise, Fife.

Perhaps the term was first used to express wonder at quantity, or caused by the appearance of a multitude, from Su.-G. *marv*, multus; as, "Eh! *mergie* me!" is a phrase used in Fife denoting surprise.

- MERITOR, s. "Seue [since] *meritor*, is to beir leill & suchtfest witnessing." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

I know not if this can denote one who makes profit by a bargain, from L. B. *merit-um*, pretium; proventus.

- MERK, s. A term used in jewellery.

"A chayn of rubeis, with twelf *merks* of diamantis and rubeis, and aue *merk* with tua rubyia." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 262. It is written *mark*, p. 318.

Fr. *merques*, "Be, in a paire of beads, the biggest, or least," Cotgr.

- MERK, MERKE, s. A Scottish silver coin, formerly current, now only nominal; value, thirteen shillings and fourpence of our money, or thirteen pence and one third of a penny Sterling, S.

"In the year 1561 [1571] it was ordained by the Earl of Lennox, then regent, and the lords of the secret council, that two silver pieces should be struck;—that the weight of the one should be eleven penny weight twelve grains Troy, to be called *merks* [a merk]: the other one half of that weight, and to be called *half a merk*." Introd. to Anderson's Diplom., p. 150.

It does not appear, however, that any such coins were struck at this time.

"The *merk*," says Mr. Pinkerton, "was so called as being a grand limited sum in account (*Marc*, limes, Goth.) It was of eight ounces in weight, two thirds of the money pound." Essay on Medals, ii. 73, N.

Su.-G. *mark*, as applied to silver, denoted 8 ounces. The term has still this sense in Denmark. I have says, that it had its name from *maerke*, or a note impressed, signifying the weight.

- MERK, MERKLAND, s. A certain denomination of land, from the duty formerly paid to the sovereign or superior, S. Shetl.

"The lands are understood to be divided into *merks*. A *merk* of land, however, does not consist uniformly of a certain area. In some instances, a *merk* may be less than an acre; in others, perhaps, equal to two acres. Every *merk* again consists of so much arable ground, and of another part which is only fit for pasture; but the arable part alone varies in extent from less than one to two acres. Several of these *merks*, sometimes more, sometimes fewer, form a town." P. Unst, Shetland Statist. Acc., v. 195, N.

"These *merks* are valued by sixpenny, ninepenny, and twelvepenny land. Sixpenny land pays to the proprietor 8 *merks* butter, and 12s. Scotch per *merk*." P. Aithsting, Shetland, Ibid., vii. 590.

An inferior denomination of land is *Ure*.

"The lands of that description—are 229 *Merks* and three *Ures* or eighths, paying of Landmails yearly 109 Lisponds 19 *Merks* weight of butter, and £238: 14. Scots money." MS. Acc. of some lands in the P. of Unst.

At first it might seem that this term should be traced to Su.-G. *mark*, a wood, a territory, a plain, a pasture, rather than to *merk* as a denomination of money; because a *merk* of land receives different designations, borrowed from money of an inferior value, as sixpenny, ninepenny, &c. But although the name *merk* seems now appropriated to the land itself, without regard to the present valuation, there is no good reason to doubt that the designation at first originated from the duty, imposed on a certain piece of land, to be paid to the King or the superior.

This exactly corresponds to the division of property, among the Northern nations, according to this mode of estimation. The *ores* mentioned above, are merely the *ores* of *Ihre*, also used as a denomination of land. According to Widegr. three *ores* make an English farthing; but Seren. says that a farthing is called *hæfere*.

One sense given of *mark*, by *Ihre* is, *Certa agrorum portio, quæ dividitur, pro ratione numerandi pecunias in marcas, ores, certugas et penningos*; *vo. MARK*.

The same learned writer, after giving different senses of *ore*, adds;

IV. *Apud agrimensores nostros cere, certig, & penning est certa portio villæ dividendæ in suas partes. Est cere land, en certig land, &c. cujus ratio olim constitit in cere, quem pendebant agri, nunc tantum rationem indicant unius ad alterum, ita ut qui ores possidet in villa triplo plus habet altero qui certugam, &c. Ihre, vo. Ore.*

Vereel gives a similar account, *vo. Ore*, p. 193. *V. URE, &c.*

The same mode of denomination has been common in S.

"The Lordes of the Session esteeme ane marks land, of auld extent, to four mark land of new extent." Skene, *Verb. Sign. vo. Extent*.

"The common burdens were laid on, not according to the retour or *merkland*, but the valuation of the rents." Baillie's *Lett.*, i. 370.

MERK, adj. Dark. *V. MARK*.

To MERK, v. n. To ride.

Than he *merk*it with myrth, our ane grene meid,
With all the best, to the burgh, of lordis I wis.

Gowen and Gol., i. 14.

"Marched," *Gl. Pink*. But it seems rather to mean, rode.

O. Fr. *marçh-er*, C. B. *marçhogaeth*, Arm. *marçh-at*, Ir. *marçh-ia*, to ride; C. B. *marçh*, Germ. *marçh*, *mark*, a horse, (probably from Goth. *mar*, id.); whence Teut. *marçh-grave*, equitum præfectus, Kilian.

To MERK, v. a. To design, to appoint.

—To ride I began—

Of all the mowis in this mold, sen God *merk*it man,
The mowing of the mapamound, and how the mone schene.

Doug. Virgil, 239, a. 54.

*Merk*it is often conjoined with *made*, S. B. "The like of that was never *merk*it nor made." A.-S. *mearc-ian*, designare; *merced*, statutus.

MERKE SCHOT. A term in archery; "seems the distance between the *bow mark*is, which were shot at in the exercise of archery," *Gl. Wynt*.

About him than he rowmyt thare
Thretty fute on breid, or mare,
And a *marks schot* large of lenth.

Wyntoun, ix. 27. 419.

V. Acts Ja. I., c. 20, Ed. 1566. A.-S. *merc*, Germ. *mark*, a mark, a boundary.

MERKERIN, s. The spinal marrow, Ang.

*Merk*it, q. v., signifies marrow; and Germ. *kern* has the same sense; also signifying pith. The spinal marrow may have received this denomination, as being the principal marrow, that which constitutes the pith or strength of the body.

Lat. *harne*, medulla, nucleus, vis, cremor; Dan. *hærne*, id. This is the obvious origin of E. *kernel*; Su.-G. *hærne*, signifying nucleus.

MERKIE-PIN, s. That part of a plough on which the share is fixed, Orkn.

To MERL, v. n. To candy; applied to honey, &c., Galloway. *V. MERLIE*.

MERLIE, adj. "Sandy and sweet; when honey is in this state, it is said to be *merlie*; when it is beginning to grow this way, it *merles*;" *Gall. Encycl*.

Allied perhaps to C. B. *marri*, freestone; also friable because it becomes "sandy," as Mactaggart expresses it, and feels *gritty* in the mouth.

MERLE, s. The blackbird.

To heir it was a poynt of Paradyce,
Sic mirth the mavis and the *merle* couth mae.

Henryson, Everygreen, l. 186.

"Than the mavis maid myrth, for to mok the *merle*."

Compl. S., p. 60.

Fr. *merle*, Ital. *merla*, Hisp. *maria*, Teut. *meriaen*, *merle*, Lat. *merula*, id.

MERLED, MIRLED, part. pa. Variegated. *V. MARLED*.

MERLINS, interj. Expressive of surprise, Loth.

Formed from Fr. *merveille*, a prodigy; or perhaps q. *marvellings*.

MERMAID'S-GLOVE, s. The name given to the sponge, Shetl.

"The sponge, called *Mermaid's Glove*, is often taken up, upon this coast, by the fishermen's hooks." P. Unst, *Stat. Acc.*, v. 186.

"*Spongia Palmata, Mermaid's Glove*." Edmonstone's *Zett.*, ii. 325.

A very natural idea for these islanders who, in former times, were well acquainted with mermaids. The Icelanders call coral *marmennils-smidi*, i.e., the workmanship of mermen.

MERMAID'S PURSE. The same with the *Mermaid's Glove*, Gall.

"A beautiful kind of sea-weed box, which is found driven in on the shores, of an oblong shape—about three inches and a half one way, and three the other—of a raven-black colour on the outside, and sea-green within." *Gall. Encycl*.

[This description applies neither to a sponge, nor fungus, but to the horny case that contains the young either of the skate, or dog-fish. *V. SKATE-PURSE*, or *CROW-PURSE*. *Syn. Skate-barrows*, Cumberl.]

[MERRING, s. Marring, injury, Barbour, xix. 155, Skeat's Ed.; Edin. MS. *nethring*.]

MERRIT. V. MER.

***MERRY, adj.** A term used by a chief or commander in addressing his soldiers; *My merry men*.

Sir W. Scott deduces *merry* as thus used, from Teut. *mirig*, strong, bold. But I cannot find this word in any lexicon.

MERRY-BEGOTTEN, s. A spurious child, Ang.

This singular term nearly resembles an O. E. idiom. Knoute of his body gate sonnes thre,
Tuo bi tuo wifes, the thrid is *joliſte*.

R. Bruns, p. 50.

i.e., jollity.

MERRY-DANCERS, *s. pl.* 1. A name given to the Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, S.

"In the Shetland islands, the *merry dancers*, as they are there called, are the constant attendants of clear evenings, and prove great reliefs amidst the gloom of the long winter nights." *Encycl. Brit.*, vo. *Aurora Borealis*.

These lights had appeared much less frequently in former times than in ours, and were viewed as portents. The first instance mentioned by Dr. Halley, is that which occurred in England, A. 1560, when what were called *burning spears* were seen in the atmosphere. *Baddam's Mem. Royal Soc.*, vi. 209. *Phil. Trans.*, N. 247.

They are mentioned by Wynthown, as appearing in S. in a very early period—

Sevyn hundyr wynter and fourty
And fyve to rekyn fully,
Storve in the ayre fleand
Was sene, as *flawys of fyre brynnand*,
The fyrst nycht of Jannere,
All that nycht owre schynand clere.

Cron., vi. l. 75.

Their Sa.-G. name, *nordalen*, *norrahen*, corresponds to that of *Northern lights*, *q. north shine*.

2. The vapours arising from the earth in a warm day, as seen flickering in the atmosphere, Roxb. *Summer-couts*, S. B.

"I've seen the *merry-dancers*," is a phrase commonly used, when it is meant to intimate that one has remarked a promise of good weather.

MERRY-HYNE, *s.* 1. A *merry-hyne* to him or it, a phrase used by persons when they have got quit of what has rather annoyed them, Aberd.

2. To get one's *merry-hyne*, to receive one's dismissal rather in a disgraceful manner; applied to servants, *ibid.*; from *Hyne*, hence,

MERRY-MEAT, *s.* "The same with *kim-moring*, the feast at a birth;" *Gall. Encycl.* V. BLITHE-MEAT.

MERRY-METANZIE, *s.* A game among children, generally girls, common throughout the lowlands of Scotland. They form a ring, within which one goes round with a handkerchief, with which a stroke is given in succession to every one in the ring; the person who strikes, or the *taker*, still repeating this rhyme:—

Here I gae round the jingle ring,
The jingle ring, the jingle ring,
Here I gae round the jingle ring,
And through my *merry-metanzie*.

Then the handkerchief is thrown at one in the ring, who is obliged to take it up and go through the same process.

The only probable conjecture I can form is, that the game had been originally used in grammar-schools, in which Latin seems to have been employed even in their plays; and that thus it has been denominated from the principal action, *Me tange*, "touch me." This may have been combined with an E. adjective supposed to characterise the game. Though apparently insipid

enough, it might be accounted a very merry pastime by those who had broke loose from their confinement under a pedagogue. *Merry* may, however, be from Fr. *miré*, pried into, narrowly observed; in allusion to the eye of the person who watches the ring, in order to throw the handkerchief to most advantage.

The following account of the game has also been given me, which must be descriptive of the mode in some part of the country:—A sport of female children, in which they form a ring, dancing round in it, while they hold each other by the hands, and singing as they move. In the progress of the play, they by the motion of their hands imitate the whole process of the laundry, in washing, starching, drying, and ironing, S.

MERSE, *s.* 1. A flat and fertile spot of ground between hills, a hollow, Nithsdale.

There's a maid has sat o' the green *merse* side,
Thae ten lang years and mair;
An' every first night o' the new moon,
She kames her yellow hair.

Mermaid of Galloway.

"Sit down i' the gloaming dewfall on a green *merse* side, among the flowers," &c. *Remains of Nithsdale Song*, p. 230, 247.

2. Alluvial land on the side of a river, Dumfr.

3. Also expl. "Ground gained from the sea, converted into moss," Dumfr.

Perhaps as having been originally a marsh, or under water, from Teut. *meresche*, *maræ*, palus. But I rather think that it is from C. B. *merys*, "that is flat or low, a wet place," *merys y mor*, "the sea-sledge;" Owen. He refers to *mer*, "that is down or stagnant," and *gwy*, a bottom, also, "low."

MERT, *s.* V. MART.

MERTRIK, *s.* A marten. V. MARTRIK.

MERVIL, *adj.* Inactive; applied both to body and mind, Roxb.; evidently the same with *Marbel*, Loth.

C. B. *marwaawl*, of a deadening quality; *marwaald*, torpid; *marwaal-au*, to deaden.

MERVY, **MARVIE**, *adj.* 1. Rich, mellow; applied to fruits, potatoes, &c., Dumfr.

2. Savoury, agreeable to the taste, *ibid.*; *synon.* *Smervy*, S. B.

Dan. *marv*, marrow; whence *marvagtig*, full of marrow.

MERVADIE, *adj.* Sweet, and at the same time brittle, Galloway.

"Any fine sweet cake is said to be *mervadie*; this word and *merlie* are some way connected." *Gall. Enc.*

MERVYS, 3rd *p. pr.* of the *v.* MER.

—Thryldome is weill wer than deid;

For quhill a thryll his lyff may leid,

It mervys him, body and banye,

And dede anoyis him bot anye.

Barbour, l. 271. In MS. *mervys*. V. MER.

MERY, *adj.* "Faithful, effectual;" Gl. Wynt.

On what authority this sense is given, I have not observed. The phrase *merry men*, as denoting adherents or soldiers, is very ancient.

Be it was mydmerne, and mare, merkit on the day,
Sohir Golagros' merymen, menksful of myght,
In greis, and garatours, grathit full gay;
Sevyne score of scheldis thal schew at one sight.

Gosson and Gol., ll. 14.

Sibb. refers to *mor*, great, Su.-G. *maere*, illustrious. But this seems to be merely a phrase expressive of the affection of a chief to his followers, as denoting their hilarity in his service; from A.-S. *mirige*, cheerful.

MES, MESS, s. The Popish mass; still pron. *mess*, S.

There is na Sanct may sail your saull,
Fra the transgres:
Suppose Sanct Peter and Sanct Paull
Had bath said *Mes*.

Spec. Godly Ballads, p. 28.

Su.-G. Ital. *mesa*, Germ. Fr. *messe*, Belg. *missa*. This has been derived from the concluding words of this service, *Ita, missa est*; or from the *dismissal* of the catechumens before the mass. Ten Kate, however, deduces it from Moen.-G. *mesa*, A.-S. *myca*, *mysa*, O. Belg. *messe*, a table, q. *menas Domini*. V. Ihre, vo. *Messa*.

MES, or MASS JOHN, a sort of ludicrous designation for the minister of a parish, S. Gl. Shirr.

This breeds ill wiles, ye ken fa' aft,
In the black coat,
Till poor *Mass John*, and the priest-craft
Goes t' the pot.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, P. II. 42.

This has evidently been retained from the time of Popery, as equivalent to *mass-priest*.

MESALL, MYSEL, adj. Leprous.

Balldene, speaking of salmon, says; "Utheris quhilks lepis nocht cleirlye our the lyn, brekis thaym self be thair fall, & growis *mesall*." Descr. Alb., c. 11. "They open the fabe, and lukes not quhither they be *myes* or lipper fish or not." Chalmersian Air, c. 21, a. 2.

It also occurs in O. E.

—To *meselle* houses of that same lond,
Thre thousand mark unto ther spense he fond.
R. Brunne, p. 136.

It is applied to swine, Aberd. Reg. "Ane *myesell* swyne." V. 15, p. 656.

It is also conjoined with the synon. term *typer*, or leprous. "The quhilks swyne wes fund in *typer mesell*." *Ibid.*

O. E. "*Myesell* Leprosus." Prompt. Parv.

Fr. *mesel*, *mesoun*, leprous, Su.-G. *maelig*, scabious, from *masel*, scabies; this Ihre deduces from Germ. *mas*, *masel*, *macula*. Hence,

MESSEL, MESELLE, s. A leper.

Coppe and clapper he bare,
Till the siffenday;
As he a *mesel* ware.

Sir Tristram, p. 181.

Baldewyn the *meselle*, his name so hight,
—For soule *meselle* he comoud with no man.

R. Brunne, p. 140.

De Baldeiano *leproso*, Marg.

[MESELRIE, MESALRIE, s. Leprosy, Mearns.]

MESCHANT, adj. Wicked. V. MISCHANT.

To MESE, v. a. To mitigate. V. MEIS.

MESE of HERRING. Five hundred herrings.

"*Mees* of herring, contains five hundred: For the common use of nameration & telling of herring, be

reason of their great multitude, is used be thousands; and therefore one *Mees* comprehendis five hundred, quhilks is the halfe of one thousand. From the Greek word *μυσερ*, in Latin *medius*," &c. Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

It may have originated, however, from Lal. *meis*, a netted bag in which fish are carried, or Alem. *mes*, Germ. *mes*, a measure, *mesen*, to measure.

Or it may be viewed as of Gaelic origin; as *maois-eig*, signifying "five hundred fish," Shaw. *Maois*, however, simply signifies a pack or bag, corresponding to Lal. *meis*; and *eig*, Gael. is fish.

Armor. *mes*, a bushel; Roquefort, vo. *Mes*.

[MESESE, MESEISE, s. Trouble, anxiety, misery, S.]

MESH, s. A net for carrying fish, S.

Lal. *meis*, *ancous reticulatus*, in quo portantur pisces; Verel.

MESLIN, MASLIN, s. Mixed corn, S. O., Gl. Sibb. V. MASHLIN.

"Wheat, rye, *meslin*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 19.

MESOUR, MESUR, s. 1. Measure, Aberd. Reg.

[2. Moderation, discretion, Barbour, xvi. 323. Fr. *mesure*.]

[MESURABILL, adj. Moderate, middle-sized, Barbour, x. 280.]

To MESS AND MELL. 1. To have familiar intercourse, Ayrs.

"But this is an observe that I have made on the intellectual state of my fellow-citizens, since I began, in my voyages and travels, to *mess* and *mell* more with the generality of mankind." Steam-Boat, p. 88.

2. To *mingie* at one *mess*. It seems to be a proverbial phrase in the West of S.

MESSAGE, s. Embassy; ambassadors, messengers.

Wallace has herd the *message* say thair will.—
The camyn *message* till him thal send agayn,
And thar entent thal tald him in to playn.—
Thal wald nocht lat the *message* off Ingland
Cum thaim amang, or thal suld wnderstand.

Wallace, viii. 541, 633, 672, MR.

This is a Fr. idiom; for Fr. *message* denotes not only a message, but a messenger or ambassador. V. Cotgr.

MESSAN, MESSIN, MESSOUN, MESSAN-DOG, s. 1. Properly, a small dog, a lapdog, S.

He is our mekill to be your *messoun*;
Madame, I red you get a lee on;
His gangarris all your chalmers schog.
Madame, ye heff a dangerous Dog.

Dumbar, Mailland Poems, p. 91.

This term occurs in a prov. expressive of the strongest contempt and ridicule that can well be conceived. "We *hounds* slew the hare, quoth the *messon*;"—spoken to insignificant persons when they attribute to themselves any part of a great achievement." Kelly, p. 349.

2. It is also used, more laxly, to denote such curs as are kept about country houses.

This silly beast, being thus confounded,
Sae deadly hurt, misus'd and wounded,
With messen-dogs sae chas'd and wounded,
In and directs a letter
Of supplication with John Aird,
To purchase license frae the Laird,
That she might bide about the year'd,
While she grew sumwhat better.

Watson's Coll., l. 46.

Wounded, in v. 2., has most probably been written *Wounded*.

Messen-tyke is used by Kennedy in the same sense. —

—A rabbit, scabbit, ill-faced *messen-tyke*.

Everygreen, ii. 73.

Sibb. derives the word from Tent. *meyssen*, puella, q. a lady's dog. Some say that this small species receives its name, as being brought from *Messina*, in Sicily. This idea is far more probable; especially as it was otherwise denominated *Canis Melitensis*, as if the species had come from *Melita*, an island between Italy and Epirus, or, as others render it, from Malta, anciently *Melita*. "*Canis Melitensis*, a *Messin*, or *Lap-dog*." Sibb. Scot., p. 10.

It might be conjectured that the name has been borrowed from Fr. *maison*, a house, as originally denoting a dog that lies within doors.

MESSANDEW, s. An hospital, S. The term is often written in this manner in legal deeds. V. **MASSONDEW**.

MESS-BREID, s. The bread used in celebrating mass.

"Ane pair of *mess-breid* irnis." "*Messbreid* iyrnis." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1543, V. 18; i.e., irons for bringing the wafers into proper form.

MESSIGATE, s. The road to the church, Orkn.

Obviously from *lal messas*, missa, celebratio sacrorum, and *gata*, via, semita; like *messubok*, liber ritualis, *messen-blaedi*, amictus sacer, &c.

MESSINGERIE, s. The office of a messenger-at-arms.

"That he on navyas ressaue any maner of personis to the office of *messingerie* in tyme cuning, except it be in the place of any of the personis that salbe thoctt meit to be retenit—be his deceiss or deprivation." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 449.

[**MESSINGERIS, s. pl.** Messengers, Barbour, i. 138.]

MESS-SAYER, s. The contemptuous term used by our Reformers, as denominating a mass-priest.

"Let any *mese-sayer* or earnest mantynr thereof be deprehended in any of the forenamed crymes, na execution can be had, for all is done in hatred of his religion," &c. *Knor's Hist.*, p. 312.

To **MESTER, v. n.** [Prob. to acknowledge as master; hence, to render obeisance, to give as honour.]

Quhat sall I think, allace ! quhat reverence
Sall I *mester* to your excellence !

King's Quair, ii. 24.

"Perhaps administer," *Tytler*. But it seems rather to signify, stand in need of; q. what obeisance will it be necessary for me to make? V. **MISTER, v. and s.**

[**MESTERFIL, adj.** Great in size, large; with the bearing of a master, Shetl. V. **MAISTERFUL**.]

MESWAND, s.

"Because Achan in the distruction of Hierico, tuk certane gear that was forbiddin be the special command of God, a cloke of silk verrai fyne, twa hundreth syckis [shekels] of siluer, and ane *meswand* of gold, he was stantit to the deade." *Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme*, 1551, Fol. 61, b.

This corresponds to *uedge* in our version, but seems literally to signify "a measuring rod," from Alem. *mez*, Germ. *metz*, mensura, and wand, virga.

MET, v. aux. May; used for *Mat* or *Mot*.

O was be to thee, thou silly auld carle,
And ane ill dead *met* ye die !

V. **MAT**.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 53.

MET, METE, METT, METTE, s. 1. Measure; used indefinitely, S. A. Bor.

"Swa weyis the Boll new maid, mair than the auld boll xli. pund, quhilk makis twa gallownis and a half, and a chopin of the auld *mett*, and of the new *met* ordanit ix pyntis and thre mutchkinnis." *Acts Ja. I.*, 1426, c. 80, Edit. 1568. *Mette*, Skene, c. 70.

The myllare mythis the multure wyth ane *mett stant*.
Doug. Virgil, 238, a. 48.

i.e., a scanty or defective measure.

2. A measure of a determinate kind, S.

"Herrings, caught in the bays in Autumn, sell for 1d. *per score*, or 3s. *per mett*, nearly a barrel of fresh ungutted herrings." *P. Aithsting, Shetland Statist. Acc.*, vii. 599.

"Tuelf *mettis* of salt." *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

[3. A march-stone, a boundary, Shetl. V. **MEITH**.]

Su.-G. maatt, A.-S. *mitta*, *mete*, mensura; [*lal meta*, to value, Sw. *måta*, to measure.] The word, as used in the latter sense, is perhaps originally the same with *Mese*, q. v., although the measure is different. *Mete*, A. Bor. signifies "a strike, or four pecks;" *Gl. Grose*. The v. is used in E. as well as *melewand*, S. *mettwand*, a staff for measuring.

METHOWSS, s. A house for measuring.
"Ane commoun *methowss* for victual." *Aberd. Reg.*

METLUYME, s. An instrument for measuring.

"Quhilk he *met* & *mesurit* with his awin pek & *metluyms*." *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

METSTER, s. 1. A person legally authorised to measure, S. "*Metstar*," *Aberd. Reg.*

2. The designation given to the commissioners appointed by Parliament for regulating the weights and measures of the kingdom.

"Reference to the Secrett Counsell anent *metsteris*." *Tit. Act. Ja. VI.*, 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 632.

MET-STICK, s. A wooden instrument or bit of wood used for taking the measure of the foot, S.

Arrested brats around their grandsire kneel,
Who takes their measurement from toe to heel;

The met-stick par'd away to suit the size,
He bids at length the impatient captive rise.
Village Fair, Blackie Mag., Jan. 1831, p. 432.

METTEGE, s. Measurement.

"The mettege of cooll, [coals] salt, lym, corne, fruit,
and sic measurable gudia." *Aberd. Reg., V. 24.*
Measurable is obviously for Mensurable.

[**MET, METE, MEIT, MEYT, s.** Meat, food;
also, meal, *Barbour, iii. 316, vii. 268.*]

[**To METE, v. a.** To supply or to afford food,
to board, *Clydes.*]

MET-BURDIS, METT-BURDIS, s. pl.

"That Thomas Kirkpatrick—all restore—twa kistis
and a ark, price XL s.; twa met-burdia, a waschale
almery," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 92.*

"That Schir Johnne—content and paye for—ii new
tabbis, xii d.; a pare of new cardia, xxx d.; ii mett-
burdis, liii s." *Act. Audit., A. 1478, p. 82.*

Perhaps boards or tables for holding meat; tables
for family use at meals. A-S. *met, cibus, and bord,*
menes.

[**MET-UDIS, s. pl.** Meat-tubs. **V. METE**
GUDIS.]

MET-HAMIS, s. pl. Lit., meat-houses, manors.
V. METE HAMYS.]

***METAL, s.** The name given to stones used
for making a road, S.

To METAL a Road, to make or repair it with
stones broken down, S.

"With regard to the form of these turnpike roads,
they are from 30 to 40 feet wide, independent [r. inde-
pendently] of the drains on each side. They are
metalled, as it is called, with stones broken to a small
size, in the middle, to a depth of 10 or 12 inches, gra-
dually decreasing to four inches at the sides." *Agr.*
Surv. Stirlings., p. 321.

To METE, v. a. To paint, to delineate.

This was that tyme, quhen the first quyet
Of natural slope, to quham na gift mare sweit,
Stellis on forwalkit mortall creaturis,
And in thare sweynynys metis quent figuris.

Doug. Virgil, 47, 53.

A-S. *met-an, pingere*; perhaps only a secondary
sense of the *v.* signifying to measure, because painting
is properly a delineation of the object represented.

Tunst. meete, however, signifies woad; a dye stuff
much used by our ancestors in painting their bodies.

METE GUDIS, s. pl. [Errat. for **METE-**
UDIS, meat-tubs.]

"John Lindisay—all restore—a kow of a deforce,
a salt mert, a mask fat, iij metis gudis," &c. *Act. Dom.*
Conc., A. 1472, p. 32.

METE HAMYS, METHAMIS, s. pl. Manors,
messuages.

Wallace than passit, with mony awfull man,
On Patrikis land, and waistit wondyr fast,
Tuk out gudis, and placis down thal cast;
His stedis vil, that metis hamys was cauld,
Wallace gert brak thal burly byggyngis bauld,
Bathe in the Mers, and als in Lothiane,
Except Dunbar, standand he lewit nane.

Wallace, viii. 401, MS.

In Edit. 1648 and 1673, *Methamis*. It seems com-
pounded of A-S. *mete*, meat, and *ham*, a house. A-S.
metham-hus, a treasury, seems to have no affinity.

METH, s. A boundary, a limit. **V. MERTH.**

METHINK, v. impers. Methinks.

He said, "*Me think*, Marthokys son,
Bycht as Gelmakmorne was won,
To half fra hym all his mengne;
Bycht swa all his fra we has be.

Barbour, iii. 67, MS.

Me-thynt all Scottis men suld be
Haldyn gretly to that Kyng.

Wynntoun, viii. 33, 172.

There has been a general prejudice against the
E. word *methinks*. It has been compared to the
language of a Dutchman, attempting to speak Eng-
lish. "This," says Dr. Johnson, "is imagined to be a
Norman corruption, the French being apt to confound
me and *I*." But the term has not got common
justice. Its origin, and its claims, have not been fairly
investigated. In Gl. Wynt. it has been observed:
"The *v.* is here used impersonally: and this seeming
irregularity, which still remains in the English, is at
least as old as the days of *Ulfila*, and seems to run
through all the Gothic languages."

But the irregularity is merely apparent. The
phraseology has been viewed as anomalous, from a
mistaken idea, that *me* is here used for *I*, as if the
accusative were put for the nominative. Thus it is
rendered by Johnson, *I think*. Now *me* is not the
accusative, but the dative. The term, so far from
being a modern corruption, is indeed an ancient idiom,
which has been nearly repudiated as an intruder,
because it now stands solitary in our language. It has
not been generally observed, that A-S. *thinc-an*,
thinc-ean, not only signifies to think, but to seem, to
appear; *cogitare, putare*; also, *videri*. Lya, therefore,
when quoting the A-S. phrase, *me thinketh*, properly
renders it, *mihi videtur*, (it appears to me), adding:
Unde nostra methinketh, methinks. The thinceth fre-
quently occurs in a similar sense; *Tibi videtur*, It
seems to thee.

Semye me is an example of the same construction;
Doug. Virgil, 374, 19.

O doughty King, thou askis counsaile, said he,
Of that matere, quhilk as *semye me*,
Is nouthir dirk nor douteum, but full clere.

Him thoctis is used in a similar manner; *Barbour,*
iv. 618, MS.

Him thoct weill he saw a fyr, &c.

As *Moss-G. thank-jan*, not only signifies to think,
but to seem, *Ulphilas* uses the same idiom in the plural.
Thunkeith im; *Videtur illis*; It appears to them;
Matt. vi. 7. There is merely this difference, that
the pronoun is affixed. Alem. *thank-en, thunck-en*,
is used in the same manner. *Uns thunkit*; No-
bis videtur, It seems to us. Isl. *thyt-ia, thikt-ia*,
videri; *Thikke mier*; *Videtur mihi*. V. Jun. Gl.
Goth. vo. Thank-jan. Sw. mig tyckes, mihi videtur,
Seren. Belg. my dankt; Germ. *es danket mich, id.*

METING, s. A glove called a mitten.

"Item, a pare of *metingis* for hunting." *Inventories,*
p. 11. V. MITTENS.

METIS, 3rd p. v. **V. METE.**

METTLE, adj. Capable of enduring much
fatigue, *Ettr. For.*

Nearly allied to E. *mettled*, sprightly. *Serenius*, how-
ever, derives the E. word, not from *Metal*, but from
Isl. *maete*, excellentia. In this language *mettill* denotes
a wedge for cutting iron; and *metill-a*, is to cut iron
with such a wedge.

To MEUL, MIOL, v. n. To mew, or cry as a cat, S. Lat. *miaculis-are*, Fr. *miaul-er*, id.

MIOLING, s. A term borrowed from the cat, to denote the cry of the tiger.

—"Mioling of tygers, brumming of bears," &c. Urquhart's *Rabelais*. V. *CHERRING*.

MEW, s.

"Make us two mews of as daughter;" Fergusson's *S. Prov.*, p. 24.

Corr. of the S. word *Maich*, a son-in-law. Thus it appears that Kelly, although he says "the sense I do not understand," comes very near the truth in adding,—"taken from the Latin,

Medum filius duos generos parare."

Prov., p. 255.

This more nearly approaches the pron. of A. Bor. *meupht*, id.

[MEW, s. An enclosure: hence, *mews*, as applied to stables.]

MEWITH, 3rd p. v. Moveth?

The King to souper is set, served in halle,
Under a silke, dayntly dight,
With al worshipp, and wale, *meuith* the walle;
Bridles branden, and brad, in bankers bright.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., li. 1.

Moveth? as *moveable*, Chaucer, for *moveable*.

Mew was the form of the v. in O. E. "I *mew* or styre from a place;" *Palagr. B.* iii. F. 300, b.

To MEWT, v. a. To mew, as a cat.

"Was't them that has the cat's dish, and she ay *meuting*," Ramsay's *S. Prov.*, p. 74, "spoken when people owe a thing to, or detain a thing from needy people, who are always calling for it." Kelly, p. 343.

Although this term has been understood by Kelly in this sense, yet finding no synonym, I hesitate whether it is not to be expl. with greater latitude, as signifying to marmur; as allied perhaps to Teut. *meyt-en*, *murmurare*, Lat. *mut-ire*.

MEY, pron. Me, pron. as Gr. *a*, Selkirks.; also *hey*, he; to *sey*, to see, &c.

[To MEYN, v. a. and n. V. *MENE*.]

[MEYNER, adj. Meaner; comp. of *meyn*, *Charteris*, *Adhortationun*, l. 42.]

MEYNTYM, s. The mean while.

"The lordis contentewis the said sammondie in the *meyntym* in the same forme & effect as it now is." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 128.

To MEYSEL, MEYZLE, v. a. To crumble down; applied to eating, Gall.

Teut. *meusel-en*, *pitissare*, clam degustare paulatim.

[To MEYT, MEIT, v. n. 1. To meet, to come upon, Barbour, iii. 413.

2. To *meit* in *wi*, to meet accidentally, to find out, to experience, S.]

MEYTTIT, part. pa.

"Grantes to the said lord Robert Stewart—full power, speciall mandment and charge, all and sundrie inhabitants and indwellaris within the saidis boundis, for quhatsumevir crymes and offenses dilaitit, *meytit*, accusit, and convicted, to punish as the caus requiris," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 255.

A. S. *met-an* signifies invenire; perhaps q. discovered or found out. The sense, however, is obscure. The word intended may have been *menit* or *meynit*, complained of.

To MIAUVE, v. n. To mew, as a cat, Buchan, V. the letter W.

MICE-DIRT, s. The dung of mice, S.

"Had I as much black spice, as he thinks himself worth of *mice-dirt*, I would be the richest man of my kin," S. Prov. "Spoken satyrically of proud beaus, whom we suspect to be highly conceited of their own worth." Kelly, p. 153. V. *DIRT*, s.

[MICE-FEET. To make *mice-feet* o', to overcome or to destroy wholly, Banffs.]

MICELED, pret. v. Expl. "Did eat somewhat after the way of mice;" Gall. Encycl.

This, I think, must be improperly spelled, to suit the idea of its formation from mice. The word, I am informed, is pron. q. *Meyel* or *Meysele*, q. v.

Teut. *meusel-en*, seems to include the idea. *Pitissare*, *ligurire*, et clam degustare paulatim. *Miceel-en*, *nebulam exhalare*, can have no affinity.

[MICHAEL, s. A low contemptuous term for a person; as, "She's a ticht *michael*," Gl. Banffs.]

MICHAELMAS MOON. 1. A designation commonly given to the harvest moon, S.

"The *Michaelmas Moon* rises ay alike soon."

"The moon, at full, being then in the opposite sign, bends for some days towards the tropick of Cancer, and so rising more northerly, rises more early. My country people believe it to be a particular providence of God that people may see to get their corn in." Kelly, p. 334, 335. V. *LITT*, v.

2. Sometimes used to denote the produce of a *raid* at this season, as constituting the portion of a daughter.

"Anciently, this moon, called the *Michaelmas moon*, was hailed by some of our ancestors as a mighty useful thing for other purposes,—viz., in reaving and making inroads, many a marauder made a good fortune in her beams. The *tocher* which a doughty borderer gave a daughter was the result of his reaving during this moon." Gall. Encycl.

"Mary Scott, the flower of Yarrow—was descended from the Dryhopes, and married into the Harden family. Her daughter was married to a predecessor of the present Sir Francis Elliot, of Stobbs.—There is a circumstance, in their contract of marriage, that merits attention, as it strongly marks the predatory spirit of the times. The father-in-law agrees to keep his daughter for some time after the marriage, for which the son-in-law binds himself to give him the profits of the first *Michaelmas moon*." Stat. Acc. Par. Selkirk, ii. 437, 438.

MICHEN, s. Common Spignel, or Bawd-money, S. *Athamanta meum*, Linn.

"The *athamanta meum*, (spignel), here called *moiken* or *muilcinn*, grows in the higher parts of the barony of Laighwood, and in the forest of Clunie. The Highlanders chew the root of it like liquorice or tobacco.—The root of this plant, when dried and masticated, throws out strong effluvia, which are thought a powerful antidote against contagious air, and

it is recommended by some in goutish and gravelly complaints." P. Clunie, Perth. Statist. Soc., ix. 238. The name is Gael.

MICHTFULL, adj. Mighty, powerful.

—"Tak ane gude hert, and put your confidence in him, he is ane *michtful* God, quha will releif yow of it, and send yow your helth, as he did the Erie of Murray, quha was brutit to haue gottin the like wrang [by poison] in Franca." Supplication Countess of Athole, 1579, Acts Ja. VI., Ed. 1814, p. 176.

MICHTIE, adj. 1. Of high rank.

Then come he hame a verie potent man,
And spouait syne a *michtie* wife richt than.
Friends of Peblis, S.P.R., i. 10.

2. Stately, haughty, in conduct, S.

3. Strange, surprising; used also *adv.* like the E. word, as a sign of the superlative, as *michtie rich, michtie gude*, S.B.

4. Potent, intoxicating; applied to liquors, and synon. with *Stark*, S.B.

"*Stark mychty wynes, & small wynes.*" *Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.*

[5. Used as an *interj.*, but a low word; as, "*O michtie me,*" *Clydes., Banffs.*]

This is entirely Su.-G., *maagta*, signifying very; *maagta rit, maagta godh*, corresponding to the S. phraseology mentioned above.

MICKLE-MOUTH'D, MUCKLE-MOW'D, adj.
Having a large or wide mouth, S. V. MEKYL.

"*Mickle-mouth'd folk are happy to their meat,*" S. Prov.; "spoken by, or to them who come opportunely to eat with us." Kelly, p. 253.

I have always heard it thus: "*Muckle-mouth'd folk has a luck to their meat;*" and applied only as a sort of consolation to one whose face is rather disfigured by the disproportionate size of the mouth.

MID. In composition same as in E., as—

MID-CUPPIL, s. That ligament which *couples* or unites the two staves of a flail, the *hand-staff* and *soupple*; S.B.

This is sometimes made of an eel's skin; at other times, of what is called a *tar-leather*, i.e., a strong slip of a hide salted and hung, in order to prepare it for this use. It is not easily conceivable, why this should be called a *tar-leather*, unless it be from Isl. *tarf-r*, taurus, as originally denoting a piece of bull's hide.

MIDLENTREN, MIDLENTRENE, MYDLENTRENE, s. The middle of the fast of Lent.

"At *myd lentrene* nix thareftir following."—"Betuix this & Sunday *myd lentrene* nixt to cum." *Aberd. Reg., A. 1533, V. 16.*

"And gif he outit nocht the said, &c. betuix this & *myd lentrene* nixt cumis." *Ibid.*

This nearly resembles the A.-S. phraseology, *Mid-lentren*, *Midlent*; *Mid-lentenes sunnan-dæg*, *Midlent Sunday*. V. LENTRENE.

VOL. III.

MID-MAN, MIDS MAN, s. A mediator between contending parties.

"I—entreated them with many fair words to delay any such work, and for that end gave them in a large paper, which a very gracious and wise brother, somewhat a *mid-man* betwixt us, had drawn."—Baillie's Lett., ii. 380.

"Mr. Blair and Mr. Durham appeared as *mids-men*." *Ibid.*, p. 401.

[**MID-ROOM, s.** 1. The small room between the kitchen and "the room," in a house of three apartments, S.

2. The middle compartment of a boat, Shetl.]

MIDWART, AMIDWART, prep. Towards the centre, Rudd. E. mid-ward, A.-S. *midde-ward*.

MIDWART, MYDWART, s. The middle ward or division of an army.

Wallace him self the wantgard he has tayne;—
Ales mony syne in the *mydwart* put he,
Schir Jhone the Grayne he gert thar ledar be.
Wallace, vi. 500, MS.

A.-S. *midde*, and *weard*, custodia.

MIDWINTER-DAY, s. The name anciently given to the brumal solstice.

"From the time of celebrating our Lord's advent, in order of nature our days lengthen, our nights shorten, and was of old called *Midwinter-day*, or *Midwinter-mas*, or feast." Annand's *Mysterium Fictatis*, p. 27.

This term is expl. vo. YULE-E'EN, q. v.

[**MIDDELT, s.** A mark in the middle of the ear; sometimes, a piece out of it, Shetl.]

MIDDEN, MIDDYN, MIDDING, s. 1. A dunghill, S. A. Bor. Lincolns. id. *Muck-midding*, a dunghill consisting of the dung of animals, S. A. Bor.; *ass-midding*, one of ashes; *marl-midding*, a compost of *marl* and earth, S.

Thai kest him our out of that bailfull steid,
Off him thai trowit suld be no more ramed,
In a draff *myddyn*, quhar he remanyt thar.
Wallace, ii. 256, MS.

Syne Sweirnes, at the second bidding,
Come lyk a sow out of a *midding*.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29.

"Better marry o'er the *midding*, than o'er the moor;" S. Prov. "Better marry a neighbour's child, whose humours and circumstances you know, than a stranger." Kelly, p. 60.

2. Metaph. used to denote a dirty slovenly woman, S.; synon. *heap*.

3. An *eating midden*, used as a phrase expressive of the highest possible contempt for one who is a mere belly god, who sacrifices every thing to the gratification of appetite, Angus.

MIDDEN-DUB, s. A hole into which the juice or sap of a dung-hill is collected, S. O.

"A causeway about 6 feet broad, formed of large stones carelessly laid down, led to the fore-door, be-

L 2

yard which at the distance of 8 or 10 feet, was the dunghill, with a pond of putrid water, termed the midden-dub, into which the juices of the dung were collected; and dead dogs, cats, &c., were thrown." *Ag. Surv. Ayr.*, p. 115.

MIDDEN-DUNG, MIDDING-DUNG, s. Manure from a dunghill, S.

"*Midding-dung*, either unmixed or compounded with earth,—if it be designed for grain, it should be plowed into the ground as soon as possible after it is laid on it, to prevent waste by exhalation." *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*, p. 300.

MIDDEN-HEAD, s. The summit of a dunghill, S. *To be heard on the midden head, to quarrel openly*; a metaph. borrowed from dunghill-fowls, S.

And that he wad like me, I hae no fear;
Hed of the bargain we made an outred,
Wee no be heard upon the midden head.

Ross's Helenore, p. 85.

A.-S. *midding*, id. *Dan. moeding*; *Ihre*, vo. *Lena*, p. 60. Ray derives this word from E. *mud*; but ridiculously, as he admits that *midding* is "an old Saxon word," whereas *mud* is certainly modern, perhaps from Belg. *moddig*, nasty, Isl. *mod*, any thing useless, refuse, or rather Su.-G. *modli*, lutum, coenum, whence Isl. *modig*, Sw. *muddig*, putridus, lutulentus.

A.-S. *midding* is radically one with *moeding*, used in *Scania* precisely in the same sense. *Ihre* derives it from *moeg*, dung, *muck*, and *ding*, a heap, vo. *Dyng*. This is nearly the same with Bp. Gibson's *stymon*; A.-S. *myte*, dung, and *ding*, a heap; Notes on *Polemio Middina*.

MIDDEN-HOLE, s. 1. A dunghill, S.

"What adds considerably to their miserable state, is the abominable, but too general practice, of placing the dunghill (*middenhole*, vulgarly) before the doors of their dwelling-houses, many of which, in every point of view, much accord with the situation in which they are placed." P. Kinclaven, *Perth. Statist. Acc.*, xix. 333.

2. Sometimes, a hole or small pool, beside a dunghill, in which the filthy water stands, S.

MIDDEN-MOUNT, MIDDING-MOUNT, s. A singular species of rampart used by the inhabitants of the city of Edinburgh, during the reign of Charles I., in defending themselves against the batteries of the castle.

"They raise fortifications to defend the town against the violence of the castle; they raise *midding* mounts upon the causeway, and fill up sundry houses with sand and water to resist fire works. Before any answer came frae the king, the truce expired, where-upon the town of Edinburgh began again to their fortifications, raised *midden* mounts at Heriot's Work, and upon the causeway, and sundry other parts within and about the town for their defence." *Spalding*, i. 215.

This is a use to which it is not generally known that the *subje* of the *Good Town* has been applied.

MIDDEN-MYLIES, s. pl. Orach [*Goosefoot*], S.B. *Chenopodium viride*, et *album*, Linn.; thus denominated, as growing on *dunghills*.

MIDDEN-STEAD, s. The spot where a dunghill is formed, S.

"If you had challenged the existence of Red-cowl in the castle of Gloustirym, old Sir Peter Pepperbrand

would have had ye out to his court-yard, made you be-take yourself to your weapon, and if your trick of fences were not the better, would have sticked you like a pad-dock on his own baronial *middenstead*." *Antiquary*, i. 197.

"I was e'en taking a spell o' worthy John Quackle-ben's Flower of a Sweet Savour, sawn on the *Middenstead* of this World," said Andrew." *Rob Roy*, ii. 69.

MIDDEN-TAP, s. The summit of a dunghill. If a crow fly over a dunghill, it is viewed in some places as a certain presage of bad weather.

This morning bodes us ill,
For the gray crow flew o'er the midden-tap,
An' croak'd his hollow notes before the ra'en.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 95.

Ra'en, raven.

* **MIDGE, s.** 1. This not only denotes a gnat as in E., but is the only term used by the vulgar for a musqueteo.

"*Midges*, gnats; musquetoes;" *Gl. Antiq.*

[2. A term applied to a very small person, animal, or thing, Clydes., Banffs.]

To MIDIL, MYDDIL, v. n. To mix.

—Or list apprupe thay pepill all and summyn
To giddir myddill, or jone in lyig or band.
Doug. Virgil, 103, 26.

Himself alsua midlit persuit he
Amang princis of Grece in the mellé.
Ibid., 23, 16.

V. *Diversa*, Purley, 410.

Isl. *midl-a*, dividere, Su.-G. *medl-a*, se interponere, Belg. *middel-en*, intercedere.

[MIDLENTREN, MYDLENTRENE, s. V. under MID.]

MIDLERT, MYDDIL ERD, MEDLERT, s. This earth, the present state.

There saw he als with huge grete and murning,
In *midil erd* oft menit, thir Troyanis
Duryng the sege that into bataile slane is.
Doug. Virgil, 180, 48.

—Sithen make the moraden with a mylde mode,
As man of *medlert* makes of might.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 24.

i.e., "I, without fretting, give thee homage, as matchless in power on this earth."

"A phrase yet in use in the N. of S. among old people, by which they understand this earth in which we live, in opposition to the grave. Thus they say, *There's no man in middle erd is able to do it*, i.e., no man alive," Rudd.

This gate she could not long in *midlert* be.
Ross's Helenore, p. 59.

It is used by R. Glouc.—

Me nuste womman so vayr non in the *midel erthe*.
Crom., p. 440.

i.e., I knew, or wist of no woman so fair on earth.

A.-S. *midlan-card*, *midlan-geard*, mundus, orbis terrarum; Moes.-G. *midjungard*, id. Alem. *mittil-gard*, approaches most nearly to our word, from *mittil*, middle, and *gard*, area. *Midlangard* occurs in the same language. *Gard* or *geard* seems the true orthography of the last syllable.

Ihre, vo. *Mid*, conjectures that the earth may have been thus denominated, either because it was supposed to be placed in the centre of the universe, or that there

is an allusion to the fabled partition made among the three sons of Saturn; this world being considered as the middle lot between heaven and hell. The Goths, he thinks, wanted a word for denoting the world, before the introduction of *werold*, *werold*, &c., and that for this reason they framed the terms *manaseda*, or, the seat of man, *fairghus*, q. fair or beautiful house, and *midjungard*, or the middle area.

MIDLYNGIS, *s. pl.* Apparently, a particular description of pins.

"xviij] paperis of prenis, the price xxvij sh., and bout of *midlyngis* the price vj sh., & tua hankis of wyir [wire] the price xxiiij sh." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1543, V. 18. Perhaps pins of a middling size.

MIDS, *s.* 1. A mean; Lat. *med-ium*.

"Is is a silly plea, that you are all united in the end, since your debates about the *mides* make the end among your hands to be lost." *Baillie's Lett.*, ii. 192.

2. A medium, the middle between extremes.

"Temperance is the golden *mide* between abstinence and intemperance." *Pardovan's Collect.*, p. 244.

To MIDS, *v. a.* To strike a medium.

—"The two great sects of the antient lawyers were divided.—But Trebonian *midseth* the matter thus, that if the product can easily be reduced to the first matter, the owners of the matter remain proprietors of the whole, as when a cup or other artifact is made of metal," &c. *Stair's Inst.*, B. ii. T. 1, sec. 41.

[**MIDSMAN**, *s.* V. under **MID**.]

MIELDS, *s. pl.* The north-country pronunciation of *Moulds*, dust of the grave.

*She's got, I fear, what wedding she will get,
That's wif the mields, see that need's be nae lett.
Bon's Helenore; First Ed.*, p. 47.

Mould, Ed. Second, p. 57.

"Married to the *mields*," a proverbial phrase used of a young woman, whose sole bridal-bed is the grave. V. **MULDEN**.

MIENE, *s.* Interest, means used; the same with *Moyen*.

"Gif it happenis the said Schir Alexander to decess, —his said son and ay—sal be obliste to delyuir the said castel frei to hir,—as that nouthir the said Schir Alexander, &c. be nought the neirrar the deede [death] be the *miene* of the said princess, hir procuratiounes or seruantiis." *Parl. Ja. II.*, A. 1439, Ed. 1814, p. 54.

MIFF, *s.* A pettish humour, huff, S.

"Mr. Oldbuck—always wished to be paid with regularity; Sir Arthur was not always, nor indeed often, prepared to gratify this reasonable desire; and, in accomplishing an arrangement between tendencies so opposite, little *miffs* would occasionally take place." *Antiquary*, i. 106.

I hesitate whether this should be viewed as a metaphor. use of Teut. *miffe*, muer, mephitas; as regarding meat which has contracted a bad smell.

[**To MIFF**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To make pettish, to put into a pettish humour, Banffs.

2. To be pettish, or in a pettish humour, *ibid.*]

MILD, *s.* A species of fish, Orkney.

"Many other fish are caught about this coast, but in general in inconsiderable quantities, called in this

country, *milda*, bergilla, skate and frog." *P. Birney, Orkn. Statist. Acc.*, xiv. 314.

It is probably the same fish, which G. Andr. describes, as not less rare than beautiful. *Mialld-r*, *pisces pulcherrimi nomen*, sed *captu rarus*; *Lex.* p. 178.

MILDROP, *s.* The mucus flowing from the nose in a liquid state.

His eyin droupit, quhole sonkin in his hede,
Out at his nose the *mildrop* fast gan rin.

Henryson's Test. Crescide, Chron. & P., l. 162.

A.-S. *mele*, *alveus*, a hollow vessel, and *dropa*; or *drop-maelum*, *guttatum*, inverted?

MILDS, **MILES**, *s. pl.* The *Chenopodium album et viride*, Loth., Roxb. V. **MIDDEN-MYLES**.

Norv. *melde*, *Chenopodium urbicum*; Hallager.

MILE, *s.* Wild celery, *Apium graveolens*, Linn.; Roxb., &c.

The tradition of the South of S. asserts that those who were persecuted for their adherence to Presbytery, during the reigns of Charles II. and James II., in their hiding places often fed on this plant.

MILES, *s. pl.* A small animal found on the diseased intestines and livers of sheep, Roxb., Selkirk., Liddesd.; called in other counties a *Flook*.

It seems originally the same with Teut. *milwee*, *acarus*, *teredo*; a little worm in ships, also a moth that frets garments.

* **To MILITATE**, *v. n.* To have effect, to operate; but not as including the idea of opposition, as in the use of the word in E.

"Whatever reasons persuaded the modelling and reducing the several associations,—the same *militated* still to enforce the necessity and reasonableness of assuming new arts and trades that come in request." *Fountainh. Dec. Suppl.*, iii. 66; also in p. 67.

To MILK, *v. a.* "To steal;" Gl. Picken. V. **MILL**, *v.*

MILK, *s.* A day annually observed in a school, on which the scholars present a small gift to their master; in return for which he gives them *the play*, as it is called, or freedom from their ordinary task, and provides for them a treat of curds and cream, sweetmeats, &c. Sometimes they have music and a dance. Loth.

This mirthful day has evidently at first received its designation from *milk*, as being the only or principal part of the entertainment.

To MILK the tether, a power ascribed to witches, of carrying off the milk of any one's cows, by pretending to perform the operation of milking upon a *hair-tether*, S.

It is singular, that the very same idea is to be found among the vulgar in Sweden at this day. I am informed by a gentleman who resides in that country, that the wife of one of his tenants complained to him of a neighbouring female, that she witched away

the milk of her cows by means of a *haar-rop*, i.e., a hair-rope.

The same effect is ascribed to what is called *trailing the tether*. On Rood-day, the Fairies are supposed to trail or drag the tether over the clover, in order to take away the milk. Hence, if one has an uncommon quantity of milk from one's cows, it is usually said, "You have been drawing the tether."

MILK-AND-MEAL, s. The common designation for milk-porridge, S. B.

This phrase is certainly of northern origin: for *læl. mælsmiolk* is rendered by Halderson, *cractogala*, and by the Dan. term *mellevelling*, i.e., porridge made of milk, q. *milk-boiling*.

MILK-BROTH, s. Broth, in making which milk has been used instead of water, S.

"The most economical way of using bear, or barley, is when it is—boiled with a little butter,—or with milk, when it is called *milk-broth*." Agr. Surv. Aberd., p. 518. V. *BAREFOOT-BROTH*.

MILK-GOWAN, s. A yellow flower whose stem gives out a humour similar to butter-milk; Dandelion, *Leontodon taraxacum*, Linn.; Ettr. For.

For the description given, this seems to be the same with that called the *Wick-gowan*, Dumf.

MILK-HOUSE, s. A dairy, a house in which the milk is kept previous to its being made into cheese or butter, S.

"A *milk-house* must be cool, but free from damp, and admitting of the circulation of air." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 81.

Sw. *mielk-hus*, id.

MILK-MADLOCKS. V. MADLOCKS.

MILKMAID'S PATH. The milky way, or galaxy, S.

"Wase me but that lang baldric o' stars, called the *milkmaid's path*, looks ripe and ready for rain." Blackw. Mag., Nov. 1820, p. 146.

MILK-MEAT, s. Milk and meal boiled together, and served up as a dish, S. B.; synon. *Milk-and-Meal*.

This term was used in O. E. "*Milke mete*, or mete made of mylke. Lactatum. Lacticinium." Prompt. Parv.

læl. miolkr-mat, Dan. *melke-mad*, lacticinia, coagulation.

[MILK-SAPS, s. Milk-sops; a dish consisting of bread soaked with boiled milk, and sweetened with sugar, Clydes.]

MILK-SYTH, s. A milk-strainer, a vessel used for straining milk, S. corr. *milsie*, *milsey*.

—Ane art, ane almyr, and laddils two,
Ane *milk-syth*, with ane swyne tail.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 159, st. 4.

This word has given rise to a proverb addressed to those who make much ado about nothing, or complain of the weight of that work which deserves not to be mentioned. *Ye are stressed wi' stringing the milsey*. This refers to the cloth, through which the milk is strained, being taken off the wooden frame, wrung out, and tied on again.

Sibb. views it "q. *milk-sieve*." But the last syllable is from *Sey*, to strain, q. v. It is also called the *Sey-dish*.

MILK-WOMAN, s. A wet nurse; a green milk-woman, one whose milk is fresh, who has been recently delivered of a child, S. B.

MILKER, s. A vulgar designation for a cow that gives milk, S.

"In the countries situated on the Murray and Beaulie Friths, the cattle are heavier and better milkers, than the Highland cows." Agr. Surv. Invern., p. 251.

"I hae sax kye—a' as famous milkers as e'er strid-dled a goan, but now as yell as my pike-staff." Blackw. Mag., June 1820, p. 288.

MILKNESS, s. 1. The state of giving milk, S.

Afore lang days, I hope to see him here,
About his *milkness* and his cows to spear.

Road's Helenore, p. 78.

2. Milk itself, improperly, S.

My ky may now rin rowtin' to the hill,
And on the naked yird their *milkness* spill;
She seenil lays her hand upon a turn,
Neglects the kebbuck, and forgets the kirm.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 3.

This use of the term is at least more than three centuries old.

—"The saidis personis call—pay—for the profit of the *mylkness* of the said five ky be the said space [three years] extendin to xv stane of cheiss, price of the stane ij a. For the profit of the *mylknes* of the said iiijth of yowis be the said thre yoris xlvij stane of cheiss, price of the stane ij a." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 289.

This act is curious and interesting, as it affords the ratio of calculation as to the annual produce of live stock, and also the profits arising from them.

"I cannot help thinking the stirks throve better in the ould Dairy's time, though, to be sure, in managing the *milkness*, she was none of the cleanest." Saxon and Gael, i. 153.

3. A dairy, S. A. Bor.

"A dairy, in the North, is called the *Milkness*; as the Dairy-maid is, in all parts, a Milk-maid." Cowel, vo. *Dayeria*.

4. The produce of the dairy, in whatever form, S.

—"Grass and corns were burnt up and dried in the blade, whilk made also great scarcity of all *milkness*, butter and cheese." Spalding, ii. 27.

The passage from Ross, given sense 1, properly belongs to this.

* **MILKY, adj.** Applied to grain when the ear is filled but not begun to grow white, Clydes.

"Green grass and barley, when the ear is just become *milky*—spoiled by 4 degrees [of cold]." Agr. Surv. Clydes., p. 11.

"Oats, when the ear is *milky*, by 6." Ibid., p. 12.

MILKORTS, MILKWORTS, s. pl. The name given to the root of the Campanula Rotundifolia, S. B.

To MILL, v. a. To steal, Renfr.

His dearie glad o' slocan routh,
To *mill* a note was aye right ready.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 73.

Undoubtedly the same with the E. cant verb *Mill*, to rob; and also with *Mill* in, to *Mill* one out of a thing. Picken gives to *Milk*, as synon. with *Mill*, "to steal." This can only be viewed as a figurative use of the E. *v*.

To *MILL* one out of a thing. To procure it rather in an artful and flattering way, Loth. It seems nearly synon. with E. *wheedle*.

Isl. *mill-a*, lenire, to mitigate.

To *MILL* one, *v. a.* To give one a beating, to drub, &c., Renfrews.

Probably from Isl. *mel-ia*, contundere, *q.* to bruise as in a mill.

**MILL*, *s.* The vulgar name for a snuff-box, one especially of a cylindrical form, or resembling an inverted cone; also *snuff-mill*, *snecchin-mill*, *S.*; [*mull*, Clydes.]

As soon as I can find my *mill*,
Ye've got a snuff w' right guid will.
Picken's Poems, l. 117.

No other name was formerly in use. The reason assigned for this designation is, that when tobacco was introduced into this country, those, who wished to have snuff, were wont to toast the leaves before the fire, and then bruise them with a bit of wood in the box; which was therefore called a *mill*, from the snuff being ground in it.

I may observe, by the way that the word *mill* is radically from Isl. *mel-ia*, contundere, to beat; hence *meel*, farina, meal, and *mal-a*, to grind. *V. G. Andr. Lex.* p. 174.

MILL-BANNOCK, *s.* "A circular cake of oat-meal, with a hole in the centre,—generally a foot in diameter, and an inch in thickness. It is baked at *mills*, and *Asurned* or toasted on the burning seeds of shelled oats, which makes it as brittle as if it had been baked with butter;" *Gall. Enc.*

MILL-BITCH, *s.* A small pock or bag clandestinely set by the miller to receive meal for his own profit, *S. A.* *V. BLACK BITCH.*

This is a cant term, originally invented by the miller for concealment; as he was wont to say to his *knave* or servant, in allusion to the use of a dog, *Has ye set the bitch?*

MILL-CLOOSE, *s.* "The boxed wood-work which conducts the water into the mill-wheels;" *Gall. Encycl.*

[*MILL-DAM*, *s.* 1. The bank or dam to confine water to supply a mill, *S.*

2. The water collected, by means of a dam, to supply a mill, *S.*]

MILL-EE, *MILL-EYE*, *s.* The eye or opening in the *hupes* or cases of a mill, at which the meal is let out, *S.*

"The wretches are obliged to have at least fifty in each parish,—under the thatch of a roof no bigger than a bee-hive, instead of a noble and seemly baron's mill, that you would hear the clack of through the hail

country; and that casts the meal through the *mill-eye* by forpits at a time." *Pirate*, i. 264.

A pawky cat came frae the *mill-ee*,
Wi' a bonnie bowlie tailie.—

Remains of Nithdale Song, p. 67.

An' ay whan passengers bye war gaun,
A doolfu' voice cam frae the *mill-ee*,
On Saturday's night when the clock struck one,
Cry'n, "O Rab Riddle, has mercy on me!"

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 18.

Mill-ee is often, in leases, used as signifying the whole mill and pertinents. *Mearns.*

[*MILL-GRUEL*, *s.* Porridge made with milk, *Shetl.*; a corr. of *milk-gruel*.]

MILL-LADE, *s.* The mill-race. *V. LADE.*

MILL-LICHENS, *s.* In a mill, the entry into the place where the inner wheel goes, *S. B.*

Allied perhaps to Alem. *luch-an*, *bilokhan*, to shut; *Su.-G. lykt*, an inclosure. Or, perhaps *q.* the lungs or lights of a mill. *V. LYCHTENS.*

MILL-REEK, *s.* The name given to a disease among miners, *Lanarks.*

"The miners and smelters are subject here [*Lead-hills*,] as in other places, to the lead distemper, or *mill reek*, as it is called here; which brings on palsies, and sometimes madness, terminating in death in about ten days." *Fennant's Tour in S.*, 1772, p. 130.

MILL-RING, *s.* 1. The open space in a mill between the runner and the wooden frame surrounding it, by making which very large and wide the miller collected for himself a great deal of meal, *S.* Hence the phrase, to *Ring the Mill*. *V. RING.*

2. The meal which remains in the ring, or round about the millstones, *S.* This is considered as a perquisite belonging to the miller.

"A number of the mill-masters apply the *mill-ring*, (i.e., the corn that remains about the mill-stones), to the feeding of horses." *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*, p. 506.

3. The dust of a mill, *S. B.*

Su.-G. ring, *vilis*.

MILL-RYND, *MILN-RYND*, *s.* A piece of iron, resembling a star or the rowel of an old spur, sunk in the centre of the upper mill-stone to receive the iron spindle on which it turns, *S.*

"Gif ony man—violentlie and masterfullie spill-ies and takis away the *miln-rynd*, or ony uther necessary part of the mill, without the quhilk echo can nather grind nor gang, he aucht and sould refund—the damage," &c. *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 496.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *riind-a*, *Su.-G. read a*, *pellere*, propellers; as denoting that by which the stone is driven round.

MILL-STEEP, *s.* A lever fixed to the machinery of corn-mills, by which the mill-stones

can be put closer to, or more apart from each other, at pleasure, Roxb.

MILL-STEW, s. The dust that flies about a mill. V. **STEW.**

Test. molen-staf signifies pollen, pollis, meal.

MILL-TROWER, s. The sluice of a mill-lead, Gall.

"*MILL-Cloose, the same with Mill-trower.*" Gall. *Encycl.*; q. the troughs that conduct the water.

[MILLAR-QUAREOURIS, s. pl. Quarriers of millstone, Accta. L. H. Treasurer, i. 328.]

MILLART, MILLERT, s. A provincialism for *Miller*, Aberd.

The millert's man, a suple fellow,
 Ran's he had been red wud.
Christmas B'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 130.
 In Edit. 1805, The millert lad, &c.

MILLER. To Drown the Miller. 1. A phrase commonly used in baking, when too much water is put in, and there is not meal enough to bring the dough to a proper consistence, S.

It obviously alludes to the miller having such an overflow of water that he cannot carry on his operations.

2. Applied in making punch or *toddy*, when more water is poured in than corresponds to the quantity of spirits, S.

"He shall drink off the yawl full of punch." "Too much water drowned the miller," answered Triptolemus." *The Pirate*, ii. 64.

3. Transferred to anything, however good, which defeats the desired end by its excess, S.

"Turning to Edie, he endeavoured to put money into his hand. 'I think,' said Edie, as he tendered it back again, 'the hale folk here have either gane daft, or they has made a vow to ruin my trade, as they say ower muckle water drowns the miller.'" *The Antiquary*, ii. 178.

4. To become bankrupt.

Honest men's been ta'en for rogues,
 When bad luck gars drowne the miller,
 Hunted 'maist out o' their brogues,
 Fortune-smit for lack o' siller.
A Scott's Poem, p. 24.

MILLER OF CARSTAIRS. A proverbial allusion.

"Sir G. Lockhart said the Lords were like to the miller of Carstairs, drew all to themselves. And truly this decision has no shadow of reason but the clerks' advantage," *Fountainh. Dec. Suppl.*, ii. 588.

MILLER'S THOOM, MILLER'S THUMB, s.

[1. The young of the Bib or Pout, (*Gadus lucius*, Linn.), a fish, Banffs.]

2. The river Bull-head, S. *Cottus Gobio*, Linn.

"*Gobius marinus*; our fishers call it the *Miller's Thumb*." *Sibb. Fish*, p. 121.

This name seems also known in E.

[MILL-FISH, s. The turbot; so called from its round shape, Shetl.]

[MILLIN, s. The smallest particle, or scrap, Shetl., Clydes. Isl. *moli*, a crumb.]

MILLOIN, adj. Of or belonging to mail.

Mine habergeon of milloin wark
 Lasted me no more than my sark;
 Nor mine acton of milloin fine,
 First was my father's and then mine.

Sir Egair, p. 7.

Test. maelen van't pansier, rings of mail; *maelien-koller*, a breastplate. In a MS. copy, transcribed, as would seem, from a different edition, it is *millain*. This would suggest, that the armour described had been made in the city of Milan.

[MILLT, adj. Drunk, overcome with strong drink, Banffs.]

MILNARE, s. A miller.

This Milnare had a dowchtyr fayre,
 That to the Kyng had oft repayre.

Wynloren, vi. 16. 22.

Sw. *molnare*.

MILORD, My LORD. A designation very commonly given to a haggies in the South of S., probably from the idea of its being the "chieftain of the pudding race."

MILSIE, MILSEY, s. A strainer. V. **MILK-SYTH.**

MILSIE WALL, s. 1. A wall with crenated battlements; a word still used by old people, Peebleshire.

The king granted to Mr. Thomas Craig, advocate, in 1582, a license "to set forth before the syde wall of that tenement of land lying on the north side of the high street of Edin." at the head of the close called Robert Bruce's close, pertaining to the said Mr. Thomas Craig in heritage, towers or high street pillars of stone, as far forth as the next adjacent neighbours had any stairs or steps thereof, at the least so far forth as the drop of the said tenement fell off before: And above the said Pillars to big a *Milsie wall* as many houses height as he should please, and to make the same with battieling on the forewall, and other parts thereof as he should think good." Act. Parl. in favour of Baillie of Jerviswood, July 17, 1695.

Fr. *milice*, O. Fr. *militie*, warfare, q. resembling the walls raised for military defence. It has been conjectured, indeed, that a wall of this description might receive its name from a fancied resemblance to a *Milk-syth* or *Milsie*, a milk-strainer, as perhaps being perforated or grated. Hence, perhaps,

2. *Milsie-wa'* is used to denote the wall of a dairy, in which there is a sort of window made of perforated tin, Berwick.

To MILT, v. a. V. MELT.

[MILT, s. The spleen in cattle, Shetl. Dan. *milt*, id.]

MILYGANT, MYLIGANT, s. A false person.

Seho callit to his chair—
A myligant and a mychare.
Colcluhie Saw, F. I. v. 54.

—All the synys swarls—
Herand thair awin swyne cry,
With thir myligantis machit,
Afferd the follis had thame kachit.
Ibid., v. 206.

O. Fr. *male-gent*, mechant, mauvais; Roquefort.

MIM, adj. 1. Affectedly modest, prudish, S.

"She looks as mim, as if butter would na melt in her mouth," S. Prov.

"Had aff," quoth she, "ye filthy slate,
"Ye stink o' looks, O feigh!
"Let gae my hands, I say, be quat:
And vow gin she was skeigh
And mim that day.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 262.

And now cam the nicht o' feet-washin',
And Bessie look'd mim and scare.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., l. 295.

2. Prim, demure.

Now Nory all the while was playing prim,
As ony lamb as modest, and as mim;
And never a look with Lindy did lat fa'.
Rosie's Helens, p. 108.

3. Affecting great moderation in eating or drinking, S.

"A bit but, and a bit ben,
Makes a mim maiden at the board end."
Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 2.

i.e., The maiden who eats in the kitchen, and in the larder, must of necessity have little appetite at the dining-table.

It might be supposed, that *mim* resembled Alem. *mamm-en*, to please, whence *mammende*, those who are meek, pleasant, or complacent; Schilter; and indeed, our term often includes the idea of an awkward and unnatural attempt to please. But as it is synon. with *Moy*, and occasionally interchanged with it, they have probably a common origin. V. *Moy*.

4. Affecting squeamishness in admitting what cannot justly be denied.

"I must say, that as the best of our synods (for as *mim* as we have made it to this day) are justly chargeable with the blood of that renowned martyr [Guthrie] who died allenarly on the head of his Lord's supremacy in not owning him in that hour (O indelible shame!), so God hath left these assemblies, as a just punishment for deserting this standard-bearer, to do this which is a plain and palpable relinquishing—of his cause." M'Ward's Cont., p. 323.

5. Quiet, mute, S. B.

It seems highly probable, that *mim* is merely a modification of E. *mum*, silent.

MIMLIE, adv. Prudishly, S.**MIM-MOUED, adj.** 1. Reserved in discourse, not communicative, implying the idea of affection of modesty.

"I'm whiles jokin' an' tellin' her it's a stound o' love; but you young leddies are a' sae mim-moued, if I wud lay the hair o' my head aneth her feet, I can get naething out o' her." Saxon and Gael, i. 161.

"I'm no for being mim-mou'd when there's no reason; but a man had as gude, whiles, cast a knot on his tongue." The Smugglers, i. 164.

2. Affectedly moderate at the table, S.

3. Affected in the mode of speaking, S.

"Mim-mou'd, having an affected way of speaking." Gall. Encycl.

MIN-MOU'DNESS, s. Affected or fastidious modesty in conversation, S.**MIMNESS, s.** Prudishness, S.**MIMENTIS, s. pl.** Memorandums.—

"And thar to ansuer to our souerain lord—apoun the tressonable *mimentis* & writings to the tressonable confederaciouns of Ingliamen, &c., and apoun the tressonable reassaving of ane persawant of the king of Inglandia, callit *Blewmanlie*, with tressonable letters, *mimentis* and writings." Parl. Ja. III., 1483, Ed. 1814, p. 151.

Evidently used in a similar sense with *memorandum*, from Lat. *memento*.

MIN, MYN, adj. Less, smaller,

They could be exyit Scotland mair and myn.
Kennedy, Evergreen, li. 69.

i.e., more and less.

Idolateris draw netir, to burgh and land;
Reid heir your life at large, baith mair and min.
H. Charteris Adhort. Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, a. 6. b.

V. MAWMENT.

It occurs in O. E.

His confession of treason, more and mynne,
Of nyne pointes fayned, he then proclaimyd.
Hardyngs, p. 192.

Su.-G. *minne*, Alem. *min*, id. *Michis min*, much less. Belg. *min*, *minder*, Fr. *moins*, O. Fr. *mion*, Lat. *min-or*, Ir. *min*, small, delicate.

[MINCH, s. A small piece of anything, a crumb, S.]**[To MINCH, MINSH, v. a.** To cut into small pieces, S.]**[MINCHIE, MINSHIE, s.** A very small piece, the least bit, Clydes. *Minchick* is the form used in Banffs.]

Minchickie is an exaggerated diminutive used by children in Clydes., when they wish to express the smallest bit possible, or to justify the portion they claim or have taken for themselves. This form is used in Banffs., also. V. Gl.]

[To MINCHICK, v. a. To cut or break into very small pieces, Gl. Banffs.]

Fr. *mincer*, "to mince, to shred," Cotgr.; 'A.-S. *mincean*, to become small, hence E. *mince* and *minish*.]

To MIND, v. n. 1. To remember, S.

"The instances of invading of palpit are yet fewer, that is, none at all, as far as I mind, in the preceding years." Woodrow's Hist., i. 455.

O diana ye mind, Lord Gregory,
As we sat at the wine,
We chang'd the rings frae our fingers!
And I can shew thee thine.

Minstrelsy Border, li. 62.

A.-S. *ge-myn-an*, *ge-mynl-gan*, Isl. *amin-a*, Su.-G. *minn-as*, Dan. *mind-er*, Moes.-G. *ga-mun-an*, *meminisse*, in memoriam revocare.

2. To design, to intend, S.

"Quhilk day they keipit, and brocht in their cumpane Johne Knox, quho the first day, after his cuming to Fyfe, did preiche in Carrile, the next day in Anstruther, mynding the Sondag, quhilk was the thrid, to preiche in Sanct Androis." Knox's Hist., p. 146.

To MIND, v. a. To recollect, to remember, S.

"My sister, (said a devout and worthy lady) can repeat a discourse from beginning to end; but for me, I never mind sermons." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 90.

MIND, s. Recollection, remembrance. *I had no the least mind of it; I had totally forgot it, S.*

To keep mind, to retain in remembrance, S.

—Ay keep mind to moop and mall,
Wi' sheep o' credit like thysel.

Burns, III. 78.

One sense given of E. mind, is, "memory, remembrance." But in all the proofs Johna. gives, a prep. is prefixed, to mind, to mind, out of mind. I question much if in E. it is used as with us.

A.-S. *ge-mynd*, Dan. *minde*. Isl. *minne*, Alem. *minna*, Sa.-G. *minne*, memoria. Hence the cup drunk by the ancient Goths, in memory of their ancestors, was called *minna*. V. SKOLL. Sibb. mentions *Minnyng daies*, minding or commemoration days; a phrase which I have not met with elsewhere.

O. E. *meende* was used in the same sense. "*Meende*. Memoria. Recordatio.—*Meende* hauer. Memor." Prompt. Parv.

OF GOOD MYND. Of good memory; a phrase often used in our old Acts, in relation to deceased sovereigns.

"That all & sindir landis & possessiounis unmovable, of the quhilkis of *gude mynde* king James, quhame God assolye, fadir til our souerane lorde that now is, the day of his deceis had in pcesabill possessioun, sal abide & remayn withe our said souerane lorde that now is," &c. Acts Ja. II., 1445, Ed. 1814, p. 33.

This at first view might seem to express the good or praiseworthy intention of the prince referred to. But it is unquestionably equivalent to the phrase, "of good memory," or "of blessed memory." It corresponds to *bona memoria* in the Lat. Acts.

MYNDLES, adj. 1. Forgetful.

God callis thaym vnto this stude Lethe,
With felloun fards, in nowmer as ye se,
To that effect, that thay myndles becom
Bath of pleasure and painis al and sum.

Doug. Virgil, 192, 2.

Immanores, Virg.

2. Oblivious, causing forgetfulness.

Wet in the myndles fude of hell Lethe,
And sowpit in Styx the forcy hallis se,
His glottonyt and fordousit one tuo
He cleist has, and sound gart slepe also.

Doug. Virgil, 156, 7.

3. Acting foolishly or irrationally, like a person in a delirium.

I resseit him echip-brokin fra the sey ground,
Wilsum and misterfull of al warldis thyng,
Syne myndles maid him my fallow in this ring.

Doug. Virgil, 112, 80.

—Half myndles againe echo langis sare
For tyll enquire, and here the sege of Troye,
And in ane stare him behaldis for joye.

Ibid., 102, 22.

Demens is used in both places, Virg.

MINENT, s. Corr. from E. *minute*, Ettr. For.

"They then spak among themsels for five or six *minents*,—an' at last the judge tauld me, that the prosecution against me was drappit for the present." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 25.

To MING, MYNG, MINX, v. n. To mix, to mingle, Lanarks.; [*minx*, Shetl.]

—"Throw the negligence and avirice of the wir-karis and golde smithis, the said siluer gevin to thaim as *mynging* with laye & vther stuife [stuff] that is put in the said werk." Parl. Ja. III., A. 1473, Acts, Ed. 1814, p. 10.

MING, s. A mixture, Peebles.

"We have heard of some managers of stock in a neighbouring county having, this season, salved their flocks with various sorts of mixtures, in none of which tar is an ingredient.—These *minge* do not clot the fleece as tar does, and of course, when the wool is greased with them, the process of manufacturing is rendered easier." Caled. Merc. Dec. 4, 1823.

[MINKSTER, s. A mixture, *ibid.*]

A.-S. *mencg-en*, *meng-an*, miscere; [Isl. *menga*, to mix, *mengua*, mixture.] V. MEXG, v.

MINIKIN (pron. *meenikin*), s. A term used to denote any thing that is very small, Fife.MINIKIN, adj. Of the smallest size; as, a *minikin prein*, i.e., the smallest that is made, while one of the largest size is denominated a *corkin prein*, S.

In regard to signification, the most natural origin would seem to be Teut. *min*, minus, whence *minck-en*, minuire, diminuire, as Isl. *mynk-a*, id., from *minne*, minor. It may, however, be worthy of remark, that in form our term closely corresponds with Teut. *minneken*, Venus, amica, corculum; blandientis particula, says Kilian. This term, however, is a diminutive from *minne*, Belg. *min*, primarily denoting love, and secondarily a wet-nurse, from the tenderness of her affection to the child that is nourished at her breast. Sewel gives *minnekind*, a nurse-child, as if it were different from *minnekyn*, a Cupid. But, for the reason assigned above, we are inclined to view them as originally the same. V. the termination *KIN*.

[MINISTERS, s. pl. Small spiral shells found on the sea shore, Shetl.]

[MINISTER'S MARK, s. A mark on sheep; both ears are cut off, Shetl.]

MINK, s. 1. A noose, Aberd.; nearly synon with *Munks*, q. v. *Munkie*, Mearns.

He—sits him down upo' the bink,
An' plaits a theet, or mends a mink,
To sair an after use.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 31.

[To MINK, To MINK up, v. a. To coil a rope in the hand; as, "*mink up the tether*," Banffs.]

[MINKIN-UP, MINKAN-UP, *s.* The act of coiling a rope in the hand, *ibid.*]

[MINN, *s.* A strait or sound between islands, having a strong current running through it; as "Swarback's Minn" between Vemuntry and Muckle Roe, Shetl. Isl. *munni*, a mouth.]

MINNE, *v. a.*

Blithe weren that alle,
And merkes gun that minne;
Take love in the halle,
Who might the childre winne.

Sir Tristram, p. 35.

"Apparently from *Min*, to offer.—They began to offer marks or money." Gl. It seems rather to signify, contribute; as allied to Isl. *mynd-a*, procure, from *mund*, do, pecunia. Teut. *maynigh-en*, communicate, participate.

[MINNEER, *s.* A great noise, Banffs.]

[To MINNEER, *v. n.* To make a great noise: part. pr. *minneeran*, used also as a *s.*, *ibid.*]

MINNIE, MINNY, *s.* 1. Mother; now used as a childish or fondling term, S.

Sen that I born was of my minnie,
I never wouit as ather but you.

Clerk, Evergreen, ll. 19.

2. The dam, among sheep, S.

—"A lost sheep—comes bleating back a' the gate—to the very gair where it was lambled and first followed its minny." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 286.

[3. A grandmother, Shetl.]

This word, although now only in the mouths of the vulgar, is undoubtedly very ancient. It is nearly allied to Belg. *minne*, a nurse; a wet nurse; *minne-moer*, a nursing mother; *minne-vader*, a foster-father. This is to be traced to *minne*, love, as its origin; *minnen*, to love. Teut. *Minne* is also the name of Venus. Correspondent to these, we have Alem. *minna*, love, *Minne*, Venus. Meer-*minne*, a Siren, *min-on*, to love; Sa.-G. *min-a*, id., also to kiss. Hence Fr. *mignon*, *mignot*, *mignard*, terms of endearment. This designation is thus not only recommended by its antiquity, but by its beautiful expression. Love and Mother are used as synon. terms. Can any word more fitly express the tender care of a mother, or that strength of affection which is due from a child, who has been nourished by the very substance of her body? It must be observed, however, that Isl. *manna* is used in the same sense as S. *minnie*. *Manna* dicunt pueri pro matrecula. G. Andr., 175.

MINNIE'S BAIRN. The mother's favourite, S.

"There is many folk, they have ay a face to the old company, they have a face for godlie folk, and they have a face for persecutors of godlie folk, and they will be Daddie's Bairns, and Minnie's Bairns both. They will be Prelate's bairns, and they will be Malignant's bairns, and they will be the people of God's bairns." Mich. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation, p. 8.

[MINNIE'S DAWTIE. Same as MINNIE'S BAIRN, Clydes. V. DAWTIE.]

To MINNIE LAMBS. To join each lamb, belonging to a flock, to its own dam, after they have been separated for some time; Loth.

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It is given as a proof of the accuracy of a shepherd's acquaintance with his flock, how incredible soever it may seem to those who are strangers to a pastoral life that, after the lambs have been separated from the ewes, he can *minnie ilka lamb*.

MINNIE'S MOUTHES, *s.* A phrase used to denote those who must be wheedled into any measure by kindness.

"The solistations, protestations and promises of great reward, often used since the beginning of the Parliament, are here againe enlarged amply, and engyrd finely for soupling such with sweeties, as they take to be *Minnie's mouthes*." Course of Conformitie, p. 93.

Alem. *minliche* is rendered suavissime, Schilter; so that it seems doubtful, whether the phrase, *minnie's mouthes*, refers to the indulgence given by a fond mother, or literally respects sweetness, as equivalent to the E. phrase, "having a sweet tooth."

MINNOYT, *part. pa.* Annoyed?

Suppose a chiel wou'd be a poet,
An' is na i' the least minnoyt,
Tho' wise fowk say he is begoyt,
Or something worse;
To him the dogs may than be hoyt
Wi' a' their force.

Taylor's Scots Poems, p. 8.

[MINNYBOLE, *s.* An old form of Maybole, a town in Ayrshire, noted in the old nursery rhyme—

'John Smith o' Minnybole,
Can tu shae a wee foal?'"
'Yes indeed an' that I can,
As weel as ony man.'
'An' tu shae't, shae't weel,
Ca' a nail in ilka heel;
Fit a leather on the tae,
Mak it stieve to spell a brae;
Ca' ta, ca' ta, ca' ta!'

Ca' ta, drive it on.

This rhyme was common in Ayra. about thirty years ago, and from its structure must be of great antiquity. It is childish enough as a rhyme, but when spoken by a mother or a nurse and suitably acted on the tender soles of infancy, it never failed to please and amuse.]

MINSHOCH (gutt.), *s.* "A female goat two years old;" Gall. Encycl.

Gael. *minneagh*, "a young she-goat," Schaw. *Mionnan* signifies a kid; Ir. *mionan*, *meannan*, id. Gael. and Ir. *mion* is a term signifying small, little, frequently entering into the composition of words, as *mionairneis*, small cattle. *Saght*, in both languages, denotes a bitch; thus *mionsaght* might literally signify, a little bitch. But the origin is more probably C. B. *myn*, a kid (Armor. id.), whence *mynnygn*, and *mynnea*, hoodulus et hoodula; Davies. The last syllable of *Minshoch* may be merely the mark of diminution, with *s* intervening euphoniae causa.

To MINT, MYNT, *v. n.* 1. To aim, to take aim, to intend, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

Thare that layid on thame dynt for dynt,
Thai myst bot seldyn quhare thai wald mynt.
Wynslow, viii. 16. 200. *Ibid.*, lx. 27. 408.

So that the stane he at his fomen threw
Fayntly throw out the vnde and waist are flew;
Ne went it all the space, as he did mynt,
Nor, as he stit, perfurnyst not the dynt.
Doug. Virgil, 446, 2.

M 2

—For oft
There as I mynt fall sore, I maynt bot soft.

King's Quair, iii. 32.

i.e., where, I threaten to give a severe blow, I strike softly.

"For the Lords rebukes ar ever effectuell, he mynt not against his enemies, bot he layeth on." Bruce's Eleven Serms., 1591, Sign. S. 3, a.

i. e. he never takes aim, without also striking.

At the lyown oft he mynt,
But ever he lepis fro his dynt,
So that no strake on him lyght.

Poems, Ritsen's E.M.R., i. 104.

Here it is the pret.

Mr. MacPherson views the word, in this sense, as allied to Su.-G. *meant-a*, Isl. *meid-a*, id. collineare.

O. E. *meint*. "I meinte, I geesse or ayme to hytte a thyng that I shote or throwe at; Je came.—I dyd meit at a fatte bucke, but I dyd hyt a pricket; Je emoye a vag gras dayn, maye is assenay vng saillant." *Palagr.*, B. iii., F. 290, b.

2. To attempt, to endeavour, S.

This seems the meaning of the following passage:—

Than Schir Golograce, for grief his gray ene brynt,
Wod wrath; and the wynd his handis can wryng.
Yt makes he mery magry, quhase mynt,
Said, I sall bargane abyde and ane end tryng.

Gowen and Gal., iii. 10.

"Ofer," Gl. But the line most probably should be read thus—

Yt makis he mery, magry quhase mynt.

i.e., whosoever should attempt the contrary; or, whosoever should oppose him.

—I sall ains mynt
Stand of far, and keik thaim to;
As I at hame was wont.

Poets to the Play, st. 4.

"It is here alone, I think, we might learn from Canterbury, yea, from the Pope, yea, from the Turks or Pagans, modesty and manners; at least their deep reverence in the house they call God's ceases not till it have led them to the adoration of the timber and stones of the place. We are here so far the other way, that our rascals, without shame, in great numbers, makes such din and clamour in the house of the true God, that if they *meinted* to use the like behaviour in my chamber, I would not be content till they were down the stairs." Baillie's Lett., i. 96.

He speaks of the Assembly at Glasgow in 1638.

This sense also occurs in O. E. "*Myntyn* or ams to wor or assenay. *Attempo*." *Prompt. Parv.*

3. To mint at a thing, to aim at it, or to make an attempt, S. A. Bor. Lincoln.

The lasses wha did at her graces mint,
Ha'e by her death their bonniest pattern tint.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 19.

I find the phrase, to mint at, used by Sir R. Constable, an unworthy Yorkshireman, who acted as a spy during the great insurrection in the north of England, A. 1549-70.

"He would have had me to have prevented the enterprise, and to have taken it to England, but I told him if I shuld mynt at it and mis, so should I utterly undo myself, and never after be able to do him pleasure." Sadler's Papers, ii. 112.

4. To mint to, was formerly used in the same sense.

"If you mint to any such thing, expect a short deposition; and if the barrows be overthrown, that they cannot remove you, be assured to be removed out of their hearts for ever." Baillie's Lett., i. 51.

A.-S. *ge-mynt-an*, disponere, statuer. This v. may be viewed as a frequentative from Alem. *mein-en*, intendere, to mean. For *meint-a*, *gimciat-a*, occur in the same sense. V. Schilter, p. 578.

5. To mint with is used to denote the object with which an aim is taken.

The bride she minted w' a bone,
And grin'd [girn'd] at me because I said it,
She said, says she, say that again,
And I'll gar you make as thing twa o't.

Herb's Coll., ii. 217.

i.e., "She took aim at me with a bone, as threatening to throw it."

MINT, MYNT, s. 1. An aim.

Now bandis he vp his burdoun with ane mynt,
On syde he bradis for to eschew the dynt.

Doug. Virgil, 142, 2.

Yit, quod Experience, at thes
Mak mony mints I may.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 82.

"He makes ill mints, spoken of one that hath given shrewd suspicions of ill designs." Rudd.

A ful fel mynt to him he made,
He bigan at the shulder-blade,
And with his pawm al rafe he downe, &c.

Fusine, E. M. R., i. 110.

2. An attempt, S.

"But now alas! you are forced to behold bold mints to draw her [the church] off the old foundation to the sandy heapes of humane wisdoms." Epistill of a Christian Brother, 1624, p. 8.

Dear friend of mine! ye but o'er meikle rease
The lawly mints of my poor moorland muse.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 303.

Alem. *meint-a*, intentio, Schilter.

3. Apparently used in the sense of E. threat.

"He grantit that he gair him ignorantly a mynt of ane cul, & tuechit him tharewith." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1560, V. 24.

To MINT, v. n. To insinuate, to hint, to communicate by inuendo, Ayrs.

"The Doctor has been *minting* to me, that there is an address from Irvine to the Queen; and he being so near a neighbour to your town, has been thinking to pay his respects with it, to see her near at hand." *Blackw. Mag.*, Jan. 1821, p. 369.

Alem. *gi-mein-en*, communicare; pret. *gi-meinta*.

MINUTE, s. The first draught of a writing, S.

"Minute—the first draught of any agreement in writing; this is common in the Scottish law: as, Have you made a minute of that contract?" *Johns. Diet.*

To MINUTE, v. a. To take short notes, or make a first draught of any writing, S.

[MINVID, s. Dusk, darkness. "To see through minvid," to see in the dark; Isl. *minnr*, Dan. *mindre*, minus nocere videbatur. Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

[To MINX, v. a. To mix, to mingle, Shetl. Isl. *menga*, Dan. *maenge*, id.]

[MIOL, MIOLING, s. The cry of a cat, or of a tiger.]

[**MIRAKEL** (accent on second syllable with a long and broad), *s.* A mockery, a derisive spectacle, Shetl. Dan. *mirakel*, id.]

To **MIRD**, *v. n.* 1. To meddle, to intermeddle, to attempt, S. B.

"Tis nae to mird' with unco fouk ye see,
Ner is the blear drawn easy o'er her ee.

Rae's Holmors, p. 91.

Thus dainty o' honours and eiller I've tint;
Wi' lasses I ne'er mean to mird' or to mell.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 335.

"I stirred my owne minde to find out what so notable a slip that could bee, which hee had so singularly noted. But in my dulnes could see nothing, except that there perhaps he thought some occasion might be caught to calumniat, or that there was ministered to him some matter of *mirding*," Forbes, To a Recusant, p. 27.

Shall we suppose that it was originally applied to acts of hostility; as allied to Isl. *myrd-a*, occulte interminere?

[2. To coax, to fawn upon one; to be officiously kind towards; as, "Aye, ye dinna mird' about her for naething," Ayrs.]

3. To make amorous advances; to toy in an amorous manner, Dumfr.; as, "*Mird* wi' your maika, ye smatchet."

This is merely a secondary sense of *Mird*, to attempt. But Gael. *mirag*, signifies play, and *miragach*, sportful; *meur*, merry, wanton; whence, as would seem, *immacart* and *smirt*, gaming, play.

[**MIRDIN'**, **MIRDING**, *s.* Coaxing, fawning upon, officious kindness, Ayrs. Used also as an *adj.*]

To **MIRE**, *v. a.* To entangle in a dispute, S.

"They finding themselves *mired*, stood not to deny it." *Society Contendings*, p. 194.

The *v. to Bog*, is used in the same sense.

MIRE-JUMPER, *s.* The bittern, S. *Ardea stellaris*, Linn.

It seems denominated from the noise which it makes; *E. bump*, to make a loud noise. This John. derives from Lat. *bomb-us*, which indeed denotes a buzzing noise, also, that made by a trumpet. But the term is perhaps more immediately connected with Isl. *bomp-a*, pavire, to beat or strike against; *bomps*, a stroke, ictus, allisio, G. Andr.

This bird seems to receive its name for the same reason, in a variety of languages. In the South of E. it is called *butterbump*, *q.* the *bumping butour* or *bittern*; in the North, *miredrum*, Gl. Grose; *q.* the drum of the *mire*: Sw. *roerdrum*, *rohrtrummel*, either from *roer*, a reed, and *trumma*, drum, *trumla*, to beat the drum; Teut. *roer-domp*, *roer-trompe*, id. Kilian. Or *roer* may, as Ihre conjectures, be from A.-S. *raer-en*, to bray as an ass. In Germ. it is called *moeskucke*, *q.* cow of the moes, from the resemblance of its noise to that of bellowing. V. *MOES-BUMMER*.

MIRE-SNIPE, *s.* 1. The snipe, *Scolopax gallinago*, Linn. Isl. *myr snippe*, id.

2. An accident, Strathmore; "I met wi' a *mire-snipe*."

Whence this metaph. use of the E. word has originated, it is hard to say; as I find nothing analogous in

any other dialect. Perhaps it may be meant to express the idea of entanglement in difficulty, as we say of one that he is *mired*; and this often literally befalls him who pursues the *snipe*. Or, as denoting something unexpected, can it refer to the sudden spring of this bird from its miry bed?

The snipe, roused by the early traveller,
Starts frae the slimy drain.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 154.

Or may it refer to the snipe, which lives on gnats and other small insects, lying in wait for them, with open beaks? As it receives its Fr. name *becasse* from this circumstance, the same etymon is given of its Teut. name, *sneppe*, Germ. *schnepfe*, Su.-G. *snacppa*; some deriving these from *nebb*, *snebbe*, rostrum, others from *snapp-en*, *schnappen*, to catch, to lay hold of.

To **CATCH A MIRE-SNIPE**. To get into a bog, to mire one's self, Selkirks.

[**MIRGE**, *s.* A multitude, crowd, Shetl. Isl. *mergd*, id.]

MIRK, MYRK, MERK, *adj.* 1. Dark.

And the *myrk* nycht suddenly
Hym partyd fra hys company.

Wyntown, vi. 12. 108.

Among the schaddois and the skuggis merk
The hell houndis herd thy youle and berk.

Doug. Virgil, 172, 2.

Isl. *myrk*, *myrk*, Su.-G. *moerk*, S. A. *mirk*, S. B. *mark*, A. Bor. *murk*, id.

2. It is used in the sense of duskish, and as distinguished from *dark*.

At length the sun does wear down low—
The Embrugh wives cry, "Let us go

"And quit our wark;

"Tis after six, and *mirk* does grow;

"Twill soon be *dark*."

The Har'et Rig, st. 108.

Both *myrke* and *myrkenesse* occur in O. E. "*Myrke* or *dirke*. *Tenebrosus*. *Myrkenesse* or *dirkenesse*. *Tenebrositas*." Prompt. Parv.

Dan. *moerk* is explained "duskish," as well as "dark;" Wolff.

MIRK, MIRKE, MYRKE, *s.* 1. Darkness. In the *mark*, or *mirk*, S. in darkness.

For sen ye maid the Paip a King,
In Rome I could get na lugeing
Bot hyde me in the *mirke*.

Lindsay's S. P. R., ii. 136.

It is undoubtedly in the same sense that R. Brunne uses in *mirke*, p. 176, although Hearne expl. it, "by mark."

A werreour that were wys, desceyt suld euer drede,
Wele more on the nyght, than upon the day,
In *mirke* withouten sight wille emys mak a fray.

Leg. *enmys*, i. e., enemies.

2. Mental darkness.

—"The ministeris of *mirknes*, knawing in their awin consciencis that their maist vngodlie professions is contrare not onlie to the authoritie of the halie scripture, and definitionis of the Generall conciles, bot also to the iudgement and agreeance of al catholik doctoris that euer hes bene sen the dayis of our Saluour: they labore with al diligence, that their doctrine cum neuer in discussion, iust tryal, and examination, suppressand as far as thay may, al bukes quhilk are vryttin for confutations of sik erroris." Nicol Burne, *Dedic. to the King's M.*

A.-S. *myrce*, Su.-G. *moerker*, Dan. *moerker*, Isl. *myrkur*, id.

To MIRE, v. a. To darken.

Deep in a glen, a burnie winds its way,
Where sanghs and delers *mirk* the face o' day.
Poetical Museum, p. 45.

Isl. *myrk-a*, Su.-G. *moerk-a*, *foermoerk-a*, obscure.
Mirke is used by Lydgate, as a v. a. "I *myrke*, I
darke, or make darke;" *Palagr.* iii., F. 301, a.

To MIRKEN, MYRKYN, v. n. To grow dark.

But now this dolorous wound as has me dycht,
That al thing dynamis and *myrkyns* me about.
Doug. Virgil, 205, ll. 1

Sw. *moerina*, id. *tenebrosora*, Sereu.
This merely resembles the form of the Dan. v. n.
moerina. *Det moerinas*, it grows dark.

MIRKLING, adv. In the dark, S. B. V. LING, term.**MIRKNES, s. Darkness.**

—That slew thaim *enirlikan*,
Owtane Makdowall him allan,
That eschapyt, throw gret alycht,
And throw the *myrknes* off the nycht.
Barbour, v. 106, MS.

[MIRKENIN, s. Twilight, gloamin, Shetl.]**MIRK MONDAY. A day of uncommon darkness, often referred to in the conversation of old people, S.**

"In 1652,—a total eclipse of the sun—happened,—
on Monday the 24th of March, which hence received
the appellation of *Mirk Monday*." *Edin. Rev.*, June,
1818, p. 22.

MIRKIE, MIRKY, adj. "Smiling, hearty, merry, pleased; mirky as a maukin, merry as a hare," S. B.

For tho' ye wad your grittest art employ,
That *mirky* face o' yours betrays your joy.
Shirra's Poems, p. 31.

"The third wis—as *mirkie* as a maukin at the start,
as' as wanton as a speanin lamb." *Journal from Lon-*
don, p. 7.

It is used in the same sense in Fife and South of S.
This might at first seem to be radically the same with
E. smirk. But A.-S. *merc-an*, is used in the sense of
arise, to jest and toy, to show tricks. It may, how-
ever, more properly be traced to A.-S. *marpa*, hilaria,
Lye; *myrg*, *myrg*, *jucunditas*.

Sibb. views it as radically the same with *smirky*,
which is from A.-S. *smere-an*, *subridere*. But as the
s seems to enter into the original form of this word,
perhaps the former is from A.-S. *myrig*, merry, pron.
hard, or from *myrg*, pleasure.

MIRKLES, s. pl. The radical leaves of Fucus esculentus, eaten in Orkney.**[To MIRL, v. n. To move round rapidly, to dance, Shetl.]****MIRLEGO, s. A small upright spinning-wheel, Mearns; so called from the quickness of its motion, q. what goes merrily.****MIRLYGOES, MERLIGUES, s. pl. It is said that one's eyes are in the mirlygoes, when one sees objects indistinctly, so as to take one thing for another, S.**

Sure Major Weir, or some sic warlock wight,
Hae sung beguillin' glamour o'er your sight;
Or else some kittle cantrip thrown, I ween,
Hae bound in *mirlygoes* my ain twa een.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 86.

Look round about, ye'll see ye're farther north
By forty miles and twa this side the Forth:
The *mirlygoes* are yet before your e'en,
And paint to you the sight you've seen the stream.
Morrison's Poems, p. 124.

Fergusson seems to allude to some popular idea that
the *mirlygoes* are the effect of incantation.

A.-S. *maerlic*, bright, q. dazzled with brightness.
Perhaps rather q. *merrily go*, because when the faculty
of sight is disordered, objects seem to dance before the
eyes.

MIRL, s. A crumb, S. B. nirl, S. A. Bor. V. MURLE.**[To MIRL, v. a. To crumble, Clydes.]****[To MIRL, MARL, v. a. To speckle, to spot, to marble, Clydes., Perth.]****MIRLES, MARLS, s. pl. The measles, Aberd.; elsewhere nirls. Fr. morbilles.****MIRLIE, MIRLEY, adj. Speckled, S. O.**

—What woe
Gars thee sit mourning here below,
And rive thy *mirley* breast?
A Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 188.

MIRLEY-BREASTED, adj. Having the breast speckled, S.

Now on the budding elaeathorn bank
She spreads her early blossom;
And woos the *mirly-breasted* birds
To nestle in her bosom.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 151.

MIRLIT, MIRLET, MERLED, part. pa. "Variegated with small interwoven spots;" waved with various colours, Clydes.

There ware an' hairst ilk ither hawes,
Upon the self-eam tree;
An' spread their robe o' *mirlet* hues,
Outover fall and lee.
Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 329.

Corr. from E. *marbled*.

[To MIRR, v. n. To tremble, vibrate, thrill, Shetl.]**MIRRETTIS, s. pl. Merits.**

—Lyk martiris killit, off quhome the *mirreitis* rysis
Sanctis in hevin—
Colthes's Song, v. 322.

V. also v. 909.

MIRROT, s. A carrot, S. B. Daucus carota, Linn. Meeran signifies a carrot, Aberd.; Mirran, Buchan.

Gael. *mirron*, id.; *mirron geal*, a parsnip; Shaw.
This is q. a white carrot; *geal* signifying white.

This is the only term used for this root among the
vulgar in Sutherland, who do not speak Gaelic; also,
in Ross-shire.

It is pure Gothic. Su.-G. *morrot*, id. Linn. writes
it *morot*, Flor. Suec., 237. Ibre views it as denomi-
nated, either from its red colour, *morroed*, denoting a
brownish colour, or from *mor*, marshy ground, because,
he says, it delights in marshy places. Lye mentions

A.-S. *mora*, as denoting a root; Add. Jun. Etym. Aelfric renders *waldmora*, carota, [by L. carota, Somn.] This seems to signify, the wood-root, from *wald*, sylvā, a wood, a forest; as *feld-mora*, a parsnip, q. the field-root. I am, therefore, inclined to differ from the learned Ibra, as to the etymon of *Morrod*, as he prefers that from *mor*, a marsh. It seems rather to mean, the red root; especially as Germ. *mor*, signifies fuscus.

MISBEHADDEN, *part. pa.* 1. A *misbehadden* word, a term or expression that is unbecoming or indiscreet, such as one is apt to utter in anger, S.

A.-S. *mis* and *behealden*, vary, from *beheald-en*, attendere, also cavers, q. a word spoken incautiously.

2. Ill-natured, as, "*misbehadden geit*," a child that is very ill-trained, S. B.; from *mis* and A.-S. *beheald-en*, as signifying custody.

To MISCALL, *MISCA'*, *v. a.* 1. To call names to; to rate, to scold, S.

"Christ and Antichrist are both now in the camp, and are come to open blows: Christ's poor ship saileth in the sea of blood, the passengers are so sea-sick of a high fever, that they *miscall* one another." Rutherford's Lett., F. ii. ep. 52.

"They began to *miscall* ane anither like kail-wives." Journal from London, p. 8.

[2. To mispronounce, to read imperfectly or carelessly, S.]

[**MISCA'ER**, *s.* An imperfect or careless reader, S.]

[**MISCHANCY**, *adj.* 1. Unlucky, unfortunate, dangerous, Clydes., Loth.

2. Inauspicious, causing or likely to cause unhappiness, *ibid.*

This term occurs twice in Douglas's Virgil. V. *MISCHANCY.*]

MISCHANT, **MESCHANT**, *adj.* 1. Wicked, evil, naughty.

"Conarus heirand thir wourdīs said, How dar ye *mischant* falsis pretend sic thyngis aganis me and my seruandis." Bellend. Chron., v. c. 6. Viri omnium impudentissimi. Boeth.

"*Mischant* instrumentis, as these twenty years bygone, so to this day, misleads so the court, that nothing can be got done for that poor prince." Baillie's Lett., i. 336.

2. It seems to be used in the sense of false.

I purpōis not to mak obedience
To sic *mischant* Musis na Mahumetrie,
Aftir time uit into poetrie.

Lyndsay's Warbis, 1592, p. 4.

Fr. *meschant*, *id.* Perhaps the Fr. may be a corr. from Lat. *mentior-iri*, to lie.

MISCHANT, **MISHANT**, *s.* A wretch, a worthless person.

Mischievous *mischant*, we shall mell
With laiddly language, loud and large.

Poehart, Watson's Col., iii. 6.

"As to the care they professed of the King's preservation, any man might conjecture how he should be

preserved by them, who exiled his grandfather, murdered his father,—and now at last had unworthily cut off his uncle and Regent, by suborning a *mischant* to kill him treacherously." Spotswood, p. 238.

[**MISCHANTER**, *s.* A worker of mischief, an evil-doer, hence, *Auld Mischanter*, a name for the devil, Ayrs., Gl. Picken.

This term must not be confounded with *mischanter*, i.e., *mis-aunter*, misadventure, misfortune, q. v.]

MISCHANTLIE, **MESCHANTLIE**, *adv.* Wickedly.

Wee, *meschantlie*, hane, re-admitted Meese,
Which, happilie, was from our sholder shaken.

Sp. Forbes, Subulus, p. 163.

"Mr. Blair, Mr. Dickson, and Mr. Hutcheson, were, without all cause, *mischantly* abused by his [Sydsorff's] pen, without the resentment of the state, till his Majesty him self commanded to silence him." Baillie's Lett., ii. 454.

MISCHANTNESSE, *s.* Wickedness.

"So they for their greater satisfaction, and contentment, delight to play out their scene;—which I confesse is so profound and deep a folly, and *mischantnesse*, that I can by no means sound it," &c. Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 153.

MISCHAN-PRATT, *s.* A mischievous trick, Loth. properly *mischant pratt*. V. PRATT. S. B. say an *ill prait*, *id.* and *ill-praitty*, mischievous.

MISCHANT YOUTHER. A very bad smell. This term is used both in the N. and W. of S. also in Loth.

Fr. *meschant odeur*, *id.*

* **MISCHIEF**, (often pron. *misshieff*) *s.* 1. A vexatious or *ill-deedis* person; as, "Ye're a perfect *mischieff*," S.

[2. A severe hurt or injury. "*To play the misshieff wi*," to completely spoil or confuse, Clydes.]

3. Equivalent to "the devil;" as, "He's gain to the *mischieff* as fast as he can," S.

To MISCHIEVE, *v. a.* To hurt, S.B.

[**MISCHIEVIN**, **MISCHIEVAN**, *s.* Injury, the act of injuring; a severe injury; a cruel beating, Banffs., Clydes.]

MISCOMFIST, *part. adj.* Nearly suffocated with a bad smell, Fife; *Scomyist*, synon.

MISCONTENT, *adj.* Dissatisfied.

"He [the earl Traquair] renounces his commission, and none *miscontent*, and shortly thereafter rides back to the king." Spalding, i. 201.

[**MISCONTENTIT**, *adj.* Discontented, dissatisfied, S.]

MISCONTENTMENT, *s.* A ground of discontentment or dissatisfaction; Fr. *mescontentment*.

"It pleased his majesty to send thir *miscontentments* in paper with the lords Lyndsay and Loudon, and to report the combinator reasons in write, with their reasons why the nobles and others, whom his majesty sent for in particular, came not to him, according to their bounden duty." Spalding, i. 184.

To MISCOOK, v. a. 1. To dress food improperly, S.

2. Metaph. to mismanage any business; as, "Ye've *miscookit* a' your kail;" S.

[MIS-DEEDY, MIS-DEEDIE, adj. Mischievous, ill-set, Clydes., Banffs.]

MISDIMABLE, adj.

"It was a gay bit *misdimable* house, wi' a but and a ben, an' a frende," &c. H. Blyd's Contract, p. 5.

Q. a house not to be *misdeemed*, or despised. For the narrator is often made to say the contrary of what he means.

* **To MISDOUBT, v. a.** 1. To doubt, to distrust, S.; used also by old E. writers.

"I should do as certainly, bating sickness or death, as that two and two make four." "Aweel, Mr. Owen," resumed the citizen,—"I dinna *misdooubt* ye, and I'll prove it, sir." Rob Roy, ii. 200.

"If you lads stand to their tackle,—we'll hae some chance o' getting our necks out o' the brecham again; but I *misdooubt* them,—they hae little skill o' arma." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 77.

2. Used in a sarcastic sense, when the offer made is agreeable to him who makes it, or suits his own interest. *I dinna misdooubt ye*; I have no hesitation as to your doing what you say, S.

MISDOUBT, MISDOOT, s. Doubt, apprehension, S. O.

"I hae a *misdoot* that a's no right and sound wi' her mair than wi' him." The Entail, ii. 284.

MISERICORDE, adj. Merciful, Fr.

The Lord is meike, and mercifull is hee,
Slow to reneage, and to forgieus redie.
Courtes and kinde till all men is the Lord,
In all his werkis hee is *misericorde*.

Poems Sixteenth Century, ii. 1.

How said wee thanks that Lord
That was an *misericorde*!

Ibid., p. 158.

[MISERITIE, s. Misery. Lyndsay, Exper. and Court, l. 2850.]

MISERT, adj. Extremely parsimonious, Aberd., Clydes.

MISERTISH, adj. Very avaricious, Gall.

"*Miserisch*, having the manners of a miser; Gall. Enceyl.

[MISERT-PIG, s. A small earthenware vessel, used by children for keeping their money, Banffs.; same as *pirlic-pig*.

To MISFARE, MISFAYE, v. n. 1. To miscarry; [part. pa. *misfarns*, pret. *misfure*.]

I hase in ryme thus for furth tane the cure,
Now war I laith my lang labour *misfure*.
Deop. Virgil, 272, 18.

Fra this sair man now cummin is the King,
Havand in mynd great murmur and moving;
And in his hart greit havines and thocht;
Sa wantonly in vane al thing he wrocht;
And how the cuntrie throw him was *misfurne*,
Throw yong counsel; and wrocht ay as a barme.
Priest of Peblis, S.P.R., i. p. 22.

2. To fare ill, to be unfortunate.

Erle, Lords and Barons, hurt not your commons,
In body, guidis, nor geir;
Do ye the contrair, your housis will *misfair*.

Poems, Sixteenth Century, p. 210.

Mr. Todd has incorporated *Misfare*, "to be in an ill state," as an E. word, from Gower.

Misfaria, S. B., signifies ill-grown. A.-S. *misfar-an*, male evenire, perire, to go wrong. Somner.

MISFALT, s. Misdeed, improper conduct.

"We desire nouthir the goddis nor men to tak ony wraik—on you, and covatis nocht bot you to be penitent of youre *misfalt*." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 302.

Fr. *mesfaire*, to misdo; O. Fr. *mesfait*, coupable, criminal; Roquefort.

[To MISFET, v. a. To offend, to incur one's displeasure, Gl. Banffs.]

[To MISFIT, v. a. 1. To mis-suit, to make clothes badly, or that don't fit well to the body, Clydes.

2. For *misfoot*; used when shoes or stockings made for a person don't fit, or when a pair of shoes or stockings are not alike in size or shape, *ibid.*]

* **MISFORTUNE, s.** A soft term used to denote a breach of chastity, especially as announced by a third party, S.

—She wi' a *misfortune* met,
And had a bairn.

The Har'at Rig, st. 53.

MISFORTUNATE, adj. Unfortunate, S.

"Your Lordship's so early appearance for lenitie and mercy has gained you the sincere affection even of the *misfortunat*." Culloden Pap., p. 478.

"I dinna bid ye mind what I said at our partin' anent my poor father and that *misfortunate* lassie." Heart M. Loth., iii. 68.

"Laidlaw, ye shall never rue your kindness o' heart and attentions to that pair *misfortunate* bairn." Perils of Man, ii. 254.

[MISFURE, pret. of Misfare, q. v.]

[MISFURE, s. The name given to a boat that has perished at sea with its crew, Shetl. Isl. *misfor*, a miscarriage, accident.]

[To MISGAE, v. n. To miscarry, to go wrong; part. pa. *misgaen*. Banffs., Loth., Clydes.]

MISGAR, s. A kind of trench, in sandy ground, occasioned by the wind driving away the sand; Orkn. and Shetl.

Perhaps from Isl. *misgö-a*, delinquere; *misgörd*, delictum, used in a literal sense.

To MISGIE, *v. n.* To misgive, *S.*

To MISGOOGLE, *v. a.* To spoil, applied to any work; as, "He's fairly *misgoggled* that job," Teviotdale.

Evidently a variety of *Misgruggle*, *q. v.*

[MISGROWN, *adj.* Stunted, ill-shaped, Ayr., Banffs.]

To MISGRUGGLE, MISGRUGLE, *v. a.* 1. To disorder, to rumple; to handle roughly, *S.*

"I took her by the bought o' the gardy, an' gar'd her sit down by me; bat she bad me had aff my hands, for I *misgrugled* a' her apron." Journal from London, p. 8.

2. To disfigure, to deform; often applied to the change of the countenance in consequence of grief or hard treatment, *S. B.*

Now, was me for't, our commonweal

Maist gars me greet.

Misgrugled now, an' torn to thrums, &c.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 90.

Misgrugle seems to be a provincialism.

"There was not a doctor in Perth or Stirling would look near the poor lad, and I cannot blame them; for Donald had been *misgrugled* by one of these doctors about Paris, and he swore he would fling the first into the loch that he caught beyond the Pass." Waverley, i. 279, 280. V. also Heart M. Loth., i. 202.

It seems originally the same with Belg. *kreukel-en*, to crumple, to ruffle, from *kreuk*, a crumple; *Isl. ruck-a*, Lat. *rug-a*, id. It may, however, be allied to *Isl. grugg*, feces, *grugg-ugr*, feculentus; *grugga*, commutare faeces, "to stir the grounds or sediment." *Mis* seems redundant, as *Gruggle* is synonym.

• To MISGUIDE, *v. a.* 1. To abuse, to spoil, *S.*

2. To misspend, to waste, to squander, *S.*

3. To use ill, to maltreat, *S.*

MISGUIDING, *s.* The act or habit of wasting, *S.*

He ne'er was g'ien to sair *misguidin'*,
But coin his pouches woud na bide in, &c. Burns.

MISGYDING, *s.* Mismanagement.

We haue, then, over guld caus this day,
Through *misgydine* to spill.

Poems Sixteenth Cent. p. 353.

To MISGULLY, *v. a.* To cut in a clumsy manner, to mangle in cutting, Fife; *q.* to use the gully or knife *amiss*; synonym. *Margulyis*, *Guddle*.

MISHAD, *pret.* Misdemeaned, acted improperly.

"And farther, gefe ony tyme had bene that we had *mishad* us in that part, we haue ane remissionne of his grace for all thingis before the day," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1523, Ed. 1814, p. 323.

This term occurs in a very curious paper in defence of the Earl of Angus and those of his name, now published from the Records.

From *mis* and *had*, the *pret. of have*. A.-S. *mishabende*, male se habentes.

MISHANTER, MISSHANTER, *s.* Misfortune, disaster, an unlucky chance; [a hurt, bruise, injury,] as, "a sair *mishanter*," *S.*

For never since ever they ca'd me as they ca' me,
Did sic a mishap and *mishanter* befa' me.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 133.

Sibb. has rightly observed that this from Fr. *misaventure*, *q. mis-aunter*. For indeed it occurs in the latter form in O. E.

The varygt ylo to poueremen to suchs *myssauentre* tarada.
R. Glouc., p. 376.

[To MISHANTER, *v. a.* To spoil, hurt, injure, mangle; but generally implying the idea of accident or accidentally, Clydes., Banffs.]

[MISHANTERAN, MISHANTERIN, *s.* A severe hurt or injury, mangling, Clydes., Banffs.]

MISHAPPENS, *s.* Unfortunateness.

"My heart pitied the man; beside other evils, the *mishappens* of the affair, which could not be by any hand so compassed as to give content to all, made him fall in such danger of his Majesty's misinterpretation, that no other means was left him to purchase a good construction of his very fidelity." Baillie's Lett., i. 117.

MISHARRIT, *part. pa.*

And I agane, maistlike 'hne elriche grume,
Crap in the muskane aiken stok *misharrit*.

Palace of Honour, l. 19.

It seems to mean, disconcerted, disappointed, *q. unkinged*, from A.-S. *mis*, and *hearro*, a hinge.

Sibb. says, "perhaps *mis-scheir*", hollow and shattered." He seems to refer to this very passage, and to view the term as applied by Doug. to the tree, instead of the person who took refuge in it.

MISHMASH, MISMASHERIE, *s.* Whatever is in a huddled or confused state, *S.* Su.-G. *miskmusk*. V. MIXTIE-MAXTIE.

MISK, *s.* [A low, wet, untilled piece of land.] Land covered with coarse, rough moorish grasses, Upp. Clydes.; otherwise defined: "A piece of ground partly earth, partly moss," Ayr.

[In Ayrshire, the *misk* is usually the property of neighbouring lairds or feuars. One vassal can, in terms of his title-deeds, pare off the peats only; another is confined to the surface product—the bog-hay, &c., as winter fodder, or to the right of pasture under fixed limitations. Indeed, the rights of the *misk* were always clearly defined in the "tacks" of the adjoining lands. For example, in 1732, Marie Bantine set or granted "a Tack of hir land of the Brigend (in the parish of Lochwinnoch), to John Kirkland, reserving out the Tack the Six Falls of *Wet-Misk*," &c., &c., for, as the deed proceeds to tell, she intended "to plant trees on it."

"A low swampy valley, called the *Misk*, intervenes between the hills and the more fertile lands in the parish of Stevenston." Robertson's History of Cunninghamshire.]

This term has been traced to E. *mir'd*. But it is evidently from C. B. *moerog*, moss. *Moerog gwyn*, also *miwgyn*, white moss; Owen.

MISK-GRASS, *s.* The grass which grows on ground of this description, Ayr.

To MISKEN, v. a. 1. Not to know, to be ignorant of, S. Yorks.

Quhay knowis not the lynnage of Kne? / Or quhay miskeneis Troy, that nobyll clētē? / Doug. Virgil, 80, 47.

"Peer fowk's friends soon misken them." Ramsey's S. Prov., p. 53.

2. To overlook, to neglect.

The vane glour that my tua brethir takis in sic vane gentleness, is the cause that thair *lichtlye* we, trecht the quhilk arrogant mynde that thair haf committ, thair myken God and man, quhilk is the occasione that I and thou sall neyir get releif of our afflictions. Compl. S., p. 291. "Mistake," Gl. But this is not the sense. For this is nearly allied to *lichtlye*.

"He suddenly resolveth to do all that is commanded, and to forego every evil way, (yet much *miskening* Christ Jesus) and so beginneth to take some courage to himself again, establishing his own righteousness." Guthrie's Trial, p. 89.

"Found that it was not *res judicata* quoad such creditors who were not called, and were either in possession at the time of the raising his summons, or stood publicly infert; for such he ought not to have *miskenned*." Fountainh. Dec. Suppl., iv. 270.

3. To seem to be ignorant of, to take no notice of; applied to persons, S.

"In all these things *miskens* me, and all information from this," i.e., "Do not let the source of your information appear." Baillie's Lett., ii. 139.

"Sir William Waller's forces melted quickly to a poor handful; the Londoners, and others, as is their *miskent* custom, after a piece of service, get home." Ibid., ii. 2.

"Mr. Alexander Jaffray was chosen provost of Aberdeen for a year,—Many thought little both of the man and the election, not being of the old blood of the town, but the oy of a baxter, and therefore was set down in the provost's desk to sermon with a baken pye before him. This was done several times, but he *miskenned* all, and never quarrelled the samens." Spalding, i. 49.

4. To let alone, to forbear, not to meddle with, to give no molestation to.

It is still used, in Tweed. and Ayr., in a sense very nearly allied to this. One says to another, *Misken*, when he wishes him to desist or abstain from any thing that he is doing, or is about to do.

"Carlavrock we did *miskens*. It could not be taken without cannon, which without time and great charges, could not have been transported from the castle of Edinburgh." Baillie's Lett., i. 159.

"Mr. Henderson, and sundry, would have all these things *miskent*, till we be at a point with England." Ibid., i. 368.

Isl. *miskun-s* is used in a sense nearly akin. It signifies to pity; misereor, G. Andr.

5. To refuse to acknowledge, to disown.

"The reasone quhairof Sanct Paule schawis in few wordis, saying: *Qui ignorat, ignorabitur*. He that *miskens* shall be *miskennit*. Meining this, gif we will nocht ken Goddis iustice and his mercy, offerit to vs in Christ, in tyme of this lyfe, God sall *miskens* vs in the day of extreme iugement." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 82. a.

6. To *miskens* one's self, to assume airs which do not belong to one, to forget one's proper station, S.

[To MISKNAW, v. a. To be ignorant of, Ayr.

This term, which is still in use, occurs both in Douglas's Virgil and in the Compend. Tractatus, by Kennedy of Croseraguell. V. under MYKNAW.]

MISLEARD, MISLEERD, adj. 1. Unmannerly, ill-bred, indiscreet. Shirr. Gl. S. Literally, ill-tutored; from *mis* and *lear'd*, i.e., learned. V. LERE, v.

Her *Naneset* maun be carefu' now,
Nor maun she be *misleard*,
Sin baxter lads hae seal'd a vow
To skelp an' clout the guard.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 51.

2. Mischievous, S. V. KITTLE, adj.

[3. Wrongly taught or informed, imposed upon; hence, put out of one's usual state, spirit, or art, Ayr.

"Gudemane," quo he, "put up your whittle,
I'm no design'd to try its mettle;
But if I did, I wad be kittle
To be *misleard*."

Burns, Dr. Hornet, st. 10.]

i.e., put out of my art.

[To MISLIKE, v. a. To displease, dissatisfy; part. pr. *mistrykand*, Barbour, xvii. 830, Herd's Ed.]

To MISLIKEN, MISLIKLY, v. a. To form a wrong estimate of, to slight, to depreciate, S. O.; synon. *Lichtly*.

"I canna say, Mr. Keelevin, that I like to hear you *misliken* the lad see." The Entail, i. 152.

"It's baith my part as a liege, and a christian, no to require ony thing at your hands that would *misliken* the favour of Providence wherewith you have been blessed." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 131.

A-S. *mis-lic*, *misæ-lic*, dissimilia, *mislicnyssæ*, dissimilitudo; Isl. *mislik-r*, dissimilia, *mislegg-ia*, disparatiter construere.

To MISLIPPEN, v. a. 1. To disappoint, S. Yorks.

2. To illude, to deceive, Renfrews.

I hafins think his een hae him *mislippen'd*;
But oh! its hard to see what may hae happened.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 27.

3. To neglect any thing put under one's charge. To *mislippen* one's business, to pay no proper attention to it, S.

And now, be sure, the yearling o' my bairn
Dinna *mislippen*—O remember me.

The Ghast, p. 6.

4. To suspect, S.

"I thought it best to slip out quietly though, in case she should *mislippen* something of what we are gawn to do." Black Dwarf, ch. 4, par. 2.

[MISLIPPENIN, MISLIPNIN, s. Neglect of duty, the act of neglecting one's duty, Clydes., Banffs.]

[**MISLIPPENT, MISLIPNET**, *adj.* 1. Forgotten, neglected, mislaid; as, "Ye'll get a' yer *mislippent* gear when ye flit," Clydes.

Meaning, that things lost through neglect or carelessness will be found in the turn-over and preparations for flitting.

2. Ill-guided, much-neglected, badly-trained; as, "Hae pity on that puir *mislippent* bairn," *ibid.*

Mislippent is used also in Banffs., meaning neglected. V. GL.]

To **MISLUCK**, *v. n.* To miscarry, not to prosper, S. Belg. *misluck-en*, *id.*

MISLUCK, *s.* Misfortune, S.

"Wha can help *misluck*?" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 75.

[**MISLUCKIT**, *adj.* Unfortunate, Banffs.]

MISLUSHIOUS, *adj.* Malicious, rough, Gl. Ramsay.

Hutcheon with a three-lugged cap,

His head bizen wi' bees,

Hit Geordy a *mislushious* rap,

And brak the brig o' 's noses

Right sair that day.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 279.

It seems to be expl. *malicious*, merely from the resemblance in sound. The proper idea is that of rough, severe, unguarded; *rackless*, *synon.*

To **MISMACK, MISMAKE**, *v. a.* 1. To shape or form improperly; applied to clothes, S.B.

Teut. *mis-mack-en*, *deformare*, *male formare*.

2. To trouble, to disturb; as, "Dinna *mis-make* yoursell for me," don't put yourself to any inconvenience, Ettr. For.

MISMACHT, MISMAIGHT, *part. pa.* "Put out of sorts, mismatched," S. Gl. Sibb. from *mis* and *maik*, *q. v.*

To **MISMAE**, *v. a.* To disturb; as, "She never *mismaed* her mind," Dumfr., Clydes.

As this has the same meaning with *Mismake*, sense 2, it seems to be compounded of *mis* and the old *v. Ma*, to make, (*q. v.*), used by our venerable Barbour.

To **MISMAGGLE**, *v. a.* 1. To spoil, to put in disorder, to put awry, S. B.

"She bad me had aff my hands, for I misgrugled a' her apron, an' *mismagg'd* a' her cocker-nony." Journal from London, p. 8.

Mis seems redundant here. V. MAGIL.

2. To mangle, Fife.

"I meith has een made as gude a shift for a creep-in', eatin' caterpillar o' the Pope, as ony deboshed shavelin' in a' the Priory. But my face, my face, has *mismaggilled* my fortune!" Card. Beaton, p. 90.

[**MISMAIGHT**, *part. pa.* V. under **MISMACK**.]

MISMAINNERS, *s. pl.* Ill-breeding, indiscretion, Ettr. For.

"I do humbly beseech yer pardoun for myne grit follye and *mismainners*." Wint. Tales, ii. 42.

VOL. III.

To **MISMARROW, MISMORROW**, *v. a.* To put out of sorts, to mismatch; generally applied to things which are sorted in pairs, when one is put for another, S. V. MARROW, *v.*

[**MISMARROW**, *s.* A mismatch; one of a pair that do not correspond, Clydes.]

[**MISMARROWT, MISMARROWIT**, *adj.* Mismatched, *ibid.*]

To **MISMAUCHER** (*gutt.*), *v. a.* To spoil, or render useless, Aberd.

Perhaps corr. from Teut. *mis-mack-en*, *deformare*, *detarpere*; or from *mis*, and *maeher-en*, *macerrare*; Isl. *magr*, *macilentus*; *q.* reduced to a state of leanness, rendered *meagre*.

To **MISMINNIE**, *v. a.* Applied to lambs when they lose their dams, or are put to suck strange ewes, Clydes.

From *mis*, denoting defect, and *minnie*, a mother.

[To **MISMORROW**, *v. a.* To mismatch. V. **MISMARROW**.]

To **MISMUVE**, *v. a.* 1. To disconcert, Ett. For.

2. To alarm, to put in a flurry; as, "Ye needna *mismuive* yoursell," Clydes.; *q.* to move one's self *amiss*.

MISNURTURED, *adj.* Ill-bred, unmannerly.

"—Therefore that which idle onwaiting cannot do, *misnurtured* crying and knocking will do." Rutherford's Lett., P. i. ep. 27.

MISNOURTOURNESSE, *s.* Ill-breeding, want of due respect.

"This homelines will not be with *misnourtourness*, and with an opinion of partie: albeit thou wilt be homely with him as with thy brother; yet thou mayest not make thy selfe as companion to him, and count lightly of him." Rollock on the Passion, p. 343.

To **MISPERSON, MYSPERSON**, *v. a.* To give disgraceful names to one, to abuse in language.

"He had *mispersonit* the bailye, calland him skaffar." Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

"He had *myspersonit* hir with ewill wordis, calling hir huyr & coyne [quean]." *Ibid.*, A. 1535, V. 15.

Teut. *misprys-en*, is *synon.* For it signifies vituperare, impropere. But our term must have been formed from *mis* and *person*, *q.* mistaking the person.

MISPERSONING, *s.* The act of giving abusive names to another.

"*Mispersoning* of him, calland him *skaytt karll*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

"Maly Awaill wes convickit, &c., for the strublen & *myspersoning* of Bease Goldsmycht, calland hir peltys hoyll, & bad hir gang hame to hir hous, & sche wald fynd a preynt in that ane end, & ane rostit halme [ham] in the glangoir in that wder end; & diuerse wder vicius wordis nocht to be expremit." *Ibid.*, A. 1535, V. 15, p. 692.

N 2

To MISPORTION *one's self*, *v. a.* To eat to excess, to surfeit one's self, S. B.

MIS-RID, *part. pa.* Entangled, Galloway; *synon. Ravell'd.*

All-rivifying Nature does her work,
Though slow, yet sure, not like a reckless coof
O' prattling wabster lad, who breaks his spool,
And wastes the waft upo' a mis-rid pirl.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 10.

i. e. not redd. V. RAN, *s.* to loose, &c.

MISS, *Mya, Myse, s.* 1. A fault, an error, S. B.

New haif I lost the best man leiffand is ;
O feble mynd, to do so foull a myse !
—To mend this myse I wald byrns on a hill.
Wallace, iv. 744. 762, MS.

Quhat haif we heir bot grace us to defend !
The quhilk God grant us till amend our miss.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 108.

Thow be my muse, my gidare, and laid sterne,
Remitting my trespass, and every myse.
Doug. Virgil, 11, 25.

Chaucer uses *mis* for what is wrong, and Gower.

Pryde is of oury mysses the prycke.

Conf. Am. P. 26, b, *i. e.*, the spar to every thing that is evil ; as he had previously said :—

Pryde is the heade of all mysses.

2. Evil, in a physical sense ; calamity, suffering.

If anyes matens, or mas, might mende thi mye,
Or any mable on moids ; my merthe were the mare.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. 1. 14.

Goth. *missa*, defectus, error, corruptela, Isl. *missa*, amissio. Thus *mis* is used in most of the Goth. dialects, as an inseparable particle, denoting defect or corruption.

MISS, *s.* A false stroke, when one fails to hit the object meant to be struck ; a term common in various sports, S.

"Frustra es, That is a miss. Vel, irritas hic conatus est." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 33.
Teut. *missen*, vanus ictus, jactus, &c.

[MISSAUORE, MISSAUCHRE, *s.* 1. Destruction, ruin, manglement, Ayr. Banffs.

2. Severe injury, dreadful suffering caused by crushing or beating, *ibid.*

Evidently a corr. of *massacre*, with secondary meanings.]

[To MISSAUORE, MISSAUCHER, *v. a.* 1. To destroy, ruin, spoil, *ibid.*

2. To hurt or injure severely, to mangle, crush, or bruise severely, *ibid.*

The *part. pr.* *missaucheran*, is used also as a *s.* in both senses of the *v.* ; indeed, very much like *missacre*.

To MISSAYE, *v. a.* To abuse, to rail at.

"Item, of them quha missayes the Baillies, or the Lord's Baillie in court of his office doing, it behoves him right there to cry him mercy, and therefore to make him amenda." Baron Courts, c. 72.

Teut. *mis-sprechen*, maledicere, male loqui alicui, insectari aliquem maledictis.

O. E. id. "I *missaye*, I say yuell of a thing ; Je-meedia.—I neuer *missayde* hym worde, and he toke on with me like a serpent." *Palgr. B.* iii. F. 302, a.

MISSAYING, *s.* Calumny, or depreciation.

"The *missaying* and *lichtleyng* of the guid townn." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1545, V. 20. "*Missaying* & diffaming," *i. e.*, defaming. *Ibid.*, V. 17.

MISSELLIS, *s. pl.*

"Item, sex *missellis* of irna." *Inventories*, A. 1566, p. 170.

Mentioned in the list of Artillery, in Edinburgh Castle. Apparently, fireworks, from Fr. *missile*, "a squib, or other fire-work thrown ;" *Cotgr.*

To MISSET, *v. a.* To displease.

Scotland I socht, in houns for to get hir,
Quhilk I may rew, as now is cum the chance,
And vthers learne be me experience,
In time be war fra ainis the work *misset* hir.

Testament R. Henrie, Poems, 16th

V. MISSETTAND.

Cent. p. 257.

MIS-SET, *part. pa.* 1. Disordered, put out of sorts, South of S.

"I did not say frightened, now.—I only said *misset* wi' a thing—And there was but as bogle, neither—Earnscliff, you saw it as weel as I did." *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 70.

2. Out of humour, South of S.

"Our minnie's sair *mis-set*, after her ordinar, sir.—She'll hae had some quarrel wi' her auld gudeman,—that's Satan, ye ken, sir." *Heart M. Loth.* ii. 152.

Teut. *mis-sett-en*, turbare, confundere, perturbare, inquietare ; Kilian.

MISSETTAND, *part. pr.* Unbecoming.

In recompence for his *missettand* saw,
He sail your heat in easie part proclaima.

Palices of Honour, ii. 22.

Teut. *mis-sett-en*, male disponere. Instead of this *onsettin*, or *unsettin*, is the term now used, especially with respect to any piece of dress which, it is supposed, does not become the wearer. V. SET, *v.*

MISSILRY, *s.*

—Maigram, madness, or *missilry*,
Appostrum, or the palacy.—

Roull's Curning, Gl. Compl., p. 330.

This denotes some eruption, perhaps leprosy. For while Germ. *mael* signifies the measles, *maelsucht* is used for the leprosy ; Su.-G. *masel*, for the scall, *Lev.*, xii. 20, and *masseling* for the smallpox. V. MESALL.

[MISSIN, *adj.* Moderate, not quite full ; as, "a *missin* tide," *Shetl.* Su.-G. *missa*, Isl. *missa*, *missir*, loss, defect.]

MISSEIVE, *s.* 1. A letter sent, S. ; Fr. id.

Dr. John. justly observes, "that it is retained in Scotland in this sense."

2. It is most generally used to signify a letter on business, or one containing an engagement which is afterwards to be extended in form.

—"There really should be some black and white on this transaction. See just make me a minute, or *missive*, in ony form ye like, and I'll write it fair ower and subscribe it before famous witnesses." *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 210.

MISSLIE, *adj.* 1. "Solitary, from some person or thing being amissing or absent." Gl. Sibb.

This is commonly pron. *miellic*, Loth.; and seems formed from the common Goth. particle *miss*, denoting privation, or Su.-G. *miss-a*, to want, and *lic*, *lik*, the termination expressing resemblance; q. resembling a state of privation. Teut. *misselick* signifies ambiguous, incertus, in quo errari, aut de quo dubitari, potest; Kilian.

2. Applied to one whose absence is regretted, or remarked, Galloway.

"We say such a one is *misslic*, when his presence is missed any where." Gall. Encycl.

MISSLIENESS, *s.* Solitariness, from the absence of some favourite person or thing, Clydes.

To MISSPEAK, *v. a.* To praise one for a virtue or good quality, which his conduct immediately after belies, Clydes.

This is nearly synon. with *Forepeak*, *v.*, sense 1; and it is reasonable to suppose that it had been, if it is not still, used as including the superstitious idea that a high degree of commendation had an evil influence on the person.

As *miss-sprechen* is the Teut. word corresponding with *Misspeak*, I find that it did not merely signify to speak improperly, but to curse; Labi verbis; et Maledicere, Kilian.

To MISSWEAR, *v. n.* To swear falsely, S.

To MISTAİK, *v. a.* To neglect to make necessary provision.

"Schir George Home of Wedderburne, knyght, comptroller, promisit—to furnis thair maiesties housis;—and that befor any payment of ony debitis anchtand be his maiestie;—and that the kingis maiestie suld not be *mistaikit* in the premissis." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 166.

This ought to be written *mistaik*, from *Mis*, and *Stalk*, to accommodate, &c., q. v.

[**MISTEIR**, *s.* Trade, craft, Barbour, xvii. 938. V. **MISTER**.]

To MISTENT, *v. a.* To neglect, Berwicks.; from *Mis*, and *Tent*, to attend, q. v.

MISTER, MYSTER, *s.* Craft, art.

Ane engynour thair half thair tane,
That was aleast of that *myster*,
That men wist ony fer or ner.

Barbour, xvii. 435, MS.

It is also found in O. E.

—He asked for his archere,
Walter Trelle was haten, maister of that *mister*.

R. Brunne, p. 94.

This is immediately from Fr. *mestier*, id. Menage derives this from Lat. *ministerium*; Skinner, E. *mystery*, a trade, from Gr. *μυστήριον*. Warton, however, contends that L. B. *magister-ium* is the origin, to which Fr. *maistrerie* exactly corresponds. Hist. E. Poet., v. iii. xxxvii., &c.

MISTER, MYSTER, *s.* 1. Want, necessity, S. B.

Tharfor his horse all halle he gair
To the ladye, that *myetir* had.

Barbour, iii. 337, MS.

"*Mister* makes man of craft." Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 24.

"There's nae friend to friend in *mister*." Ibid., p. 31. This term was also used in O. E. "*Mistry* or *nede*. Indigencia." Prompt. Parv.

2. It sometimes denotes want of food, S. B.

And now her heart is like to melt away
Wi' heat and *mister*.—

Ross's *Edenore*, p. 58.

It is used as synon. with *Faut*.

There's been a dowie day to me, my dear!
Faint, faint, alas! wi' *faut* and *mister* gane,
And in a peril just to die my lane.

Ibid., p. 66.

V. **FAUT**.

3. Any thing that is necessary.

—Grant ilk leif to hew wod, and tak
Tymmer to bete airis, and vther *misteris*.

Doug. *Virgil*, 30, 26.

He ete and drank, with ful gude chere,
For tharof had he grete *myster*.

Ywaine, *Ritson's E. M. E.*, i. 33.

Rudd. views this as the same with the preceding word, supposing that, as Fr. *mestier* signifies a trade of art, "because by these we may and ought to supply our necessities," the term "came to signify need, lack, necessity, want." Sibb. adopts this etymon.

Fr. *mestier* is indeed used as signifying need, or want. But it seems more natural to deduce *mister* from Su.-G. *miss-a*, Dan. *miss-er*, to lose, to sustain the want, loss, or absence of any thing. Allied to these are Isl. *missir*, a loss, *misting*, he who is deprived of his property; Alem. *mizz-an*, to want, Belg. *miss-en*.

To BEIT A MISTER. To supply a want. V. **BEIT**, *v.*

To MISTER, MYSTRE, *v. n.* 1. To be necessary.

2. To be in necessitous circumstances.

"Gif ony burghes be constrainit with *mister* and necessitis, swa that it behovis him to sell his heritage, he suld offer the samin at thré heid courtis to his narrest airis.—And gif the air, throw evil will or malice, absent himself efter the time abone expresmit, it is leasum to the annalyer that *misteris* to dispoise upone the landis as he pleasit." Leg. Burg., Balfour's Pract., p. 162.

To MISTER, *v. a.* To need, to be in want of, to have occasion for.

All trew Scottis gret favour till him gair,
Quhat gude thai had he *mysteris* nocht to craif.

Wallace, v. 558, MS.

O douchty King, thou askis counsaile, said he,
Of that matere, quhilk, as semys me,
Is nouthir dirk nor douteum, but full clere.
That *mysteris* not our aneis bene here.

Doug. *Virgil*, 374, 21.

The prep. *of* is sometimes added.

—"The saidis Deputes exponed, that sum tyme it might chance, that the King might *mister* of his grit gunis and artillirie in France." Knox's Hist., p. 233. *Mister'd*, straitened, reduced to difficulties, S. B.

To MISTER, MYSTRE, *v. n.* To be necessary.

The King has than to counsaill tan,
That he wald nocht brek down the wall;
Bot castell, and the toun withall,
Stuff weill with men, and with wittall,
And alkyn othyr apparall

That mycht awails, or ellis mystre
To hold castell, or town off war.

Barbour, xvii. 215, MS.

"Gif it misters," if it be necessary.

"And gif it misters, that secular power be callit in
supporte and helping of halie kirk." Acts Ja. I., 1424,
c. 31.

[MISTIE, MYSTIE, *adj.* Necessary, Barbour,
iv. 631.]

MISTIRFUL, *adj.* Needy, necessitous.

"For the misere of *mistirful* men, and for the veping
of pure men, the diuine justice sal execut strait
punitione." Compl. S., p. 194.

Unkenned and *mysterfull* in the desertis of Libie,
I wander, expellit from Ewrop and Asia.

Doug. Virgil, 25, 2.

"*Mistirfu'* fowk mauna be menafou'"; Ferguson's
S. Prov., p. 24. "They who are in need must and
will importune." Kelly, p. 304.

MISTRY, *s.* [Err. for masonry, mastery, con-
trol.]

The Erie of Harford thidderward
Held, and was tane in, our the wall;
And fyfty off his men with all;
And set in howeis syndryly,
Swa that thair had thar na *mistry*.

Barbour, xiii. 408.

In Ed. 1620, it is *mastric*: [in Cambridge MS. and
in Herd's Ed. *mastry*]; in Edin. MS. *mercy*; which
appears to be an error. The most natural sense of
the passage is, that, being received within the walls,
[Hereford and his men were distributed over the castle,
so that they had no control over the garrison, and
could not interfere with the governor's plans or powers.]

MIST-FAWN, *s.* A word formed from
fancy, to denote the resemblance which *mist*
sometimes assumes, of a white spot of
ground. V. FAWN.

"If it be a *mist-fawn*, as I dare say it can be nae-
thing else, it has drawn itself up into a form the likest
that of a woman of dought ever I saw." Perils of Man,
ii. 254.

[MISTOINIT, *part. pa.* Mistuned, Lyndsay.
Thrie Estaitis, l. 75.]

[To MISTRAIST, *v. a.* To mistrust, suspect;
pret. mistrasted, Barbour, x. 327, Herd's
Ed.; the Edin. MS. has *mistrow*, *q. v.*]

To MISTRAM, *v. a.*

"Satan—being cast out of men, he goeth madlings
in the swine of the world, and that out of God his
house, he furiously *mistrammeth* his owne: putting
forth his rage where he may, seeing he cannot where
hee would." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 103.

"Being, by the power of the gospel, cast out of
heaven, and falling downe thence as lightning, then,
seeing he cannot brooke a roome in God his house, hee
furiously *mistrammeth* his own." Forbes's Defence,
p. 7.

This term, being applied to a house, most probably
denotes a misplacing or disordering the beams of it,
from the privative *mis*, and *tram*, lignum; trabs; as
expl. by Wachter; whence, it has been supposed, the
A.-S. *s. tramm-an*, aedificare. This learned writer
speaks of an ancient right as still existing in Germany,
denominated *tram-recht*, *traum-recht*, i.e., "the right
of supporting a roof on the wall of a neighbour."

MISTRESS, *s.* 1. A sort of title given in
the Highlands, Islands, and South of S., to
the wife of a principal tenant.

The tacksmen, or principal tenants are named by
their farms, as *Kingsburgh*, *Corrichatachin*; and their
wives are called the *mistress* of Kingsburgh, the *mis-
tress* of Corrichatachin." Boswell's Journal, p. 146.

"The active bustle of the *mistress* (so she was called
in the kitchen, and the gudewife in the parlour) had
already signed the fate of a couple of fowls." Guy
Mannering, ii. 44, 45.

—"Several of the neighbouring *mistresses* (a phrase
of a signification how different from what it bears in
more fashionable life) had assembled at Charleshope
to witness the event of this memorable evening."
Ibid., p. 71.

2. In the same manner, in the Lowlands,
especially in the country, the wife of a
minister is called the *Mistress*.

"Although Mr. Keckle had been buried but the
week before, the *mistress*, as a' ministers' wives o' the
right kind should be, was in a wholesome state of
composity." The Steam-Boat, p. 296.

To MISTROW, *v. a.* 1. To suspect, to
doubt, to mistrust.

Thai *mystrow* him off tratoury
For that he spokyn had with the King.
And for that ilk *mistrowing*
Thai tuk him and put [him] in presoun.

Barbour, x. 327, MS.

2. To disbelieve.

And in hys lettrys sayd he thane,
That the pepil of Ireland
Wnfaythful wes and *mystrowand*,
And lede thame all be fretis wyle,
Nowcht be the lauche of the Ewangyle.

Wynston, vii. 7. 222.

Ital. *mistru-a*, Franc. *missionnaire*, Belg. *mistrouten*,
en, id. *mistroutig*, suspicious, *mistrouten*, a suspicion.

MISTROWING, *s.* Distrust, suspicion. V.
the *v.*

To MISTRYST, *v. a.* 1. To break an engage-
ment with, S. Gl. Sibb.

"Feind of me will *mistryst* you for a' my mother
says." Black Dwarf, chap. 4, par. 2.

2. To disappoint, to bring into confusion by
disappointing, S.

"Pate Macready does say, that they are sair *mis-
trysted* yonder in their Parliament-House about this
rubbery." Rob Roy, ii. 12.

3. To alarm, to affright; implying the idea of
meeting with something quite different from
what was expected.

—"Having been *mistrysted*—with as bogle the night
already, I was dubious o' opening the gate till I had
gane through the e'ning worship." Rob Roy, ii. 94.
It is used in this sense both North and South of S.

MITCHELL, *s.*

Bot menstrallis, serving man, and maid,
Gat *Mitchell* in an auld pocke nouka.

Leg. Bp. St. Andrie, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 330.

This term may refer to some old proverbial phrase
now lost; or is perhaps formed from Fr. *miche*, one
who finds himself duped. V. DIRA.

[To MITE, *v. a.* Same as *to mote*, *q. v.* Banffs.]

MITH, MEITH, *aus. v.* Might, S. B.

What I *mith* get, my Kate, is nae the thing;
Ye said be queen, tho' Simon were a king.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 44.

V. MAUCHT.

Sa.-G. *maatie*, *anc. mitha*, *id.*

—Tho' ye had spair'd

The task to me, Fate *mith* nae been a laird.

Ross's Helenore, Invocation.

Mith is also used in Fife.

—"My father an' mither *mith* hae o'en made me
a monk, or a little bit o' a friar, o' ony colour." Ten-
nant's Card. Beaton, p. 90.

"I *mith* maybe speak English mysel', and I daresay
I could; but, wae me! maist naeboddy here wad
understand it but the minister, and he likes the Scots
just as weel." Glenfergus, i. 338.

Camb. *mead*, might or must; Gl. Relp.

MITHNA, might not, S. B.

—"It *mithna* be amiss to try Tibbie Macreddie,"
&c. Glenfergus, iii. 51. V. REDD HANDIT.

MITHER, *s.* A mother, S.

Now had ye'r tongue, my daughter young,

Replied the kindly *mither*. *Herd's Coll.*, ii. 69.

[MITHERLESS, *adj.* Motherless, S.]

MITHERLIE, *adj.* Motherly, S.

MITHERLINESS, *s.* Motherliness, S.

MITHER'S-PET, *s.* "The youngest child of a
family; the mother's greatest favourite;"
S., Gall. Encycl.

MITHRATES, *s. pl.* Expl. "the heart and
skirts of a bullock;" Ayrs.

This seems originally the same with *Mithret*, *q. v.*

MITHRET, *s.* The midriff, Ettr. For.

This is pure A.-S. *Mid-krythe*, the midriff or dia-
phragm.

To MITLE, *v. a.* To eat away, applied to
the action of mites; Gall., Annand.

"When *miller* is ohrynged [changed] it is said to—
mitle away." Gall. Encycl.

C. B. *mudawet*, belonging to a removal, removable.

MITTALE, MITTAINE, *s.* A bird of prey,
of the hawk kind; *gleddis* and *mittalis* being
classed together.

"*Rem.* Anent *ruikis*, *crawis*, & vther fowls of rief,
as *ernis*, *biscartis*, *gleddis*, *mittalis*, the quhilk distroyis
baith *cornis* and *wylde fowls*." &c. Acts Ja. II.,
1457, c. 95, Edit. 1567, Murray, c. 85.

It is certainly the same fowl which Dunbar calls
Myttaine. V. *St. Martynis Fowle*.

MITTENS, MITTANIS, *s. pl.* 1. "[*Mitaines*.
Fr.] woollen gloves. *Mittens*, in England, at
present, are understood to be gloves without
fingers." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 163.

Lancash. *id.*; also, "a very strong pair to hedge
in," Gl. Tim Bobbin.

2. To lay up one's mittens, to beat out one's
brains; a cant phrase, Aberd.

"For, thinks I, an' the horse tak a brattle now,
they may come to lay up my mittens, an' ding me yavil
an' as styth as gin I had been elf-shot." Journal from
London, p. 4.

With cloke, and hude, I dresit me belyve,

With dowbill schone, and mittanis on my handis.

—My mittanis held my handis weill in heit.

Lyndsay's Drama.

Although the term is immediately from the Fr.,
perhaps it should be traced to Belg. *moustiques*, half
sleeves, a dimin. from *mawu*, a sleeve, [or to Gael.
miotag, Ir. *miotog*, a mitten, Gael. and Ir. *mutan*, a
muff, a thick glove. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

3. To Claw up one's Mittens, to kill, to over-
turn.

Applied to shooting a hare, &c. Fife; also, to killing
a man, Roxb.

"Claw up their mittens, [r. mittens], give them the
finishing stroke;" Gl. Antiq.

This is equivalent to *laying up* one's mittens, Aberd.
But the direct allusion in either of these phrases I do
not perceive. If *laying up* signifies that there should
be no more use for mittens, the wearer being dead;
clawing up would admit of a similar sense, by tracing
it to Teut. *blow-en*, *globare*, *q.* rolling them up, as one
does when a piece of dress is laid aside.

PIN-MITTENS, *s. pl.* Woollen gloves wrought
upon a wooden pin, by males, instead of
the wires used by women, Teviotd. Cow-
herds and shepherds are particularly expert
at this work.

To MITTLE, *v. a.* To hurt or wound, by a
fall, bruise, or blow, S.

Perhaps a corruption of *mutilate*, a term much used
in our old laws in the same sense; as,—"hurt, slaine,
mutilate."—Acts Ja. VI., 1594, c. 227.

But as this would only correspond to the part *mitt-*
lit, the verb may be from Fr. *mutiler*, Lat. *mutilare*,
id.

"Hand ye'r tongue, ye haverin' taupie,—I've war-
rant nae ghaist come your wye, save it be the ghaist
o' the stirk that ye lat get itae! mitted the ither day."
St. Kathleen, iii. 213. Hence,

MITTILAT, *s.* To mak a mittilat o' one, to
disable a person as to the use of any of his
limbs, Aberd.

MITTS, *s. pl.* The same with *Mittens*, S.

"It is said that *mit* is the original word, whence
mitten, the plural;" Johns. V. under MITTENS.

* To MIX, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To change colour;
applied to grain, S.; synon. *Meing*.

[2. To become pale or of a sickly colour
through disease, Banffs.

3. To put into a state of disorder, flurry, or
excitement; applied to the body, *ibid.*]

MIXT, *part. pa.* 1. Disordered; applied to
one who is in some degree ailing, Banffs.

2. Denoting partial intoxication, S. muzzy,
low E.

MIXTIE-MAXTIE, MIXIE-MAXIE. 1. As a s.; confusion; suggesting the same idea with the E. s. *mismash*, a mingle, S.

It is also used as if an adj.

Could be some commutation breach,—
He need na fear their foul reproach
Nor erudition,—
Yon *mingle-mantie* queer hotch-potch,
The coalition.

Burns, III. 25.

[2. As an *adj.* or an *adv.*; in a state of confusion, disorderly, S.]

Both the S. and E. terms are allied, the latter especially, which Dr. Johnson calls "a low word," to *En.-G. mishmash*, id.; *congeries rerum multarum*; *Ihre*, vo. *Fick-fack*.

—*Mitie-matie* nations meet
Frae yont the sea.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 115.

To MIZZLE, v. a. To speckle, S. B.

MIZZLED, adj. Having different colours. The legs are said to be *mizzled*, when partly discoloured by sitting too near the fire, S.

This at first view might seem merely a peculiar use of E. *mottled*, q. like one in the measles. But *mizzled* is a different term. It may be allied to A.-S. *misti*, varius, diversus, or rather to Isl. *mislitt*, variegatus; *mislitten kyrtill*, tunicam variegatam, 2 Sam., 13. V. *Let*, color, *Ihre*. This word seems originally to have denoted loss of colour, Isl. *miss*, signifying privation.

Tent. *maschelen*, however, is synon. *Maschelen* *een de beemen*, maculae subrubrae quas hyeme contrahantur, dum orura ad ignem propius admoventur; from *masche*, *maschelt*, macula, a spot or stain.

MIZZLIE, MIZLIE, adj. 1. Synon. with *Mizzled*, or nearly so, Strathearn.

2. Variegated; applied to the effect of fire on the limbs, South of S.

And when the callans, romping thick,
Did crowd the hearth along,
Oft have I blawn the danders quick
Their *mizlie* ships among.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 146.

[**MO, MAE, adj.** and s. More, S. A.-S. *ma*, id.]

To MOACH (gutt.), v. n. To be approaching to a state of putridity. V. under **MOCH, MOCHIE**.

MOAGRE, s. A confusion, Upp. Clydes.

Isl. *mug-r*, turba, colluvies; *mogur*, multitudo.

MOAKIE, s. "A fondling name for a calf;" Clydes., Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 327.

"Three on's an' twa queys war brainit; an' it was a wasome thing to hear the woe bits o' saikless *moakies* mainan' in the deadthraws." Ibid., p. 503.

Kilian mentions *moaks* as old Germ. for a sow that hath had pigs. C. B. *moek*, a sow. The term has been traced to *Mor*, v. q. v.; but perhaps it is rather allied to Germ. *moak-en*, quagire. Thus the designation may have arisen from its cry.

[**MOARIN, part. adj.** Applied to snow being drifted by the wind vehemently and thickly, Shetl.]

MOBIL, MOBLE, s. Moveable goods, or such as are not affixed to the soil; S. *moveables*.

Yone berne in the battale will ye nocht forbere
For all the *mobil* on the mold markit to mield.

Gawen and Gol., III. 13.

It is more generally used in pl.

Fra every part thair flocking fast about,
Bayth with gude will, and thair *moblie* but dout.

Doug. Virgil, 65, 25.

Fr. *meubles*, id.

MOCH, MOCHY, adj. 1. Moist, damp; applied to animal food, corn in the stack, meal, &c., S.

Not [nocht] throw the soyl but muskane treis
sproutit,

Combust, barrant, vnblomit and vnleift,
Auld rottin runtis quhairin na sap was leift;
Moch, all waist, widdert with granis moutit,
A ganand den quhair murtherars men reift,

Falies of Honour, I. 3. Edin. Edit., 1579.

2. Thick, close, hazy; as, "a *mochie* day," a hot misty day, S. *Moch*, *adj.*, is now obsolete.

Nae sun shines there, the *mochie* air
Wi' smuisteran' rowks stinks vyld.

Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 327.

"We say of the weather, when it is warm and moist, that it is *mochy* weather; and of everything else in a similar way, that it is *mochy*." Gall. Enc.

It should be observed, that *mochy* is not applied to mist indiscriminately; but to that only which is produced by great heat, or an accompaniment of it, when the air is so close as to affect the organs of respiration. This is originally the same with E. *muggy*, which Johnson strangely views as corrupted from *mucky*.

The E. use the phrase, *moky day*. But both Skinner and Johnson seem to understand it as if it were the same with *murky*, gloomy, rendering it *dark*. It is certainly synon. with S. *mochy*. *Muck*, Lincoln. signifies moist, wet.

3. Applied to meat when it begins to be putrid, Lanarks.

The E. word *fusty* nearly expresses the idea conveyed by *mochy*, as regarding smell.

Isl. *mott-ae*, *mott-r*, condensatio nubium, are evidently allied to our term, especially in the second sense. Dan. *mvg*, denotes mould, *muggen*, mouldy; and in some parts of E. they say, a *muggy day*. But it most nearly resembles Isl. *mugga*, aer succidus et nubilus humidus; G. Andr., p. 181.

To MOCH, MOACH, v. n. To begin to be in a state approaching to putridity. The term is now generally used in the part. pa. *Moch't meat*, or *flesh*, is animal food in a state of incipient corruption, when it sends forth a disagreeable, although not an absolutely foetid, smell, S.

"Upon the 3d of October in the afternoon there fell out in Murray a great rain, dinging on night and day without clearing up while the 13th of October;—the corns well stacked began to *moack* and rot till they were casten over again; lamentable to see, and whereof the like was never seen before; doubtless a prognostick

of great troubles within this land." Spalding's Troubles, i. 59.

To *moach* properly respects the effect of dampness, as accompanied with heat. Isl. *moch-a*, *muocra*.

[MOCHT, MOCHIE, *adj.* V. MOCH, *adj.*, s. 3.]

MOCH (gutt.), s. A moth, Aberd. V. MOGH.

[MOCH-EATEN, *adj.* Moth-eaten, Banffs.]

MOCHIE, *adj.* Filled with moths, *ibid.*

Hence the proverbial rhyme:—

A heap of hose is a *mochy* pose.

MOCH, s. A heap. This Sibb. mentions as the same with *Mowe*, q. v., from A.-S. *muog*, *acervus*.

To MOCHRE, MOKRE, v. n. 1. To heap up, to hoard.

And quhen your Lords ar pair, this to conclude;
They sel their sonnes and aires for gold and gude,
Unto ane *mochrand* carle, for dearest pryce,
That wist never yit of honor, nor gentryce.
This worschip and honour of linage,
Away it weirs thus for their disparage.
Their manheid, and their menes, this gait they murie;
For marlage thus unyite of ane churle.

Friends of Peblis, S. P. R., i. 13.

Chaucer uses *muckre* and *mochren* precisely in the same sense.

——— *Mochre* and *katche* pens.

Troilus, iii. 1381.

Hence *Mucherar*, q. v., a covetous person. The verb is certainly allied to A.-S. *muog*, a heap, as Budd. observes; but perhaps more immediately to Ital. *macchiare*, *macchiare*, to accumulate. This, as many Ital. words are of Goth. origin, may be traced to Isl. *moch-a*, *id.*, *concoctare*.

2. It is used to denote the conduct of those who are busy about trifling matters or mean work, S. B. pron. *mochre*.

3. To work in the dark, S. B.

These are merely oblique senses of the verb, borrowed from the keenness manifested by a covetous person.

MOCHT, *aux. v.* Might.

The awfull King gart twa harraldis be brocht,
Galf thaim command, in all the haist thai *mocht*,
To charge Wallace, that he suld cum him till,
Witht out promyse, and put him in his will.

Wallace, vi. 347, MS.

Ferocyth, at Troyis distraction, as I *mocht*,
I take comfort herof. —

Doug. Virgil, 20, 25.

A.-S. *mot*, *id.* from *mag-an*, possess; Alem. *macht*, Gl. Wynth. *moch-a*, from *mag-en*, *mog-en*.

MOCKAGE, s. Mockery.

—"The Prophet doeth, as it were in *mockage*, pro-
nouns idolaters, and the idoles to produce for them-
selves some evident testimonies by the which men might
be assured that in them was power." Knox's Reason-
ing with Croisaguell, Prol., ii. a.

MOCKRIFE, *adj.* Scornful, Clydes.

Loud leuch the elf wi' *mockrife* glea,
An' thrise about can brade,
Whill a gallant man, in youdith's blume,
He rase afore the maid.

Bellad, *Edin. Mag.*, Oct. 1818, p. 327.

[MOD (long o), s. A small quantity, Shetl.]

MODE, MWDE, s. 1.

He ekyd thare manhad and thare *mude*,
Thare-for thair drede na multytude.

Wynntown, viii. 27, 199.

"Mind, spirit," Gl. But it seems properly to denote courage; A.-S. *Sw. mod*, *id.*

2. Anger, indignation; as E. *mood* is used.

The cryde Ysode with *mode*,
—"Mi maiden ye han slain."

Sir Tristrem, p. 104.

Su.-G. Isl. *mod*, ira, A.-S. *mod-ian*, irasci.

MODY, MUDY, *adj.* 1. Spirited, haughty; or perhaps, rather, bold, brave.

xiii castells with strenth he wan,
And oursame many a *mody* man.

Barbour, ix. 659, MS.

Sw. modig, bold, brave, daring; Teut. *moedig*, spirited, mettlesome; Alem. *mutig*, alacris, animosus, Germ. *mutig*, *id.* Alem. *mutig*, mens, assumes a great variety of composite forms; as *fastmuate*, firmi animi vir, *gmutig*, graciosus, *heismutig*, iracundia, &c.

2. Pensive, sad, melancholy.

—Thou Proserpyne, quhilk by our gentil lawis
Art rowpit his, and yellit louds by nycht,
In forkit wayis with mony *mudy* wicht!

Doug. Virgil, 121, 32.

MODER, MODYR, s. Mother; *moeder*, Shetl.

Hys *modyr* fled with hym fra Elirlid,
Till Gowry past, and dvelt in Kilspynd.

Wallace, i. 149, MS.

Quha bettir may Sibylls namyt be,
Than may the glorious *modyr* sud madin fre!

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 160, 54.

A.-S. Isl. Su.-G. Dan. *moder*, Belg. *moeder*, Belg. *muater*, *muder*, Pers. *mader*.

MODYR-NAKYD, *adj.* Stark naked, naked as at one's birth, S. *mother-naked*.

Thre hundyre men in company
Geddryt come on hym suddandly,
Tak hym out, quhare that he lay,
Of his ohawmyre befor day,
Modyr-nakyd hys body bara.

Wynntown, vii. 2, 261.

"Ye're as souple sark alane as some are *mother naked*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 85.
Teut. *moeder-naecht*, *id.*

Moderance, s. Moderation.

"Altho' it became a prince to be revenged on rebels, yet he would use such *moderance* herein as he could." Pitcottie, p. 79. Duod. Edit.

To MODERATE, v. n. 1. To preside in an ecclesiastical court, whether superior or inferior, S.

"It is thought expedient that no Minister, *moderating* his Session, shall usurp a negative voice over the members of his Session." Act Assembly, Dec. 17, 1638.

The prep. is may have been omitted after *moderating*. It is used in our time.

"The Moderator of the former Assembly opens it with a sermon; but in case of his absence, his predecessor in that chair hath the sermon; and in absence of them both, the eldest Minister of the town

where they meet, preacheth, and openeth the Assembly by prayer, and moderates till a new Moderator be chosen." Stewart's Collections, B. I., Tit. 15, § 18.

2. To preside in a congregation, at the election of a Pastor, S.

"When the day is come on which the electors were appointed to meet,—the Minister whom the Presbytery ordered to moderate at the election having ended sermon, and dismissed the congregation, except those concerned, is to open the meeting of electors with prayer, and thereafter they proceed to vote the person to be their Minister." Stewart's Collections, B. I., Tit. 1, § 6.

MODERATOR, s. 1. He who presides in an ecclesiastical court, S.

"Declareth, that the power of Presbyteries and of provincial and general Assemblies, hath been unjustly suppressed, but never lawfully abrogate. And therefore that it hath been more lawful unto them, notwithstanding any point unjustly objected by the Prelats to the contrary,—to choose their own Moderators, and to execute all the parts of ecclesiastical jurisdiction according to their own limits appointed them by the Kirk." Act Assembly, Dec. 5, 1638, Secs. 12.

The Pastor is constant Moderator of a Session, from the superiority of his office to those of Ruling Elders and Deacons. In a Presbytery, a new Moderator is generally chosen annually; in a Provincial Synod or Assembly, at every meeting.

2. The minister who presides in a congregational meeting, at the election of a Pastor, S.

"Thereafter they proceed to vote the person to be their Minister.—Which vote being taken and carefully marked, the Moderator is to pronounce the mind of the meeting, viz., that a call be given to the person named; which the clerk is to have ready drawn up to be read and signed by them in presence of the Moderator." Stewart's Collections, *ubi sup.*

MODERATION, s. The act of presiding, by appointment of Presbytery, in a congregation, in the election of a Pastor by the votes of the majority. When a minister is appointed to preside in this business, it is said that the Presbytery grant a moderation to the people, S.

[MODER-DY, s. A current setting in towards the land, Shetl.]

Before the introduction of the mariner's compass, the Shetland fisherman when out of sight of land knew the direction in which it lay by the *Moder-Dy*.]

[MODER-SOOK, s. Same as MODER-DY.]

MODEWART, MODYWART, s. A mole, (talpa,) S.

I gryptt graithly the gill,
And every modewart bill;

Doug. Virgil, 230, b. 19.

"I grant thou may blot out all knowledge out of thy minde, and make thy selfe to become als blinde as a modewart." Bruce's Sermon on the Sacr., O. 2, b.

Dan. maldwart, Germ. maulwurf, Alem. mulwurf, A. Bor. maulwurf. This is generally derived from A.-S. *molde*, earth, and *wecp-an*, to throw or cast.

Ray says, that *to wort* is to cast forth as a mole or hog doth. Hence it is probable that there may have been a Goth. *v.* of a similar form, entering into the composition of our name for the mole. A.-S. *wrot-an*, Belg. *wroot-en*, *wroot-en*, Su.-G. *rot-a*, are indeed used in a sense nearly allied, *versare rostro*, to root as a sow with its snout.

MODGEL, s. A noggin; "I've gotten my modgel," I have got my usual quantity of drink.

To Tak one's Modgel. To partake of a social glass; sometimes denoting a morning dram, Fife.

Perhaps from L. B. *modiolus*, a term latterly used in monasteries to denote a certain quantity of liquor; as much, it would seem, as was appropriated to each of the monks. V. Du Cange. This provincial term has probably been borrowed from the good fathers belonging to some religious foundation.

MODIE-BROD, s. V. MOWDIE-BROD.

[MODY, MWDX, adj. Proud, brave, Barbour, ix. 659, xx. 394. V. MWDX.]

[MODYWART, s. V. MODEWART.]

To MOE, v. n. To cry as a calf; *Mue* being used to express the lowing of a cow, Clydes. V. MUE, and MOAKIE.

MÖEM, s. A scrap, Galloway.

"*Möems*, scraps of any thing, such as *möems* of curiosity.—

"Than *möems* o' poems
I will sing unto thee." *Gall. Encycl.*

Apparently a corr. contraction of Gael. *meomhrachan*, a memorandum. Teut. *moeme* signifies an aunt. Can it refer to scraps of nursery tales? C. B. *mym* denotes what is incipient.

MOGEN, adj. Apparently signifying common, public; synon. *Mein*.

A *mogen* pot never played well. Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 340.

Su.-G. *mage*, multitudo.

MOGGANS, s. pl. 1. Long sleeves for a woman's arms, wrought like stockings, S.B.

Had I won the length but of ae pair of sleeves,—
This I wad hawe waashen and bleesch'd like the snaw,
And on my twa gardies like moggans wad draw!
And then fouk wad say, that auld Girzy was braw.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 134.

2. Hose without feet, Aberd. *Hairy moggans*, Fife; synon. with *hoggars*, Clydes., *hoeshins*, Ayr., *loags*, Stirlings.

"The lads wis nae very driech o-drawin, but lap in amo' the dubs in a handclap; I'm seer some o' them wat the sma' end o' their moggas." *Journal from London*, p. 5.

And mair attour I'll tell you trow,
That a' the moggans are bran new;
Some worsted are o' different hua,

An' some are cotton.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, Shop-bill.

Belg. *moue*, a sleeve, pl. *mouwen*; A.-S. *mogg*, longas tibias habena, Gl. MSS., ap. Schilter: but most

nearly allied to Teut. *mousten*, parva manica. It seems, indeed, the very same word.

This word has been of general use; for Shaw expl. Gael. *mogan*, "a boot-hose." He renders *Galligaskin* by the same term.

3. The legs, Roxb. Hence,

To MIX MOGGANS with one. To be joined in marriage; a vulgar phrase used in Fife.

MOGH, MOCH, *s.* A moth, Ang. O. E. *mough*.

Langland says of a garment;—

Shal near chest bymolen it, no mough after byte it.
P. *Phosphorus*, Fol. 67, b.

"It shall never be moulded in chest, or eaten by a moth." This word is overlooked both by Skinner and Junius. In Edit. 1561, it is rendered *mought*, which is also used in the same sense, O. E.

"East and mought distryth." Wiclif, Matt. & *Mought*, Chaucer.

MOGHIE, *adj.* Having maggots; as *moghie meat*, animal food when fly-blown, Lanarks.

MOICH (gutt.), *adj.* Giving the idea of moistness conjoined with putridity; applied to tainted meat, Ayr. V. MOCH, *adj.*

MOICHNESS, *s.* Dampness causing corruption, ib.

Your mother's pence it pleases me;
But its moichness hurts me sairly. Old Ballad.

To MOIDER, *v. a.* To stupify with blows, or in whatever other way, Lanarks. Hence,

MOIDERT, *part. adj.* Dull, stupid, ibid., Dumfr.

"What, man! is your brain as moiderit you canna see that?" Duncan's S. Country Weaver, p. 48.

It often signifies, rendered stupid from too intense thought, or musing too long on one subject. Gall, id.

Allied, perhaps, to Teut. *moede*, lassus, defessus, mood-en, mud-en, fatigare, molestare, inquietare. Isl. *modur*, defatigatus, Alem. *muoder*, id.

"One whose intellects are rendered useless, by being in the habit of taking spirituous liquors to excess, is said to be moiderit." Gall. Encycl.

According to this explanation, it might claim affinity with C. B. *myd-wr*, a soaker, from *myd-aw*, to moisten, to steep.

A. Bor. *mollder*, bears a general sense perfectly analogous. "To puzzle, perplex. North." Grose. *Moytherd* is expl. "Confounded, tired out. Glouc." id.

To MOIF, *v. a.* To move.

Moi/ the not, said he than,
Gyf thou be as gentyl man.

Doug. *Virgil*, ProL 239, a. 31.

MOIKEN, *s.* Spignel, *Athamanta meum*, Perth.

"The *athamanta meum* (spignel) here called *moiken* or *mullicona*, grows in—the forest of Clunie." Stat. Acc. P. Clunie, ix. 238.

Its proper Gael. name is *mullicona*; Lightfoot, i. 157.

MOIL, *s.* Hard and constant labour, S.

'Twas then a bardie to his labour gade,
Whose daily moil at some gay distance lay;
And as he dander'd o'er the frozen glade,
He mark'd the features of a winter day.

A. *Scott's Poems*, p. 25.

The *v.* is used in E., but not the noun. Johns, gives Fr. *mouill-er*, to wet, to moisten, as the origin. But it seems rather allied to Sw. *mol-a*, laborare dariter; Sereu.

[MOINBU, *s.* An invitation to a funeral transmitted as the fiery cross was of old, Shetl.]

MOIST-BALL. A ball for holding musk.

"Item, twa tuthpikis of gold, with a chenye, a perl & erepike, a moist ball of gold," &c. Inventories, A. 1488, p. 8. V. MUSE.

[The *Moist-Ball*, called also *Muske-Ball*, and *Finger of Moist*, was a pomander or flagree ball containing perfume, worn suspended from the neck or girdle.]

To MOISTIFY, *v. a.* To moisten, Gl. Shirr.; a low word, generally used, in a ludicrous sense, in regard to topera, S.

[MOIT, *s.* A mote, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 625.]

To MOKRE, *v. a.* To hoard. V. MOCHER.

MOLD, *s.* The ground, E. mould. V. MULDE.

MOLE, MOOL, *s.* A promontory, a cape; apparently the same with S. *Mull*.

Thai raysyt saille, and furth thair far,
And by the mole thair passyt yar,
And entryt some in to the rase.

Barbour, III. 696, MR.

V. MULL and RAISE.

[MOLEST, *part. pa.* Injured, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 1472.]

[MOLICK, *s.* A "bocht" of fishing-lines, measuring 40 to 50 fathoms, Shetl.]

MOLLACHON, *s.* A small cheese, Stirrings. Gael. *mulachan*, a cheese, Shaw.

MOLLAN, *s.* "A long straight pole, such as fishermen use at their fish-yards;" Gall. Encycl.

Mol must have denoted a beam in Gael.; for *mol mailin* is "the beam that sets a mill in motion;" Shaw.

MOLLAT, MOLLET, *s.* 1. The bit of a bridle.

Thair nicht na mollet mak me moy, nor held my mouth in.

Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 57.

V. MOY.

2. According to Rudd, the boss or ornament of a bridle.

Thare harnessing of gold richt dereily dight,
Thay rang the goldin mollettis burnist brycht.

Doug. *Virgil*, 215, 27.

Rudd refers to Fr. *moulette*, the rowel of a spur; or *mollet*, a term in heraldry for a star of five points. V. next word.

MOLLET-BRYDYL, *s.* A bridle having a curb.

"Sone efter Makbeth come to vesy hys castell, & becaus he fand not Makduf present at the werk, he

said; This man wyl not obey my chargis, quhill he be riddin with ane mollet brydyl." Bellend. Cron., B. xii. a. 6. Nisi lupato in os injecto, Boeth.

Perhaps mollet may have been formed from Teut. *moyl*, Germ. *maul*, Su.-G. *mul*, the mouth; especially as Teut. *moyl-band* signifies a headstall for a horse, a muzzle, and Sw. *munde-stycke*, q. something that pricks the mouth, has precisely the same meaning with the S. term. Seren. uses the very word employed by Boece, *lupatum*. Isl. *mel*, Su.-G. *myl*, however, denote a bridle, a curb; *fraenum*, Veral.

To MOLLET, v. n. [To amble, to ride.]

Gif thay their spirituell office gydit,
Ilk man might say, thay did their partis :
Bot gif thay can play at the cartis,
And mollet moylle on ane mule,
Thocht thay had never sene the scule ;
Yit at this day, als weill as than,
Will be maid sic ane spirituell man.

Lyndsay's Warkie, 1593, p. 270.

["Ride softly on a mule," Chalmers.]

This verb, evidently used for the alliteration, refers to the management of a mule in riding. But the precise signification is doubtful. It is most probably formed from (*mol*), to ride, pron. *mow*, still in use, but in a bad sense, *futuere*: hence *moll*, a whore.]

MOLLETS, s. pl. 1. Fantastic airs, Roxb. 2. Sly winks, ibid.

This might almost seem to be q. *moulaits*, from *Now*, an antic gesture, and *Laitis*, manners, q. v. It may, however, be allied to Fr. *mollet*, delicate, effeminate; *mollets*, delicacy, effeminacy.

MOLLIGRANT, s. 1. The act of whining, complaining, or murmuring, Ang.

Isl. *mogt*, refragantium obmurmuratio. *Muli* signifies cloudy, gloomy. *Nokot listit mulin*: Vultu tristit et nubilo; Veral. Perhaps the last syllable is from E. *grunt*, Sw. *grymt-a*, id.

Isl. *mogt-a*, to murmur, *mogt-a*, murmur, and *grawn*, as et *nausa*, q. such whining as distorts the countenance; or, as including two ideas nearly connected, *grawn*, murmuring, and *grunting*. Teut. *muylen*, mutire, munitare; *muyt-er*, munitator.

MOLLIGRUBS, MULLYGRUBS, s. pl. 1. Melancholy; nearly the same with *Molligrant*, S.

[2. Pains in the bowels, colic, Clydes.]

Poor Mouddy rias quite by himsel,
And bane like ane broke loose frae hell.
It hells a wee my mullygrube,
To think upon these bitter scrubs,
When naething saves their vital low,
But the expences of a tow.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 333.

"To be in his grubs or mully grubs," expl. by Seren. as signifying to be melancholy. *Grub* primarily denotes a worm or maggot; hence transferred to the imagination or humour.

Johnson renders E. *mulligrubs*, "the twisting of the guts."

"Sick of the mulligrubs; low-spirited, having an imaginary sickness;" *Grose's Class. Dict.*

Germ. *grub*, signifying great; this might denote a great complaint or murmuring.

MOLL-ON-THE-COALS, s. A gloomy-minded person, Ayrs.

"As for our Meg, thy mother, she was ay one of your *Moll-on-the-coals*, a sigher of sadness, and I'm

none surprised to see her in the hypondoricals." The Entail, iii. 76.

This is merely a silly play on the E. word *melancholy*.

To MOLLUP, MOLLOP, v. n. To toss the head in a haughty or disdainful way, Teviotd.

"Miss Peggy! Snuffs o' tobacco! Meg's good enough.—I'm nane o' your *molloping*, precise flagaries, that want to be miss'd, an' beckett, an' booted to." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 161.

The term seems to be borrowed from a troublesome or unmanageable horse, who is still tossing up his head. Teut. *muyt*, the mouth, also a halter, or bit, and *op*, up; *muyten*, proboscidem extendere; *muyten op iemanden*, simulates habere cum aliquo.

MOLOSS, adj. Loose, dissolute in conduct, Ayrs.

This, I suspect, is the same with *Molash'd*, a low word used in the West of S., signifying that one is intoxicated, from E. *molasses*.

MOLUCCA NUT. Used as a charm in the Western Islands.

"There is variety of nuts called *Molluka*, some of which are used as amulets against witchcraft, or an evil eye, particularly the white one: and upon this account they are wore about children's necks, and if any evil is intended to them, they say the nut changes into a black colour. That they did change colour I found true by my own observation, but cannot be positive as to the cause of it.

"Malcolm Campbell, Steward of Harries, told me, that some weeks before my arrival there, all his cows gave blood instead of milk, for several days together: one of the neighbours told his wife that this must be witchcraft, and it would be easy to remove it, if she would but take the white nut, called the Virgin Mary's nut, and lay it in the pail into which she was to milk the cows.—Having milk'd one cow into the pail with the nut in it, the milk was all blood, and the nut chang'd its colour into dark brown: she us'd the nut again, and all the cows gave pure good milk, which they ascribe to the virtue of the nut." Martin's West. Isl., p. 33, 39. V. CROSFUNK.

* MOMENT, s. A second of time, S.

MOMENT-HAND, s. The hand of a clock or watch which marks the seconds, S.

MON, MONE, MUN, MAUN, aux. v. Must.

Fast folow we than sall thail,
And sone swn mone thail brek aray.

Wynlowen, viii. 33. 143.

Sum tyme the text mon haue ane expositioun,
Sum tyme the colour will cause ane litill additioun.

Doug. Virgil, 9, 29.

The force of this verb is well expressed in the following lines:—

— "You maun gang wi' me, fair maid."
"To marry you, Sir, I've warrant;
"But maun belongs to the king himsel,
"But no to a country clown;
"Ye might have said, 'Wi' your leave, fair maid,'
"And latten your maun alane."

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., l. 327.

Mon is used by Wiclif, and *mun* by Minot.
"As long tyme as thei han the spouse with hem thei moun not faste." Mark 2.

Bot all thaire wordes was for nocht,
Thail moun be met if thail war na.

Minot's Poems, p. 2.

Mam, S.; *man*, Cumb. Yorks. Isl. *man*, *manu*, id. *By man giora, lacturus sum; Fra quinnu at barn the ganga mona; Uxores et liberos relinquunt; Fra wives and bairns they mun gang*, S. Runolph, Jonas observes, in his Isl. Grammar, that *eg skal* and *eg mun* are auxiliary verbs, which signify nothing by themselves; but, added to other verbs, correspond to Gr. *μellw*. It may be remarked, however, than *mun*, S. and A. Bor., is more forcible than the Isl. term. The latter respects the certainty of something future; the former denotes not only its futurity, but necessity.

It traces this word to Moes.-G. *And thata munda thairhgangan; He was to pass that way*, Luke, xix. 4. *Δι' αὐτῆς ἡμελλε διαρχεσθαι*; Gr. *Munda*, however, is from *mun-en*, *mun-jan*, to think, to mean.

MOND, s. The technical or heraldic term used to denote the globe that surmounts an imperial crown.

"Our crown of Scotland, since King James the Sixth went to England, has been ignorantly represented by herald painters, engravers, and other tradesmen, after the form of the crown of England with crosses patee, whereas there is not one, but that which tops the *mond*, but all crosses fiores, such as we see on our old coins, and these which top our old churches." Inventories, p. 337.

"The imperial *mond*, or globe, though an ensign of sovereignty, as well as the imperial crown, is carried as an armorial distinguishing figure by Lamont, or Lamond, of that ilk, as relative to the name." Nisbet's Heraldry, i. 418.

Fr. *monde*, the world, the universe. Terme de Blason se dit d'une boule, ou representation du monde, &c. Dict. Trev.

To MONE, v. a. To take notice of, to animadvert upon, to have remembrance.

Bot othyr dedis name war done,
That gettly is apen to mone.

Barbour, xix. 526, MS.

A.-S. *mon-ian*, *man-ian*, *wyn egian*, notare, animadvertere, Lye; to cite, Somn. Su.-G. *mon-a*, to remember. [Isl. *munu*, id.]

MONE, s. Money; Aberd. Reg.

MONE, s. Mane.

Out throw the wood came rydand catines twane,
Ane on ane asse, a widdle about his mone.
The vther raid ane hiddeous hors vpona.

Palice of Honour, l. 12, Ed. 1579.

Not used rhythmi causa, as I at first supposed; but evidently allied to Isl. *moen*, juba equina.

[**MONE, s.** A moan; lamentation, wailing, grief; as, "I se no mak *mone* for him," Clydes.]

[**To MONE, v. a. and n.** To moan; to bewail, lament, grieve for or over one, *ibid.*]

MONE, s. The moon; *meen*, Aberd., *monen*, Shetl.

—Fyr all cler
Synne throw the thak burd gan apper,
First as a sterna, syne as a mone.

Barbour, iv. 127, MS.

Be than the army of mony ane Gregioun,
Stuiff in schippis come fra Tenedoun;
Still vnder freynidde silence of the Mone,
To the hand colstis speding thame full sone.

Doug. Virgil, 47, 28.

In O. E. the orthography was the same. "*Mone*, Luna." Prompt. Parv.

In Aberd. and other northern counties, the pronunciation is *meen*, also in some parts of Perth.

—It tells a' the motion o'
The sin, meen, and sev'n starna.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 29.

A.-S. *mona*, Germ. *mon*. In the other Northern dialects, *a* or *e* is used instead of *o*. Isl. *munu*, Alem. *mano*, Su.-G., Dan. *mannen*, Belg. *maen*, Moes.-G. *mena*. The latter approaches most nearly to a word used by the prophet Isaiah, which has been understood by the most learned interpreters as denoting the moon. "Ye are they that prepare a table for *Gad*, and that furnish the offering unto *Meni*." Isa. lxx. 11. As *Gad* is understood of the Sun, we learn from Diodor. Sicul. that *Meni* is to be viewed as a designation of the moon. This name coming from a root which signifies to number, it has been supposed that it was given to the moon, because the nations in general numbered their months from her revolutions. The moon was anciently called *Mwv*, *Mene*, before she received the name of *Σελήνη*, Selene. This name of the moon, according to Eusebius, occurs in the Poems of Orpheus. The Latins had their goddess *Manu*. Some nations made the moon a masculine deity, calling him *Mw*, as the Roman writers spoke of *Deus Lunus*; for the moon, it has been said, was viewed as of the masculine gender in respect of the Earth, whose husband he was supposed to be; but as a female in relation to the Sun, as being his spouse. Vide Vitring. in Isa. lxx. 11, Kl. Sched. de Dis Germ., p. 136.

As nothing could be more absurd than to ascribe sex to Deity, the folly of the system of the heathen appears, in a striking light, from the great confusion of their mythology in this respect. The Sun himself was sometimes considered as a Goddess. In A.-S. the name of this luminary is feminine, as Spelman, Hickes, and Lye have observed; for the Germans viewed the sun as the wife of *Thiaco*. On the other hand, *Mona*, the word used to denote the Moon, is masculine. Ulphilas, in his version, sometimes gives the sun a masculine name, *Uu*; although *Suano*, a word of the feminine gender, is most commonly used.

It had occurred to me, that A.-S. *mona* bears strong marks of affinity to the v. *mon-ian*, *monera*, to admonish, to instruct; and that the name might originate from some Goth. v. of this signification; q. that which admonishes the husbandman as to times and seasons. Upon looking into Wachter, I find that he derives the Goth. name of his luminary from *man-a*, *monera*, as the ancient Germans would undertake nothing of importance without examining the state of the moon. The ancient Goths, says Rudbeck, paid such regard to the moon, that some have thought that they worshipped her more than the sun. Atalantis, ii. 609.

Prognostications concerning the weather, during the course of the month, are generally formed by the country people in S. from the appearance of the new moon. It is considered as an almost infallible presage of bad weather, if she *lies sair on her back*, or when her horns are pointed towards the zenith. It is a similar prognostic, when the new moon appears *with the auld moon in her arms*, or, in other words, when that part of the moon which is covered with the shadow of the earth is seen through it.

A *brugh* or hazy circle round the moon is accounted a certain prognostic of rain. If the circle be wide, and at some distance from the body of that luminary, it is believed that the rain will be delayed for some time; if it be close, and as it were adhering to the disk of the moon, rain is expected very soon. In Renfrew, however, as I am informed, the idea is inverted. V. BACON.

There is the same superstition with regard to the

first mention of the term *Moon*, after this planet has made her first appearance, that prevails with respect to that day of the week to which she gives her name. V. MONDAY. Some to prevent the dangerous consequences of the loquacity of a female tongue, will anxiously inquire at any male, "What is that which shines so clearly?" or, "What light is that!" that he may pronounce the portentous term. In this case, the charm is happily broken.

Another superstition, equally ridiculous and unaccountable, is still regarded by some. They deem it very unlucky to see the new moon for the first time, without having *silver* in one's pocket. Copper is of no avail.

It is a singular proof of the permanent influence of superstition, and of the affinity of nations that have been separated for thirteen centuries, that the very same idea is still retained among the native Irish.

"Next to the sun was the moon, which the Irish undoubtedly adored. Some remains of this worship may be traced even at this day; as particularly harrowing, if they should not have it about them, a piece of *silver* on the first night of a new moon, as an omen of plenty during the month; and at the same time saying in Irish, 'As you have found us in peace and prosperity, so leave us in grace and mercy.'" O'Halloran's Hist. Irel., i. 113.

Both Celts and Goths retain a superstitious regard for this planet, as having great influence on the lot of man.

"The moon, in her increase, full growth, and wane, are with them the emblems of a rising, flourishing, and declining fortune. At the last period of her revolution, they carefully avoid to engage in any business of importance; but the first and the middle they seize with avidity, presaging the most auspicious issues to their undertakings. Poor Martinus Scriblerus never more anxiously watched the blowing of the west wind to secure an heir to his genius, than the love-sick swain and his nymph for the coming of the new moon to be mooned together in matrimony. Should the planet happen to be at the height of her splendour when the ceremony is performed, their future life will be a scene of festivity, and all its paths strewn over with rose-buds of delight. But when her tapering horns are turned towards the N., passion becomes frost-bound, and seldom thaws till the genial season again approaches." F. Kirkmichael, Banff. Statist. Acc., xii. 457.

"They do not marry but in the waxing of the moon. They would think the meat spoiled, were they to kill the cattle when that luminary is wanting [i. e. waning]." F. Kirkwall, Orkn. Statist. Acc., vii. 560.

In Renfrewshire, if a man's house be burnt during the wane of the moon, it is deemed unlucky. If the same misfortune take place when the moon is waxing, it is viewed as a presage of prosperity. In Orkney, also, it is reckoned unlucky to *fit*, or to remove from one habitation to another, during the waning of the moon. To secure a prosperous change of habitation, indeed, popular superstition requires the concurrence of three circumstances; that the moon be waxing, that the tide be flowing, and that the wind blow on the back of the person who removes. Of such importance is the last circumstance, that, even when there is a concurrence of the other two, some people, rather than *fit* with an adverse wind, will make the circuit of a whole island, in order to gain, as far as possible, the prosperous breeze.

This superstition, with respect to the fatal influence of a waning moon, seems to have been general in S. In Angus, it is believed, that, if a child be put from the breast during the waning of the moon, it will decay all the time that the moon continues to wane. As it is now discovered that the moon has an influence in various diseases, some suppose that it may have been

really observed, that the waning moon had been less favourable to children in this situation.

In Sweden, great influence is ascribed to the Moon, not only as regulating the weather, but as influencing the affairs of human life in general.

I am informed by a respectable Gentleman, who has resided many years in that country, that they have a sort of Lunar Calendar, said to have been handed down from the Monks, to which considerable regard is still paid. According to this, no stress is laid on the state of the weather on the first and second days of the moon. The third is of some account. But it is believed, that the weather, during the rest of the month, will correspond to that of the fourth and fifth days. It is thus expressed:—

Prima, secunda, nihil;
Tertia, aliquid;
Quarta, quinta, qualis,
Tota Luna talis.

He justly remarks, that, as the Moon's influence on the waters of our earth has been long admitted, by a parity of reason, she may be supposed to affect our atmosphere, a less dense fluid; although it cannot be determined on any satisfactory ground at what particular period of her age the days of prognostication should be selected; or if it were supposed that her influence would be greater at any one period, that of the full moon might seem to have the best claim.

As in the dark ages, the belief of the influence of the Moon regulated every operation of agriculture, of economy, and even of medicine; at this day the lower orders in Sweden, and even a number of the better sort, will not fell a tree for agricultural purposes in the wane of the moon, else, it is believed, it will shrink and not be durable. A good housewife will not slaughter for her family, else the meat will shrivel and melt away in the pot. Many nostrums are reckoned effectual only when taken during the first days of the moon. Annual bleeding must by no means be performed in the wane. Gardeners, in planting and sowing their crops, pay particular attention to the state of the moon. V. ST. MARTIN'S DAY.

The superstitions of our own countrymen, and of the Swedes, on this head, equally confirm the account given by Cæsar concerning the ancient Germans, the forefathers of both. "As it was the custom with them," he says, "that their matrons, by the use of lots and prophecies, should declare, whether they should join in battle, or not, they said, that the Germans could not be victorious, if they should engage before the new moon." Bell. Gall., L. i., c. 50. They reckoned new, or full moon, the most auspicious season for entering on any business. The Swedes do not carry this farther than they did. Coeunt, says Tacitus, certis diebus, quum aut inchoatur Luna, aut impletur. Nam agendis rebus hoc auspiciatissimum initium credunt.

From a passage in one of Dunbar's Poems, it would appear to have been customary, in former times, to swear by the Moon.

Fra Symon saw it ferd upon this wyse,
He had greit wounder; and *swearis by the Mone*,
Freyr Robert has richt weil his devoir done.

Maitland's Poems, p. 79.

It appears that the ancient Irish swore by this planet.

"When Ugaine the Great prevailed on the national estates to swear allegiance to himself and to his posterity, in exclusion of the other branches of the royal family, the oath, they took was—'By the sun, the moon, and stars.' The same was taken to Tuathal and his issue; and it was 'by the sun, moon, and stars,' that Loagaire vowed to exonerate the province of Leinster from an heavy tribute, long paid by them." O'Halloran's Hist. Irel., i. 113, 114.

It is strange that, in a land so long favoured with

clear gospel-light, some should still be so much under the influence of the grossest superstition, that they not only venture on divination, but in their unhallowed eagerness to dive into the secrets of futurity, even dare directly to give homage to "the Queen of heaven." We have the following account of this heathenish act—

"As soon as you see the first new moon of the new year, go to a place where you can set your feet upon a stone naturally fixed in the earth, and lean your back against a tree; and in that posture hail, or address, the moon in the words of the poem which are marked; if ever you are to be married, you will then see an apparition exactly resembling the future partner of your joys and sorrows."

The words referred to are—

"O, new Moon! I hail thee!
"And gif I'm ere to marry man,
"Or man to marry me,
"His face turn'd this way fast's ye can,
"Let me my true love see,
"This blessed night!"

Rev. J. Noel's Poems, l. 31, 32.

V. YERD-FAST.

The same custom, with some slight variation, was formerly, at least, observed in England. Aubrey, whose mind must have been deeply imbued with superstition, with great gravity relates the virtues of this magical rite. Speaking of the various modes of obtaining information as to one's future lot in wedlock, he says:—

"Another way is, to charm the moon thus: At the first appearance of the new moon after new-year's day, go out in the evening, and stand over the spars of a gate or stile, looking on the moon, and say,

*All hail to the Moon, all hail to thee!
I pri'thee, good Moon, reveal to me,
This night who my husband (wife) must be.*

"You must presently after go to bed.

"I knew two gentlewomen that did thus when they were young maids, and they had dreams of those that married them." *Miscellanies, p. 138.*

It is well known that among the ancient Greeks and Romans the Moon was supposed to preside over magic. According to this attribute she was known by the name of Hecate. Hence Jason, when about to engage in magical ceremonies, has this invocation put in his mouth by Ovid—

*Modo Diva triformis
Adjacet, et precessus ingentibus annuat ausis.
Metamorph. Lib. vii.
But he waits three nights till the moon was full.
Tres aberant noctes, ut cornua tota coirent.
Effluensque orbem.*

She was called *triformis*, because she appeared as the Moon or Luna in heaven, as Diana on earth, and as Proserpine in hell.

She was also acknowledged as the goddess who presided over love. Hence, notwithstanding the great difference of character between Venus and the chaste Diana, it is asserted, that according to the heathen mythology, they were in fact the same. That the Moon, or Isis, was the guardian of love, is testified by Eudorus, ap. Plutarch. Lib., de Osiride et Iside. She is exhibited in the same light by Seneca the Tragedian, in Hippolyt.

*Hecate triformis, ex ades coepts favens,
Animum rigentem tristis Hippolyti domas:
Amare docuit, nutare ignes ferat.*

The same thing appears from Theocritus, in Phamaceutr. V. EL Sched. de Dis German., p. 158—161.

MONETH, s. A month. This form of the word is still retained by some old people, S.

—In the *moneth* that year of May,
James of Gladstanzys on a day

—Com, and askyt suppowal
At the Kyng of Scotland.

Wyntown, ix. 24. 3.

A.-S. *monath*, id. from *mona*, the moon, as denoting a revolution of that luminary. According to Mr. Tooke, "it means the period in which that planet *monath*, or compleateth its orbit." Divers. Parley, ii. 417. The observation is very ingenious, although there are no vestiges of a verb of this form in the A.-S. or any of the Gothic languages. The termination *at*, to which A.-S. *at*, seems equivalent, is, according to Wachter, the medium of the formation of substantives from verbs, and of abstracts from substantives.

The Anglo-Saxons, counting by lunar months reckoned thirteen in the year. The ancient northern nations were more happy in the names they gave to their months, than we who have borrowed from the Romans. For the particular designations were expressive of something peculiar to the season. The Anglo Saxons, as Bede informs us, called January *Giuli*, as would seem, from the feast celebrated about this time; February, they called *Sol-monath*, because the sun, Dan. *sol*, began to extend his influence. *Rhed-monath* was their March, either from *Rheda*, a goddess to whom they sacrificed at this time; or, according to Wormius, from *red-en*, to prepare; because this was the season of preparation for nautical expeditions. April was named *Eoster-monath*, from the heathen goddess *Eostre*; May, *Trimilchi*, because in this month they began to *milch* their cattle *thrice* a day. June and July were called *Lida*, as being mild; A.-S. *lith*, mollis, mitis. August was *Weide-monath*, q. the month of weeds, because they abound then. *Haleg-monath* corresponded to our September, so called, because it was much devoted to religion; q. *holy* month. *Wynter-fylit* was the name of October, q. full of winter. November was called *Blot-monath*, or the month of sacrifices, because the cattle that were slaughtered during this month were devoted to the gods. December, as well as January, was denominated *Giuli*. V. Bed. de Tempore. Ratione, c. 13.

The names which, according to Verstegan, were given to the months by the Pagan Saxons, or ancient Germans, differ considerably from those mentioned by Bede. January, he says, was called *Wolf-monat*, because at this time people are most in danger of being devoured by wolves, which, by reason of the severity of the season, finding it more difficult to obtain their usual prey, draw near to the haunts of men. February was called *Sprout-Kelo*, because then the cole-wort begins to send forth its tender sprouts. March, *Lent-monat*, because the days then begin, in *length*, to exceed the nights.—Hence the fast of *Lent*, as being observed at this time. April, May, June, and July, were designed *Oster-monat*, *Tri-milki*, *Weyd-monat*, and *Hey-monat*. But he views *Weyd-monat* as receiving its name, because the beasts did *weyd*, or go to feed, in the meadows; whence Teut. *weyd*, a meadow. August was called *Arn*, or rather *Barn-monat*, because the barns were then filled with corn. September, *Gerst-monat*, from *gerst*, barley, as being yielded in this month; and October, *Wyn-monat*, because although the ancient Germans had not wines of their own produce, they got them at this season from other countries. November *wey* denominated *Wint-monat*, because of the prevalence of the winds. For, from this season, the Northern mariners confined themselves to their harbours till *Fare-maen*, or March, invited them to renew their expeditions. December was called *Winter-monat*. V. Verstegan's Restitut., c. 3.

The Danes still use distinctive names for the lunar months, by which they reckon their festivals. The first is *Diur-Rey*, or *Renden*; so called, because the wild beasts are then rutting. The second is *Thor-maen*, being consecrated to the god *Thor*. The third is *Fure-maen*, because at this time men begin to

Are, or set out on different expeditions. *Wormin*, however, derives it from *Faar*, sheep, as they are then put upon the tender grass. The fourth is *Hay-maen*, not from the Latin name, but from Dan. *at mæge*, which signifies to adorn with verdant leaves and with flowers; as denoting the pleasantness of this month. The fifth is *Sommer-maen*, or summer month. The sixth *Orme-maen*, because of the abundance of worms and insects; or, according to Loccenius, because then worms are copiously bred from putrefaction; *Antiq. Sæc.-G.*, p. 20. The seventh is *Hoe-maen*, or *Hay-month*, because about this time *hay* is made. The eighth is *Korn-maen*, because the *corns* are brought home. The ninth is *Fiske-maen*, as being accounted a month favourable for *fishing*. The tenth is *Sæde-maen*, being the season for *sowing*. The eleventh is *Pols-maen*, as being the time when puddings are made, because the cattle are slaughtered during this month. The twelfth is *Jule-maen*, or *Yule-month*. It must be observed, however, that these months, as well as those of the Anglo-Saxons formerly mentioned, do not exactly correspond to ours. The thirteenth month, when it occurs, is inserted in summer, and called *overlobe-maen*, or intercalary month.

The following are the names given by the Danes to the solar months. January they call *Glug-manet*, from *glugge*, a window, vent, or opening, either, according to Wormius, because the windows are then shut, or because this month is, as it were, the window of the new year. February is *Blide-manet*, or cheerful month; March, *Tor-manet*; April, *Fare-manet*; May, *May-manet*; June, *Sker-Sommer*, (Wolff's Dict. *skiersommer*, probably from *skier*, clear, bright;) July, *Orme-manet*; August, *Hoe-d-manet*, or harvest-month; September, *Fiske-manet*; October, *Sæde-manet*, or seed-month; November, *Slæde-manet*, or slaughter-month; and December, *Christ-manet*, because the season of Christmas.

The Swedes call January *Thor*, asserting that the worship of this heathen deity was appropriated to this season. February is named *Goe*, from *Goe*, the daughter of Thor, according to G. Andr. a very ancient king of Finland, whose son *Norus* is said to have given name to the Norwegians, of which nation he was the founder. This *Thor*, it has been said, was the son of *Forrioter*, the descendant of the elder *Odin* in the fifth generation. Some represent *Goe* or *Gos* as the same with *Freija*; Loccen. *Antiq. Sæc.-Goth.*, p. 19. Others identify her with *Ceres*, or the *Earth*, Gr. *Tus*: urging the probability of this idea, from its being pretended that *Gos* was carried off, from a search being annually made for her, and from the observation of a festival of nine days, in the month of February, which are consecrated to her memory. V. *Ihre*, vo. *Geofa*. March they call *Blida*; April, *Varant*, probably from Su.-G. var, the spring; May, *Maj*; June, *Hovilt*, (*Ihre*, *he-fall*, corr. *hefwilt*), the season of grass, from *he*, grassen, and *falla*, nasci; July, *Hoant*, *Ihre Hovand*, literally the hay-cutting; August, *Skortant*, from *Skord*, harvest, which is derived from *skær-a*, to cut; September, *Out-monat*, as being the time of gathering in what has been cut down; October, November, and December, are *Slæde-monat*, *Winter-monat*, *Jola-monat*, or Yule-month.

In Iceland, January is designed *Midvettrar man-ædur*, or mid-winter; February, *Fostugangs*; March, *Jafndægra*, (Ol. Worm.) evidently, by an error of the press, for *Jafndægra*, the equinox (*Jafndægre*, G. Andr.); April is called *Sumar*, or summer; May, *Fardaga*, probably from Su.-G. *Fardag*, the time appointed by law, in which old farmers remove to give place to the new, *Ihre*; from *far-a*, proficiaci, and *dag*, dies; June, *Neitileysu man*, perhaps from Su.-G. *noet*, Ial. *naut*, and *kyo-a*, to loose, q. when the *neut* or cattle are let loose on the pastures; July, *Madka man*, or worm month; August, *Heyanna*, *Heyanna-man*, or hay-

cutting month, from *hey*, hay, and *auna*, labour; September, *Addraata man*; October, *Slattrunar man*, from *slattrun*, mactatio, the killing of cattle; November, *Ryddidar man*; December, *Skamdeigis man*, because of the shortness of the day, from *skam*, short, and *deig*, a day. V. Worm. *Fast. Dan.*, p. 39—43. V. Also Von Troil's Letters on Iceland, p. 117, 118, where the names of the months occur with very little variation.

The passage referred to is thus rendered by Creech: But now I'll charm him; Moon! shine bright and clear, To thee I will direct my secret prayer; To thee, and Hecate, whom dogs do dread, When stained with gore, she stalks amidst the dead. Now, now, I strew the flow'r; Moon, you can bow E'en Rhadamanth, and all that's fierce below.

The following address to this luminary forms the chorus of the greatest part of the pastoral:

Tell, sacred Moon, what first did raise my flame,
And whence my pain, and whence my passion came.
Idylliums, p. 11, 15.

MONESTING, *s.* Admonition, warning.

—Ye may so we haiff ill things
That makis us oft monestings
For to be worthi, wise, and wrycht,
And till anoy thaim at our mycht.

V. MONTSE.

Barbour, iv. 533, MS.

[MONIE, *adj.* V. MONY.]

[MONIE-FECK, *s.* A great number. V. FECK.]

[MONIMENT, *s.* A ridiculous person, a fool, Shetl.]

MONIPLIES, MONNYPLIES, *s. pl.* 1. That part of the tripe of a beast which consists of many folds, S.

"The food parches the stomach and intestines, hardens and concretes in the fold of the second stomach or monnyplies." *Prize Essays Highl. Soc. S.*, ii. 218.

As Teut. *menigh-voud* signifies multiplex, *menigh-voude* is used nearly in the same sense with the S. word; echinus, bovis ventriculus, sic dictus a variis plicis, Kilian.

I am informed by a medical gentleman of great celebrity, that, of the four stomachs in ruminating animals, the moniplies is the third, or what professional men call the omasum.

2. Coarsely and vulgarly applied, in a ludicrous sense, to the intestines of man, S.

It temper'd weel our moniplies,
Ca'd ripples frae our backs.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 143.

O. E. *myne-ye-ple*, synon with *manifold*, is applied to mail, or perhaps to the stuffing or quilting used instead of mail.

Thorowe rich male, and myne-ye-ple,
Many sterne the stroke downe straight.

Anc. Ballad of Chevy-Chase, Percy's Reliques, i. 9.
Ed. Dubl. 1763.

"Monypie, a N. C. word." Lamb's *Battle of Flodden*, Notes, p. 70.

MONKRIE, MUNKRIE, *s.* A monastic foundation or establishment.

—"Be diuers acts of Parliament maid of befor concerning the reformationn of religioun within this realme, the monkreis ar altogidder abolisheit, and thair places and abbayis ar for the maist pairt left waist," &c. *Acta, Ja. VI.*, 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 276.

Here the places and abbayis are distinguished from monkreis.

"He that said, Pray continually, the same said, Go labour and win thy living, otherwise thou shalt not eat. Away with *Muntries* and *Nunries*." Rollock on 1 Thea., p. 307.

Johns. restricts the E. word *monkery* to "the monastick life." The word is evidently formed of A.-S. *monac* or *munuc*, *monachus*, and *rice*, *munus*, *dominium*.

MONONDAY, MONANDAY, s. Monday, S.

Propter hoc hucusque in Anglia feria secunda Paschae *Blak-mononday* vulgariter nuncupatur. Fordun Scotichron., ii. 359.

"Upon *Mononday*, the fyft of November, did the Frenche ische out of Leyth betymes, for keiping of the victuall, quhilk suld have cam to us." Knox's Hist., p. 191.

A.-S. *Monan daeg*, id. the day consecrated to the Moon; literally, dies Lunae. For *monan* is the genit. of *mona*, the moon.

The name of the second day of the week affects some feeble minds with terror. If *Monanday*, or *Monday*, be first mentioned in company by a female, of what age or rank soever, they account it a most unlucky omen. But it gives relief to such minds, if the fatal term be first mentioned by a male. I know not, if this strange superstition be peculiar to the North of S.

This is evidently a ramification of the system of superstition, which in former ages was so generally extended, with respect to the supposed influence of the Moon. For a similar idea is entertained as to the mention of her name. Why the power of dissolving the charm is ascribed to the male sex, it is not easy to imagine. It cannot well be ascribed to the belief, that the Moon was herself of the weaker sex, and therefore controlled by the other. For the Gothic nations seem generally to have viewed the Moon as masculine.

Some, who might well be supposed more enlightened, will not give away money on this day of the week, or on the first day of the Moon.

The idea is completely inverted in Ireland, Monday being accounted the most lucky day in the week.

"No great undertaking can be auspiciously commenced in Ireland on any morning but *Monday morning*. 'O, please God we live till Monday morning, we'll set the slater to mend the roof of the house—On Monday morning we'll fall to and cut the turf—On Monday morning we'll see and begin mowing,'" &c. Edgeworth's *Castle Rackrent*, Gl. 185.

This is undoubtedly a relique of the ancient pagan worship of the Moon in Ireland. V. *MONX*.

MONSTOUR, MUNSTOUR, s. A muster.

"It is thoycht necessarye that wappenschawingis be maid—at sic day or dayis and place as sall please the schireff, &c. till assigne eftir the quantite of the schire, gif the *monstouris* can nocht be all tane in one day. And at the said *munstouris* be tane be the schireff." Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 362. V. LAIF SOUNDAY.

Monstouris, in both instances, in Ed. 1566, fol. 130, b. The reading of the MS. had been viewed as an error. But it is evidently from Fr. *monstre*, id. L. B. *monstrum*, *millitum recensio*; *monstr-are*, *milites censere*, Matth. Paris, 1253; from the primary sense of the v. in Lat., to shew, to exhibit.

MONSTRANCE, s. Perhaps shew, display.

"Ane greit *monstrance* of sylver." Aberd. Reg.

O. Fr. *monstrance* is used in the sense of *preuve*, exhibition; Roquesfort.

[In the Romish Church, a framework of gold or silver in which the Host is shewed to the congregation.]

"Una *monstrantia* argentea, duos prope cubitos alta (eucharistiam vulgus appellat) ad Christi Corpus, adorationis causa, a populo deportandum, incredibili arte confecta, de aurata, ponderis Regist. vas. argent., &c., in Coll. Reg. Aberd., 1542.]

[MONS MEG, s. A large gun or bombard formed of hoops and staves, now stationed in Edinburgh Castle, probably so called from the place of its manufacture, in Flanders, and appears first in 1489; in 1650, it is described as "the greit iron murderer, Muckle Meg"; it was removed to London in 1754, and restored to the Castle of Edinburgh in 1829. V. Mr. Dickson's Introduction to *Compt. Thes. Reg. Scot.*

"Sent awa' our crowne, and our sword, and our sceptre, and *Mons Meg* to be keepit by thae English pock-puddings in the Tower o' Lannoon." Rob Roy, xvii.

Oh, willawins! *Mons Meg*, for you;

Could hit a man, had he been stannin,

In shire o' Fife,

Sax lang Scots miles avont Clackmannan,

An' tak his life. Ferguson.]

MONTEYLE, s. Err. for *Montane*, a mount.

The Inglis men sa rudly then
Keet among thaim suerdis and mass,
That ymyd thaim a *monteyle* was,
Off wapynays, that war warpyt thar.

Barbour, xi. 601.

Ital. *monticell-o*, L. B. *monticell-us*, *collis*.

MONTH, MOUNTH, s. 1. A mountain.

"The foure marmadyns that sang quhen Thetis was mareit on *month* Pillion, thai sang nocht as suet as did thir scheiphyrdis." Compl. S., p. 99.

This general sense of the term was not unknown to O. E. writers. Hence Hardyng, in his advice directed to K. Edward IV., as to the most proper plan for conquering Scotland, says:

Betwixt the *mountes* and the water of Tay,
Which some do call *mountaignes* in our language,
Pass eastward, with your armie daie by daie,
From place to place with small cariage.

Chron., Fol. 236, a.

He might probably use the word, as having heard it during his residence in Scotland.

2. The Grampian mountains, especially towards their eastern extremity. To gang owre the Month, to cross the Grampians, S. B.

The phrase is particularly used with respect to one pass, called the *Cairnie-month*, or *Cairn of Month*.

—He thought well that he would far
Oute our the *Month* with his menyne,
To luk quha that his freind wald be.

Barbour, viii. 398, MS.

[And chieles shall come frae yont the *Cairn-a-month* right vousty.]

Dr. Beattie in *Ross's Helenore*.]

A.-S. *monte*, *munt*, a mountain. C. B. *mynnyth*, *mynydd*, id. The latter is also the Armoric form of the word.

MONTHIS BORD. The ridge of a mountain. V. BORD.

MONTUR, s.

No more for the faire fole, then for a rish rote,
But for dool of the dombe best, that thus shold be dede,
I mourne for no *montur*, for I may gete mare.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 17.

"A saddle-horse; Fr. *monture*, *jumentum*." Sibb. Cotgr. renders *monture*, a saddle horse. It may, however, here signify the value of the horse in money; A.-S. *mynittre*, *numisma*, from *mynet-ian*, to strike money; Su.-G. *mjæt-a*.

MONY, adj. 1. Many, S. *monny*, Lancash.

"Yit ane thyng bene necessar to anye quidder the empire of ane or of mony be mair profitabill for year common weill." Ballend. Cron., Fol. 6. a. Wytowne, id.

2. Great, Border.

"God send, God send, fayr vedthir, fayr vedthir. *Many prices, many prices.*" Compl. S., p. 62, 63.

"*Many price* is a popular phrase for a great price. *The hys brought many prices at the fair*, i.e., they sold dear." Gl. Compl.

It occurs in O. E. in the first sense—

And other *monye* luther lawes, that hys alderne addes
He behest, that he wolde abate, & natheles he ne dunde
nogt.

R. Glouc., p. 447.

A.-S. *monig*, *maenig*, Sw. *monga*, Moss-G. *managai*, many.

MONYCORDIS, s. pl. A musical instrument.

—The Croude, and the *Monycordis*, the Gythornis
say.

Reuilete, III. 10.

Probably of one string, from Gr. *μονοχορδος*, unica
intestina chorda, Scalpul. Lex. Lydgate writes *mona-*
cordys. V. Ritson's E.M.R. Intr. excv. vol. i.

This is also written *Manicordia*.

"I have a gentlewoman here—that sometimes brings
you fresh to my memory, by playing on the *manicords*
such lessons as I have oft heard from you." Lett. to
John Forbes, Calloden Papers, p. 11.

Du Cange defines L. B. *monochordum*, Instrumentum
musicum, quod unica chorda constat. Nostris vulgo
Manicordion. By Cotgr. *manicordion* is said to be "an
old-fashioned claricord."

The authors of Dict. Trevoux say that Du Cange is
mistaken, as this instrument has seventy cords,
although Scaliger reduces the number to thirty-five.
It is in form of a spinet; and its strings are covered
with scarlet cloth, to deaden and soften the sound.
Hence it is denominated in Fr. *épinette sourde* or
muette. It is especially used by nuns, who are learn-
ing to play, and are afraid of disturbing the silence of
the dormitory.

MONYFEET. "*Jock wi' the Monyfeet*," the
more common name of the Centipede, S.
In Ayr. its sex is changed, it being called
Jenny wi' the Monyfeet; and also in Roxb.
where it is *Maggie Monyfeet*.

"The worm—the worm is my bonny bridegroom,
and *Jenny with the manyfeet* my bridal-maid. The
mill-dam waters the wine o' the wedding, and the
clay and the clod shall be my bedding." Annals of the
Parish, p. 311.

In Angus, also, it is viewed as of the feminine gen-
der, being called *Maggie wi' the Monyfeet*.

MONY LANG. *This mony lang*, for a long
time past, S. B.

"You took up the tune for him, and sung aye woe!
that there has na been the like o' t' the kirk of
Knockfergus *this mony lang*—may be never." Glen-
fergus, i. 346.

[MONYMENTIS, s. pl.] Documents, Barbour,
xx. 44, MS.]

To MONYSS, v. a. To warn, to admonish.

Thai may weill *monyss* as thai will;
And thai may hecht als to fulfill
With stalwart hart, thair bidding all.

Barbour, xli. 363, MS.

Therfor thai *monyss* thaim to be
Of gret worschip, and of boundé.

Ibid., 379, MS.

Rudd. derives this v. from Lat. *moneo*. But the
Lat. v. seems merely to have had a common root with
this, which we find, slightly diversified, in almost all
the Northern languages; Su.-G. *man-a*, to exhort, to
counsel; A.-S. *men-ian*, *mann-ian*, *man-igian*, *mon-*
ian, *mon-egian*, to admonish; Alem. *man-on*, *be-man-*
on; Germ. *man-en*, *vermahnen*; Belg. *vermaan-en*,
Fenn. *man-aan*, id. A.-S. *moniye*, *monung*, Germ.
vermahnung, Belg. *vermaaning*, admonitio.

MOO, s. The act of lowing, S.

Like poor Italian piper, dour and dry,
Thou rangest o'er thy food, among the queys,
A' fearless o' thy moo, or cap'ring tail.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 46.

V. MUR.

MOO, s. The mouth, Galloway.

But Jock the bill dispers'd the tribe;
He smell'd her moo and smirked.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 59.

V. MOW.

[MOO-BANN, s.] Lit., a word-o'-mouth, a
whisper; as, "*Nae ae moo-bann*," not a
word on the subject, Banffs.

From the same root as *ban*, a proclamation; A.-S.
gebann, id.]

[To MOO, v. n.] To crave, to feel hungry,
Shetl.]

MOODIE, adj. Gallant, courageous.

O mony were the moodie men
Lay gasping on the green.

Ballad of Captain Curra.

V. MODY, MUDY, adj., sense 1.

MOODIE-HILL, s. A mole-hill.

He has pitched his sword in a *moodie-hill*,
And he has leap'd twenty lang feet and three,
And on his ain sword's point he lap,
And dead upon the ground fell he.

Minstrelsy Border, III. 103.

V. MOUDIE.

[MOOL, s.] A sea-weed of a greenish colour,
of which cattle are very fond, Shetl.]

[MOOL, s.] The extreme point of a pro-
montory or headland; same as *Mull*, Shetl.]

MOOL, s. A slipper; Spalding. V. MULLIS.

To MOOL, v. a. To crumble; also **To MOOL**
IN. V. MULE, v.

MOOLA, s. Pulverized earth, &c. V. MULDIS.

[MOOLS, s. pl.] Disease in the heels, Shetl.
V. MULES.]

To MOOLAT, MOOLET, v. n. To whine, to
murmur, Ayr.; synon. with *Chirm*. Hence,

MOOLETIN, part. pr. Whining, *ibid.* [Used also as a *s.* and as an *adj.*, Clydes.]

Perhaps radically allied to Teut. *muyt-en*, mutire, munitare, cum indignatione et stomacho, (Kilian); whence *muylaert*, munitator. The root is *muyt*, the mouth or snout; for the *v.* primarily signifies, to push out the mouth, to pout. Isl. *mull*, however, and Sw. *mull*, signify cloudy, and metaph. sad, especially as applied to a sorrowful countenance.

MOOLIE-HEELS. Chilblains, S.; from *Mules*, *s. pl.* used in the same sense; *mools*, Shetl.

"*Moolie-heels*, a kind of chilblain troublesome to the heels in frosty weather." Gall. Encycl. V. *MULES*.

MOOLIE PUDDING. A school-game, Gall.

"*Moolie Pudding*.—One has to run with the hands locked, and *tact* [i.e., lay his hands on the heads of] the others." Gall. Encycl.

MOONLIGHT-FLITTING. A decampment by night, in the way of carrying off one's goods or furniture, for the purpose of escaping from one's creditors, or from arrestment, S.

"Conscious of possessing some secrets connected with the blessings of liberty and equality, which, he was well aware, if disclosed, would render his present situation no longer tenable, he made, what is termed, a *moon-light flitting*." Campbell, ii. l. V. *FLIT*, *v.n.*

MOONOG, s. "A name for the cranberry or crawberry;" Gall. Encycl.

C. R. *moonog* denotes that which shoots out as a spire. But I scarcely think that this can apply.

To **MOOP, MOUP, v.n.** To nibble, to mump. V. *MOUP*.

[To **MOOR, v.n.** To snow heavily, Shetl. Isl. *mora*, to swarm.]

[**MOORAKAVIE, s.** A thick shower of drifting snow, Shetl. Isl. *mor*, a swarm, *kafald*, a thick fall of snow.]

MOORAWAY, s. Same as last, Shetl. [Isl. *mora*, to swarm, *vaf*, a wrapping, winding round.]

MOORAT, MOORIT, adj. Expl. "brownish colour in wool," Shetl.

"They [the sheep] are of different colours; as white, grey, black, speckled, and of a dusky brown called *moorit*." Edmonstone's Zettl, ii. 210.

Evidently from Isl. *morand-r*, badius, ferrugineus, i.e., "brown mingled with black and red;" *Nigropurpureus*, suffusus, Verel. This is the colour called *marrey* in E., in Fr. *moree*, darkly red. Johna. views *Moro*, as Moor, as the root. But Ihre gives *morroed* as the Su.-G. term, color subfuscus, qualis esse solet terrae paludosee, quae ad pingendum vulgo adhibetur. It is sometimes written *rodmorug*. It is evidently from Su.-G. Isl. *mor*, thus defined by Verelius; Terrae quaedam species, unde color quidam suffusus [suffusus] conficitur ad tingendum pannum.

VOL. III.

[**MOORATOOG, s.** An ant, Shetl. Dan. *myre*, an ant, *myretue*, an ant-hill.]

MOOR-FOWL, s. Red Game, Gorkcock, or Moor-cock, S. Bonasa Scotica, Brisson.

Lagopus altera Plinii.—The Moor-Cock, nostratibus the *Moor-fowl*, Sibb. Scot., p. 16.

"This parish abounds much more with *moor fowl* and black game than Kirkhill." P. Kiltarity, Invern. Statist. Acc., xiii. 514.

This in Gael. is called *Coileach-ruadh*, i.e., the red cock, while the Black cock is denominated *Coileach-dubh*, which has precisely the same meaning with our designation. V. Statist. Acc., xvii. 249.

The name is equivalent to *heath-cock*. V. *MURR*.

MOOR-GRASS, s. *Potentilla anserina*, S.

"Silver-weed, or Wild Tansey. Anglia. *Moor-Grass*. Scotia." Lightfoot, p. 268.

It has the same name in Upland as in E., *silvercoert*. V. *MURRICK*.

MOOR-ILL, s. A disease of black cattle. V. *MURR-ILL*.

[**MOORIN.** V. *MOARIN*, and *MOOR*.]

[To **MOORK, v.n.** To work patiently, to pore over one's work, Shetl.]

MOORS. *Brown Man of the Moors.* V. under *BROWN*.

"The Brown Man of the Moors is generally represented as bewitching the sheep, causing the ewes to *beb*, that is, to cast their lambs, or seen loosening the impending wreath of snow to precipitate its weight on such as take shelter, during the storm, under the bank of a torrent," &c. Concluding paragraph of the Black Dwarf.

[**MOORT, s.** A small thing, Shetl.]

MOOSE, s. That piece of flesh which lies in the shank-bone of a leg of mutton, S. V. *MOUSE*.

[**MOOSE, s.** A mouse, S. Dan. *muus*, id.]

[**MOOSE-FA', s.** A mouse-trap. Dan. *muus-falde*, Norse, *musföll*, id.]

MOOSEWEB, MOUSEWEB, s. 1. The gossamer, the white cobwebs that float in the air, S.

The Swedes call a cobweb *dwaerynaet*, from *dwaery*, whence apparently S. *droick*, a species of malevolent fairy or demon; very ingenious, and supposed often to assume the appearance of a spider, and to form these nets. The peasants of that country say, *Jorden naetjar sig*, "the earth covers itself with a net," when the whole surface of the ground is covered with *moose-webs*, which, it is commonly believed, indicates the seed-time. V. Ihre, vo. *Naet*.

2. Improperly used as denoting spiders' webs, S.

"It's a fell accident; but if I might gie my advice, an' I sud hae some experience, seeing the family I hae born an' brought to man's estate, I wad just pit a bit *mouseweb* till't. It was ay what I used when ony of the bairns gat broken brows." Saxon and Gael., iii. 80.

The term occurs in this sense in the version of *Pa. lxxxi.* in the description of *idola*.

They hane hands can nouthar feill nor grop,
Their fundyit feete can nouthar gang nor loupe.
They can pronounce no voyce furth of their throts,
They are ceargane with mause-webe and motes.

Poems, Sixteenth Cent., l. 102.

3. Used metaph. in relation to phlegm in the throat or stomach, S.

Ye benders a', that dwell in joot,
You'll tak your liquor clean cap out,
Synd your mause-webe wi' reaming stout,
While ye has cash.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 42.

This orthography is wrong. For the term has no affinity to the mouse.

Sibb. refers to *Fr. mouche*, a fly, *q. a fly-net*. But *mousse*, *moss*, *mossy* down, would have been a more natural origin; *Teut. moe*, moisture. For the term seems properly to respect those webs, which fly in the field, generated from moisture.

MOOSE-WEBB'D, *adj.* Covered with spider's webs.

— I was mustr' i' my mind,
Wi' a toom pouch, an' plenishin but mean,
In a wee hat mouse-webb'd, an' far frae clean.

Taylor's Scots Poems, p. 3.

[MOOT, *s.* A small person or thing; same as MOORT, *Shetl.*]

[To MOOTEN, *v. n.* To grow mouldy like old bread, to decay, *Shetl.*]

To MOOTER. *V. MOUT awa'.*

MOOTH, *adj.* Misty. It is said to be a *mooth day*, when the air is thick and foggy, when there is flying mist in it, *S. B.*

Belg. mottig, *id. mottig weer*, drizzling weather; *mot-regen*, a drizzling rain; *mott-en*, to drizzle.

MOOTHLYE, *adv.* Softly, *Ettr. For.*

"I harde ene chyldre unhaspe thilke sneck, as *mooth-lye* as ene snail quhan scho gaunge snowking owir thilke drowkyt swaird." *Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 41. V. Murre.*

MOOTIE, *adj.* Parsimonious, niggardly, *Loth.* This, I suspect, has the same origin with *Moutie*. *V. MOUT, v.*

MOOTIT-LIKE, *adj.* Puny in size; having the appearance of a bird when moulting, *S.*

"I thought I saw ye lying in a lonesome place, an' no ene in the wide world to help or heed ye, till there was a poor bit black *mootit-like* corby came down frae the hills an' fed ye." *Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 134.*

Corr. from E. Moutit, to cast the feathers.

To MOOTLE, *v. a.* To nibble, to fritter away. Thus a child is said to *mootle it's piece*, *Loth., Roxb.*

Evidently a dimin. from *Mout*, *v.*, *q. v.*; although it has been deduced from *Lat. mutilare*.

MOPPAT, *s.* An instrument for cleaning or wetting the inner part of a cannon.

"Item, nyne *moppatis* mountit, all serving to sindrie peccia." *Inventories, A. 1566, p. 168.*

E. mop, Lat. mappa.

MORADEN, *s.* Homage. *V. MANRENT.*

MORAY COACH. A cart, *Banffs.*; a cant term, used in ridicule of a neighbouring county; like the phrase, a *Tyburn Coach*.

MORE, MOR, *adj.* Great.

Encak-Mourae-More

Gat Ere, and he gat *Fergus more*.

Wyntown, iii. 10. 52.

He that was callyd *Fergus-More*,
In the thrid buke yhe hard before,
Was *Fergus Erch Swa.* —

Ibid., iv. 3. 25.

Used in O. E., as Mr. MacPherson has observed, "if there be no mistake."

Therof he wolds be awreke, he suore hyz *more oth.*

R. Glouc., p. 391.

V. MARE, id.

MORE, *s.* A heath. *V. MURE.*

MORGAN-STERNE, *s.* A club with a round head furnished with spikes, formerly used by those who were besieged in defending themselves against their assailants.

"The Dutch one morning taunting us, said, they did heare, there was a ship come from Denmarke to us, laden with tobacco and pipes; one of our souldiers shewing them over the worke a *morgan sterne*, made of a large stocke banded with iron like the shaft of a halbert, with a round globe at the end with crosse iron pikes, saith, Here is one of the tobacco pipes, wherewith we will beate out your braines, when ye intend to storme us." *Monro's Exped., P. I., p. 65.*

Su.-G. Dan. morgan-sterne, literally the morning-star; but the *Teut. synon. morphen-sterre* is not only expl. *Lucifer*, but also *clava aculeata*; *Kilian. Belg. morgenstar*, a club or cudgel with pricks; *Sewel.* This is obviously a figurative, and partly a ludicrous, use of the term.

MORGEOUN, *s.* *V. MURGEOUN.*

MORGOZ'D, *part. adj.* Confused, Galloway.

"Any thing put into disorder, so that it cannot be righted, is said to be *morgoz'd*." *Gall. Encycl.*

Perhaps originally a sea term. *C. B. morgasey*, a breaker in the sea. This seems to be a figurative word, being traced to *mor*, sea, and *asey*, a mare, *q. a sea-rider*. *Mawryeis-law* is to try greatly; *mawryoyz*, a great fall. It may be allied, however, to *Gael. mor-chuis*, pomp; because of the disorder often caused by a great display of grandeur.

MORGUE, *s.* A solemn face, an imposing look, *Fr.*

"Finding the ennemie affronted, their heartes may bee, thereupon, so farre stayed, as to stande and perceive that all this supercilious shewe of a fierce assault is but a vaine and weakly backed bravado, which, to offer vs with a newe and high *morgue*, our adversaries have newlie bene animated by their late supplement of fresche forces from beyond sea." *Forbes's Defence, p. 63.*

MORIANE, *adj.* Black, swarthy, resembling a *Moor*.

The term occurs in a dialogue betwixt Honour, *Guide-Fame, &c.*, p. 5, where we have the following description of *David Rixio* :—

"Than come *Dishonour* and *Infame* our *fais*,
And brought in ane to rule with raggit clais,

Thocht he was blak and moriane of hew,
In credite sone, and gorgius clais he grew,
Thocht he was founaine, and borne in Piemont
Sit did he Lords of ancient blude surmont.
He wes to hir, baith secrett, trow and traist,
With her esteimt mair nor all the reast,
In this mane tyme come hame than my Lord Darle,
Of quhale rair bewtie scho did sumpart fairlie," &c.

This word has certainly been used in O. E., as Cotgr. gives it as the sense of Fr. *more*, id. Fr. *morien*, id. Armor. *mauryon*, *meriein*; from Lat. *Mauritanus*, a moor.

MORMAIR, s. An ancient title of honour in S. V. MAIR.

MORN, MORNE, s. Morrow; *to morne*, to-morrow, S. *the mornie*, id.

The lynes cryn for the corne,
The broustare the bere scho sa,
The faint the siller to *morne*
Cousis ful yore.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 228, b. 18.

To morne, to-morrow. Gl. Yorks. Dial.

"This is my first jorney, I sall end the same *the morne*." Lett. Buchanan's Detect., G. 7. a.

Uther morne, the day after to-morrow.

"He has prayit me to remane upone him quhilk *ether morne*." Ibid., G. 8, b. Me rogavit, ut se expectarem in *diem perendinum*. Lat. Vera, p. 111.

A.-S. *morgen*, *morgen*; Alem. *morgan*, Su.-G. *morgon*; Ital. *morgun*, *morrow*; A.-S. *to morgen*, or *morgen*, to-morrow.

MORN FE-MORNING. The morn after daylight breaks, Gall.

"*Morn fe-morning*, in the dead of winter, begins not until near eight o'clock." Gall. Encycl.

MORNING, s. 1. The name given to a glass of spirits taken before breakfast, not only in the Highlands, but by many Lowlanders, who pretend that this shocking custom is necessary to whet their appetite, S.

"Of this he took a copious dram, observing he had already taken his *morning* with Donald Bean Lean before his departure." Waverley, i. 269.

"Having declined Mrs. Flockhart's compliment of a *morning*, i.e., a matutinal dram, being probably the only man in the Chevalier's army by whom such a courtesy would have been rejected, he made his adieu, and departed with Callum." Ibid., ii. 320.

"*Morning*, morning dram;" Gl. Antiq.

2. A slight repast taken at rising, some hours before what is called breakfast, Dumfr.

MORNING GIFT, s. The gift conferred by a husband on his wife, on the morning after marriage.

King Ja. VI., "immediately after the marriage, contracted, and solemnized between" him and Anne of Denmark, "for the singular love and affection borne toward her, gave, granted, and confirmed to her, in forme of *morning gift*, all and hail, the Lordschippe of Dunfermline." Acts Ja. VI., Parl. 13, c. 191.

This lordship was given to the Queen to be possessed by her as her own property during life. She was not to enter upon it in consequence of the King's decease. For his Majesty's grant gave her immediate

possession. Both the nature of the gift, and its designation, refer to a very ancient custom. *Morgen-gift* was the name given, in the Gothic laws, to the donation which the husband made to his wife on the day after marriage. This was also called *hindradags gaeft*, or the gift on the succeeding day. Ibre informs us, that it appears from the laws of the Visigoths, that the gift called *tillgewær*, and also *wingæft*, was different from the *hindradags gaeft*; the former being a pledge given after the copulations, and the latter a gift bestowed the day after the consummation of the marriage; *tanquam servatae pudicitiae præmium*. In explaining *hindradags gaeft*, this writer assigns a different reason for the gift; *Usurpator de munere sponsi quo virginittatis damnum pensabat, vo. Hia*.

A.-S. *morgen-gift* was used in the same sense; "The gift," says Lye, "which, under the name of dowry, was given to the young wife by her husband on the day after marriage." This the ancient Germans called *morgan-gaba*, and *morgan-giba*; terms which frequently occur in their ancient laws. Hence Germ. *morgen-gabe*, a dowry. Wachter observes, however, that among the ancient Germans this designation was not given to the whole dowry, but only to that part of it which the husband gave to his newly-married wife; post primam noctem, *tanquam pretium virginittatis*, ut apud Græcos *Αναρπέρνης*. This gift, he adds, was among the Longobards a fourth part of the husband's goods; and is everywhere distinguished from other dowries. A specimen of this kind of donation, written in A.-S., about the year 1000, is given in Hickes's Diss. Epist., p. 76.

Morgen-gave, *morgen-gifte*, id. Kilian. But this learned writer erroneously observes that the husband conferred this gift on the marriage day, before the nuptial feast. The various terms *morgongofwa*, *morgan-gift*, &c., all literally mean, either a morning-gift, or a gift conferred on the morrow; Alem. *morgon*, and A.-S. *morgen*, &c., signifying both the *morning*, and *to-morrow*. Thus, when this donation is in our law called *morning-gift*, it is not by corruption, but in consequence of a translation of the original phrase. I have not heard that it is customary anywhere in S. for the husband to make any gift of this kind. But perhaps we have a vestige of this ancient custom in the practice which still prevails in some parts of S., of relations and neighbours making presents to the young wife on the morning after her marriage.

As I have not observed that this phrase occurs any where else in our laws, perhaps the use of it in this single instance may scarcely be deemed sufficient evidence of its having been common. It may be supposed that James might have borrowed it from the Danes. For when he made this gift to his Queen, he was at Upalo, in Norway, as the act declares. It is evident, however, from Reg. Maj. that every freeman was bound to endow his wife with a dowry at the kirk door on the day of marriage; B. ii., c. 16, s. 1, 2, 33. Skene also speaks of *morning gift*, as a term commonly used to denote "the gift of goods moveable or immoveable, quhilk the husband gives to his wife, the day or morning after the marriage." De Verb. Sign., vo. Dos.

In the Records, the reading is *Morowing Gift*. Acts, Ed. 1814, p. 565. V. MOROWING.

[MORNIN-MUN, s. The morning dawn, the gradual increase of the morning light, Orkn. V. MUN.]

[MÖR-NOR-SWAAL, (long o as in more.)
"He can neither *mor-nor-swaal*," he is incapable of doing anything, Shetl.]

MOROWING, MOROWNING, s. Morning.

A *morowing* tyde, quhen at the some so schene
Out reukit had his beanis frome the sky,
Ane could gude man befor the yet was sene.

King Hart, li. 1.

So hapit it, intill ane fuyr *morowing*,

—Thair halle feiris thus walk thair furth on hand.

Dunkel, Maidland Poems, p. 66.

Moss-G. murgins, A.-S. *lul. mergen*, Sa.-G. *mor-gan*, *id.*

Mr. Took ingeniously traces the A.-S. term, also written *mergen*, *merien*, *merne*, to *Moss-G. mer-jan*, A.-S. *mer-an*, *myrr-an*, to dissipate, to disperse, to spread abroad, as suggesting the idea of the dispersion of the clouds or darkness. *Divers. Furley*, ii. 213, 214.

TO MORROCH, v. a. To soil, Galloway.

"When any thing is trampled in a gutter, we say it is *morrock'd*." *Gall. Encycl.*

Our, perhaps from C. B. *mor-truck*, a laying flat; a trampling down; from *mor-tr-a*, to trample, to tread.

MORROW, s. A companion; or one thing which matches another, Shetl. V. **MAR-BOW.**

[MORROWLESS, adj. Without a match or fellow, Shetl.]

MORSING-HORN, s. A flask for holding powder, or a priming horn.

—"In sea far as is possible, that all the thre hundredre men be hagbutteris furnischt with powder, flask, *morsing-horne*, and all uthir gear belanging thairto." *Scot. Couns.*, A. 1552, Keith's Hist., App., p. 67.

Bull-coats, all frounced and broklered o'er,
And *morsing-horns* and scarfs they wore.

Leg of the Last Minstrel, p. 115.

* Powder-flasks.

MORSING POULDER. Powder used for priming.

"Item, sex barrellis of *morsing powder*." *Inventories*, A. 1566, p. 171. "Sex barrellis of culvering powder" are mentioned immediately before.

[O. Fr. *amorcer*, "to put powder into the touch-hole of a piece," Cotgr., Fr. *amorcer*, to prime a gun, *amorcer*, prime, priming.]

MORT; A MORT.

He tellis thame ilk ane caik by caik;—
And etlis thame in the buith that smaik;
—that he *mort* into ane rokkett.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 172, st. 7.

"Would that he died;" Fr. *mort*, 3rd. p. a. ind. improperly used.

We will nocht ga with the but to the port,
That is to say, unto the Kings yet;
With the farder to go is nocht our det.
Quhilk is the yet that we call now the port,
Nocht but our graif to pas in as a *mort*.

Friends of Peblis, S. P. R., i. p. 47.

A phrase of this kind is still occasionally used. One is said to be *all a mort*, when he is stupified by a stroke or fall. It is also vulgar, E. "Struck dumb, confounded." *Grose's Class. Dict.*

Perhaps from the Fr. phrase, a *mort*, used in a variety of forms; *blest a mort*, *jugs a mort*, &c.

MORT, adj. Fatal, deadly.

"We say, S. a *mort* cold, i.e., a deadly cold, an extreme cold, that may occasion death; and so Fr. *mortuaison*, the dead time of the year," *Rudd*.

MORT, s. The skin of a sheep or lamb which has died; pron. *murt*, Roxb.

"*Morts* are the skins of sheep or lambs which die." *Agr. Surv. Roxb.*, N., p. 250.

MORT-WOO, s. Wool of such skins, *ibid.*

MORTAGE, s. A particular mode of giving pledges; also denominated *Deid Wud*. V. **WAD, s.**

* **MORTAL, adj.** Dead drunk, S.

[MORTCALD, s. A severe cold, influenza, Shetl. V. **MORTH O' CAULD.]**

MORT-CLOTH, MORT-CLAITH, s. The pall, the velvet covering carried over the corpse at a funeral, S.

"The fund for their support and relief arises from—the weekly collections on Sundays, (about 8s. at an average), *mortcloths*, proclamation money, and the rents of a few seats in the church." *P. Glenberrie, Statist. Acc.*, xi. 452.

MORTFUNDYIT, part. pa. "Extremely cold, cold as death," *Rudd*.

The dew droppis congelit on stibbil and rynd,
And scharp hailstans *mortfundyt* of kynd,
Hoppand on the thak and on the causay by.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 202, 31.

V. **MORT** and **FUNDY**.

The O. E. v. is evidently the same. "I *morfonde*, as a horse dothe that weareth styffe by taking of a sodayne colde: Je me *morfons*,—Je *morfondis*. And you *morfonde* your horse, he wyll be the worse while he lyeth after;" *Palagr. B.* iii. F. 304, a. V. also F. 373, in *I starue you for colde*. He derives the last part of the word from *fond-re* to melt. *Morfondre* is still used in Fr. in the sense given above; and as there is no evidence of a different orthography, it seems doubtful whether the first syllable has been originally *mort*, q. dead.

MORT-HEAD, s. 1. A death's head, S.

2. A large turnip excavated, with the representation of a face cut through the side, and a lighted candle put within. This is carried about under night, by mischievous boys, as an object of terror, S.

MORT-MUMLINGIS, s. pl. Prayers muttered or mumbled for the dead.

Thay tyrit God with tryfillis tume trentalis,—
Mantand *mort-mumlingis* mixed with monye leis.

Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 197.

MORT-SAFE, s. A frame of cast iron with which a coffin is surrounded during five or six weeks, for the purpose of preventing the robbery of the grave, Fife.

MORTAR, s. 1. Coarse clay of a reddish colour, S.

"That coarse red clay, called *mortar*, is the basis of all the grounds in this part of Strathmore." *P. Bendorthy, Perth. Statist. Acc.*, xix. 339.

2. This clay as prepared for building, S.

The term is used precisely in the same sense, A. Bor. "*Mortar*, soil beaten up with water, formerly used in building ordinary walls, in contradiction to lime and sand, or cement." GL. Grose.

It seems to have been denominated from its use in building, instead of what is properly called *mortar* in E.

MORTAR-STONE, s. A stone formerly used for preparing barley, by separating it from the husks; as serving the same purpose with a *mortar* in which substances are beaten, S.

MORTERSHEEN, s. That species of glanders, a disease in horses, which proves most fatal, S.

And now he's tane the *mortersheen*,
See how he runs at nose and een,
He'll poison a' thing there that's green.—

The Old Horse, Duff's Poems, p. 86.

—"The other two regiments—was scattered here and there, and many of the horses dead in the *mortersheen*." Spalding, ii. 276.

This is otherwise spelled *mord de chien*.

"Drummaire reported the debate betwixt Mr. James Horne and James Strahan, anent the horse infected with the *mord de chien*." Fountainhall, i. 406.

Fr. *mort aux chiens*, a carcass for the dogs; from the hopeless nature of this disease.

MORTH O' CAULD. "Those who receive a severe cold, get what is termed a *morth o' cauld*; which means, their death from cold;" Gall. Enc.

Fr. *mort*, death, or C.B. *marwyd*, dying, *marth-aw*, to become dead.

To MORTIFY, v. a. To dispoise lands or money to any corporation, for certain uses, from which there can be no alienation of the property; to give in mortmain, S.

"Feudal subjects granted in donation to churches, monasteries, or other corporations, for religious, charitable, or public uses, are said—to be *mortified*." Erskine's Instit., B. 2, Tit. 4, s. 10.

"Mrs. Carmichael—*mortified* £70 Sterling for educating and providing books for poor children." P. Dirleton, Loth. Statist. Acc., iii. 197.

The phrase in our old laws is not only, *mortificare terras*, but *dimittere terras ad manum mortuam*. Skene thinks that it is meant to signify the very reverse of what it expresses, the disposition of lands to a society, that is, to such heirs as *never die*. De Verb. Sign. vo. *Manus*. The most natural idea as to the use of this phraseology seems to be, that property, thus disposed, cannot be recovered or alienated; the *hand*, to which it is given, being the same as if it were *dead*, incapable of giving it away to any other.

Amortise is used by Langland in the same sense.

If lewde men knew this late, they wold lok whom they geue,

And aduise them afore a fyue dayes or syxe,
Er they amortised to monkes or chanons theyr rentes.
Alas, lordes, and ladies, lewde counsell haue ye,
To give from your heyres that your *ayles* you lefte,
And geue it to bid for you to such as bene ryche.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 82, 1st Edit.

In that of 1561 we find *elders* used for *ayles*; perhaps as being better understood, for the meaning is nearly the same, *ayles* being undoubtedly from Fr. *ayeul*, a grandfather. *Bid*, i.e., pray.

MORTIFICATION, s. 1. The act of giving in mortmain, S.

"*Mortifications* may still be granted in favour of hospitals, either for the subsistence of the aged and infirm, or for the maintenance and education of indigent children, or in favour of universities, or other public lawful societies." Erskine's Instit., ut sup., s. 11.

English visitors have sometimes been much puzzled by the use of this term, so different from that with which they have been acquainted.

"We have lately got a *mortification* here," said a northern burgess to a gentleman from England. "I am very sorry for it," replied the Englishman.—The other stared, and added, "Yes, a very considerable *mortification*; an old miser died the other day, and left us ten thousand pounds to build an hospital." "And call you that a *mortification*?" said the stranger.—"Yes," replied the Scotchman, "and we think it a very great one." Sir J. Carr's Caledonian Sketches, p. 212, 213.

The term has sometimes afforded scope for the humour of our own countrymen. V. next article.

2. The lands or money thus disposed, S.

"There are £400 Sterling of a fund for them, £200 of which is a *mortification* by Archibald Macneil, late tacksmen of Sanderay." P. Barry, Invern. Statist. Acc., xiii. 340.

"4. Tennant's *mortification*, in 1739, for the relief of widows.—5. Mitchell's *mortification*, &c." Glasgow, Statist. Acc., v. 524.

MASTER OF MORTIFICATIONS. An officer in a burgh who has the charge of all the funds *mortified* to pious uses, S.

"In one great borough (Aberdeen, if I remember rightly) there is a municipal officer who takes care of these public endowments, and is thence called the *Master of Mortifications*. One would almost presume, that the term had its origin in the effect which such settlements usually produce upon the kinsmen of those by whom they are executed." Guy Mannering, ii. 314.

MORTIFIER, s. One who gives property in mortmain, S.

"The founder of the charity is—called *Mortifier*." Sir J. Carr's Caledonian Sketches, p. 212.

[MORTUMLINGIS, s. pl. V. under MOET.]

MORTON, МОРТУМ, s. A species of wild fowl.

"They discharge any persons whatsoever, within this realm, in any wyse to sell or buy—Teilles, Atteilles, Goldinges, *Mortyns*, Schidderems," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1600, c. 23.

These are called, "Gordons, *Mortons*." Skepe, Crimes, Tit. 3, c. 3, s. 9.

The *Morton*, the Murecock, the Myranyp in ane, Lychtit, as lewit men of law, by that lake.

Houlate, i. 17.

This is supposed to be the common Martin, *Hirundo urtica*, Linn.; often called *Mcrtym*, So. of S.

MORUNGEIOUS, adj. In very bad humour; often conjoined with another term expressing the same idea; as *morungeous cankered*, very ill-humoured, S. B.

MORWYNGIFT, s. The same with *Morning Gift*.

"Our sovereign lord ratified,—& be the autorite of parliament confirmit the donation & gift of our sovereign lady the queenis drowyng & *morwyngift*." Acts Ja. IV., 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 240.

[MOSE, s. Dry rot, Orkn., Shetl.]

[MOSEY, MOSIE, MOOSIE, adj. 1. Covered with mould; mouldy, softened by mould, Ayrs., Renfr.

2. Covered with thin soft hair, as a young bird is, *ibid*.

O. Fr. *moled*, "moaldy, musty, fusty," Cotgr.]

[To MOSKER, v. n. To rot, to decay, *ibid*.]

MOSINE, s. The touchhole of a piece of ordnance; metaph. used.

"—They being deceived, cry, Peace, peace, even while God is putting the fierce lunt vnto the *mosine* of their sudden destruction." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 374.

Hence perhaps the vulgar term *motion-hole*, used in the same sense, S.

MOSS, s. The *Eriophorum vaginatum*, [Cotton-grass], Roxb.; synon. *Moss-crops*.

"Early in spring, sheep, in marshy districts, feed much upon the *Eriophorum vaginatum*, called by the farmers and their shepherds *moss*." Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 108.

MOSS, s. 1. A marshy or boggy place, S. Lancash.

Some in a moss entry at that,
That had wale two myle lang of broid.
Out our that moss on fute that yeld:
And in their hand their horse leid that.
And it was rycht a noyus way.

Barbour, xix. 738. 740.

2. A place where peats may be digged, S.

"The fuel commonly used is peat and turf, obtained from in mosses general within its bounds. But the mosses are greatly exhausted, and some of the gentlemen burn coals in their houses." P. New-Macher, Aberd. Statist. Acc., vi. 472.

Su.-G. *moase*, id. also *moasu*; locus uliginosus. Hinc, *foetmoesa*, locus palustris, ubi terra aquae subtus stagnanti supernatat. L. B. *mussa*, locus uliginosus. *Foetmoesa*, and our *Flow-moss*, q. v. are nearly allied.

[To Moss, v. n. To work in a moss; to cut and prepare peats, Banffs., West of S.; part. pr. *mossin*, *mossan*, used also as s.]

[MOSSER, s. A person who works in a moss; one who is engaged in cutting and preparing peats, *ibid*.]

MOSS-BLUTER, s. The snipe, Roxb.

MOSS-BOIL, s. A fountain in a moss, Gall.

"*Moss-boils*, large moorland fountains, the sources of rivers;" Gall. Encycl.

Named, most probably, from their boiling up. *Id. bull*, *ebullitio*, *bull-a*, *ebullire*.

MOSS-BUMMER, s. The Bittern, S.A. *Ardea stellaris*, Linn.

"The S. name," as an ingenious friend has remarked to me, "is emphatic and characteristic; for the bittern frequents peat-bogs; and, in spring, often utters a loud hollow sound, its call of love;—to the great admiration of the country people, who believe that it produces this sound by blowing into a reed."

This name is perfectly analogous to that which it receives, S. B. V. *MIRE-BUMPER*.

MOSS-CHEEPER, s. This seems to be the Marsh Titmouse of Willoughby, the *Parus Palustris* of Gesner.

"*Titlinga*, Titling or *Moss-cheeper*," Sibb. Scot., iii. 22. V. Pennant's Zool., p. 393. V. *CHIEP*, s.

2. This term is also used to denote the Titlark, *Alauda pratensis*, Linn.

"In descending the Urieoch hill, I found the nest of a titlark, or *Moss-cheeper*." Fleming's Tour in Arran.

MOSS-CORNS, s. pl. Silverweed, an herb, S. *Potentilla anserina*, Linn. They are also called *Moss-crops*, and *Moor-grass*. The E. name is nearly allied to the Sw., which is *silver-oert*; Linn. Flor. Suec., 452, i.e., silver-herb.

"For all his exertion, he found nothing to eat, save one or two *moss-corns*, and a ground walnut, with which he was obliged to content himself." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 289.

MOSS-CROPS, s. pl. Cotton-rush, and Hare's-tail Rush, S. *Eriophorum angustifolium et vaginatum*, Linn.

"*Eriophorum polystachion, et vaginatum. Moss-crops*, Scotis australibus." Lightfoot, p. 1080.

"The chief food of sheep in winter, is the grass which they reject in summer.—Their earliest spring food is a plant bearing a white cotton head, vulgarly designed *Moss-crop*.—This is the *Canas* so often used by Ossian, and other northern bards, in their descriptions of the beauty of women." Pennecuik's Descr. Tweed., Ed. 1815, p. 53, N.

MOSS-FA'EN, adj. A term applied to trees, which have been hewed down, or overthrown by tempest or inundation, and gradually covered with *moss*, as lying where a morass has been formed; q. *moss-fallen*, S. B.

This is probably the origin of *Moss-faw*, in Fife used to denote a ruinous building. It may have received this sense only in a secondary way, or obliquely.

MOSSFAW, s. Any building in a ruinous state, Fife.

MOSS-HAG, s. Moss-ground that has formerly been broken up.

"I ne'er got ony gude by his doctrine, as ye ca't, but a gude fit o' the batts wi' sitting among the wat *moss-hags* for four hours at a yoking." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 167. V. *HAG*.

MOSSMINGIN, s. The name given in Clydes. to the Cranberry, *Myrtillus oxycoccus*.

MOSS-TROOPER, s. One of those "banditti who inhabited the marshy country of Liddisdale, and subsisted chiefly by rapine. People of this description in Ireland were called *Bogtrotters*, apparently for a similar reason." Gl. Sibb.

A fancied moss-trooper, the boy
The truncheon of a spear bestrode,
And round the hall, right merrily,
In mimic foray rode.

Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 1, st. 19.

"This was the usual appellation of the marauders upon the Border.—They are called *Moss-troopers*, because dwelling in the mooses, and riding in troops together. They dwell in the bounds, or meeting, of two kingdoms, but obey the laws of neither. They come to church as seldom as the 29th of February comes into the calendar." Fuller's *Worthies*, *Ibid.* N.

This is ridiculously defined, in Bailey's *Dict.*, "A sort of robbers which were in the northern parts of Scotland."

[MOST, s. A mast, Mearns.]

MOSTED, adj. Crop-eared, Moray.

"The elf-bull is small, compared with earthly bulls, of a mouse-colour; *moted* (crop-eared), with short corky horns." Northern *Antiq.*, p. 405.

Fr. *mousse*, "dulled, blunted, made edgeless, or pointless;" Cotgr.

[MOSTURE, MOSTOUR, s. A muster, a parade; pl. *mostouris*, Lyndsay, *Exper. and Court.*, l. 3021.]

MOT, aux. v. May, S.

I find that the *v.* occurs in this form in O. E. V. *Mat.*

MOT, s. A word, Fr.

"Yet I may wryte un *mot* to your L. quhilk the Laird of Loffynorys schew me, sayand, That thair was deverse of the new sect of the principallis that are in thair partis, that said till him, that I was nocht qualifiet to reasone with Willok, because he was chosen Primat of thair religioun in this realme, and I was bot ane meyne man in our estait; swa that thair was name qualifiet to reasone with him bot my Lord of Sanct Androis." Croseraguell to Abp. of Glasgow, Keith's *Hist.*, App. p. 194.

[To MOTCH, v. a. 1. To consume or waste imperceptibly, Banffs.

2. To eat slowly, quietly, daintily, *ibid.*]

[MOTCHIN, MOTCHAN. 1. As a *s.*, the act of wasting or consuming imperceptibly; the act of eating slowly, daintily, *ibid.*

2. As an *adj.*, fond of dainties, with the idea of eating in secret, *ibid.*]

* **MOTE, s.** A crumb, a very small piece of anything, Roxb.

To MOTE, v. a. 1. To pick motes out of anything.

2. Used, by the vulgar, as a more delicate word for the act of lousing one's self or another, S.

3. *v. n.* Metaph. to use means for discovering imperfections.

For ither is, quha syt down and mote,
Ane ither sayaris falthis to spy and note,
Than but offences or falth thame self to wryte.

Doug. Virgil, 485, 42.

To MOTE the blankets. When a patient endeavours to pick imaginary specks from the bed-clothes, he is said to *mote* the blankets, which is regarded as a prognostication of immediate death.

"When I cam in an' saw her moting the blankets, I cried,—'Eh, sirs, will naeboddy rin for a minister.'" S. B.

MOTTIE, MOTTY, adj. Full of motes, S.

Syne in a clasp, as thick's the motty sin,
They hamphis'd her with unco ake and din.

Ross's Helenore, p. 63.

Sin, i. e., sun.

"*Mottie*, full of motes or atoms;" Gl. Sibb.

MOTE, s. 1. A little hill or eminence, a barrow or tumulus.

"After this victory the Scottis and Pichtis with displayit banner convenit on ane lytyll mote." Bellend. *Cron.*, Fol. 8, b.

The reuthfull than and denote prince Enece
Performyt dewty thir funeral acryce
Apoun the sepulture, as custome was and gysse,
Ane hepe of erd and litill mote gart vpraye.

Doug. Virgil, 204, 22.

Radd. gives various derivations of this word; but he seems to have overlooked the true one, which is certainly A.-S. *mot*, *Isl. mote*, *conventus hominum*, a meeting; applied to a little hill, because anciently conventions were held on eminences: hence *Folkmote*, A.-S. Thus Spenser, as quoted by Johns.

"Those hills were appointed for two special uses, and built by two several nations. The one is that which you call *folkmotes*, and signifies in the Saxon a meeting of folk."

A.-S. *mote*, *gemote*, not only denoted a meeting, but also the place where it was held. V. Lye. Hence our *Mote-hill* of Scone derived its name. It is also called *Omnis Terra*, which is supposed to refer to its being formed by earth brought thither by the Barons and other subjects, which they laid before the king. V. Skene, *Not. in Leg. Malc.*, c. 1, s. 2. But this is evidently a fable. Our Scotch kings anciently held their courts of justice on this tumulus; whence it was called *Mons Placiti de Scona*. It is indeed most probable, that it was formed artificially; as there is ground to suppose, the most of these hills were. Mounts are often called *Laws*, for the same reason for which these are called *Motes*, because the people met here, for the dispensation of justice. The phrase *Mons Placiti* is merely a version of *Mote-hill*, or *Mute-hill*, *Leg. Malc.* ut sup. For anciently the convention of the different orders of a state was called *Placitum*.

Placita vocabant, *conventus publicos totius regni ordinum*, quibus reges ipsi præerunt, et in quibus de arduis regni negotiis et imminentiis bellis tractabatur. *Annalis Francor. Bertinian.* An. 763. Pipinus Rex habuit *placitum* suum Nivernis. Du Cange. *Mota* was used in the same sense with *Placitum*, *curia*, *conventus*; apparently formed from the A.-S. word.

Du Cange shews that *Malbergium* has the same meaning, in the Salic Law, with *Mons Placiti*, or *Mute-hill*, in ours; from L. B. *mall-us*, *placitum*, a place of public convention, where judgment was given: Dan. *mole*, *meal*, a cause or action, and *berg*, *mons*. Hence many

places are still called *Malla*, because in ancient times these assemblies were held there. It has been supposed that A.-S. *mot*, *gemot*, may be traced to Goth. *metastada* used Lsk., vii. 27, to denote the place of custom, q. the *meet-stadt*, or place of meeting. However, a very ancient scholiast on Mat., xxii. 19, *Shew us a penny*, renders the A.-S. word as signifying, *mot* *thess cying*. Now it has been observed by Junius, that if this mean *numisma census*, it would be in vain to look for another origin of *metastada*. But there is still a strong presumption, that this word is allied to A.-S. *gemot*, especially as in Moss-G. we find the verb, *mot-jan*, to meet.

2. *Mote* is sometimes improperly used for a high hill, as for that on which the Castle of Stirling is built.

"The Castell was not only strang be wallis, bot richt strength be nature of the crag, standing on ane hye *mote*, quhare na passage was, bot at ane part." *Bellend. Cron.*, B. xiv. c. 10.

3. A rising ground, a knoll, S. B.

When he was full within their hearing got,
With dreadful voice from off a rising *mot*,
He call'd to stop. —

Ross's Helmsire, p. 120.

V. *Mura*, s. and v.

MOTH, *adj.* Warm, sultry, Loth.; perhaps the same with *Moch*, *mochy*, q. v. the air being close.

MOTHER, *s.* *The mother on beer*, &c., the lees working up, S. Germ. *moder*, id.

MOTHER-BROTHER, *s.* A maternal uncle.

—"The lordie would in no wayes—consent that the king could pas in England at that time himself, to vse sick rigour and malice to his *mother-brother*." *Pit-scottie's Cron.*, p. 401.

"*Avunculus*, the *mother-brother*." *Wedderburn's Vocab.*, p. 11.

Sv. *moderbroder*, an uncle by the mother's side.

MOTHER-NAKED. V. *MODYE-NAKYD*.

MOTHER-SISTER, *s.* A maternal aunt.

"*Matertera*, the *mother-sister*." *Wedd. Vocab.*, p. 11.

MOTHER-WIT, *s.* Common sense, sagacity, discretion, S. q. that wisdom which one has by birth, as distinguished from that which may be viewed as the fruit of instruction.

"No *mother-wit*, naturall philosophie, or carnall wisdom, is a sufficient rule to walk by in a way acceptable to God." *Ferguson on Ephesians*, p. 361.

"An ounce of *mother-wit*, is worth a pound of clergy;" *Ferguson's S. Prov.*, p. 7.

MOTHEWORT, *s.* 1. The mole, Banffs.

2. A person of small stature and dark complexion, with a profusion of hair, *ibid.*

MOTTIE, *adj.* V. under *MOTE*.

[**MOTTIE**, *adj.* Profane, Banffs.]

MOTTYOCH'D, *part. adj.* Matted. V. *MUTTYOCH'D*.

MOU, *s.* The notch in the end of the beam, into which the rope used in drawing a plough, is fastened, Orkn.

Mou-PIN, *s.* A pin which fastens this rope to the beam, *ibid.*

[**MOUCHT**, *pret.* Might, Barbour, xvii. 118. V. *MOCHT*.]

MOUD, *s.* A moth, Selkirks.

His coat was thred about wi' green,
The *mouds* had wrought it muckle harm,
The pouches war an ell atween,
The cuff was faldit up the arm.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 193.

The friendly breeze and nipping frost,
The *mouds* assail'd;
And put to rest ilk fretting host,
That had prevail'd.

A. *Scott's Poems*, p. 83.

Chaucer writes *moughte*. Alem. *modo*, id.

MOUDIE, *MOWDIE*, *s.* A mole, S. V. **MOWDIE**.

"It's better than lying deep i' the cauld grund among *moudies* and shank banes." *Blackw. Mag.*, June, 1820, p. 233.

An abbrev. of *Moldiecorp*, or *Moldiehart*; or of Su.-G. *multhead*, which has the same meaning.

[**MOUDIE-HILLAN**, *s.* A mole-hill, Davidson's Seasons. V. **HILLAN**.]

MOUDIE-SKIN, *s.* A mole's skin.

The shilling moves the prison hold within,
And scorns the limits of the *moudy-skin*.

Village Fair, *Blackw. Mag.*, Jan. 1821, p. 425.

"*Mole-skin*, of which the purses of the Scottish peasantry were frequently made. It was reckoned lucky to possess one." Note.

[**MOUGILDINS**, *s. pl.* Piltacks or sillacks roasted with the livers inside them, Shetl.]

MOULD-BOARD, *s.* A wooden board on the Scottish plough, which turned over the furrow, S.

"She—endeavoured to counteract the effects it might produce—by such an education as might put him above the slightest thought of sacks [socks?], coultera, stiltas, *mould-boards*, or any thing connected with the servile drudgery of the plough." *The Pirate*, i. 72.

To MOULIGH, *v. n.* To whimper, to whine, *Ayrs*.

Lal. *moep-l-a*, to murmur, *moep-l*, act of murmuring. Tent. *muyt-en*, to project the snout from displeasure or indignation, to mutter, to murmur; from *muyt*, the mouth. This nearly resembles *Moolat*, v.

Ir. Gael. *maoluigh-am*, to become dull, stupid.

MOULS, *MOYLES*, *s. pl.* Chilblains; now vulgarly denominated *Mooly heels*.

"*Pernio*, the *mouls*." *Wedderb. Vocab.*, p. 19.

"*The Moulds*." *Despaut. Gram.*, B. 7, b.

Moule had been used in O. E. in a general sense.

"*Moule* sores, [i.e., a sore]. *Pustula*." *Prompt. Parv.*

This had been the ancient name. V. *MULES*. The Dutch seem to view this disease with particular

detestation, if we may judge from two of the names given to it, both referring, like the vulgar designation, to the *Asel*. These are *Kakhielen* and *Schythielen*. V. Nemnich, vo. *Perniones*.

MOULY HEELS. V. MULES.

- * To MOUNT, v. n. To make ready, to make all necessary preparation for setting off, S.

I plays my part, and lets them win awa',
I mounts, and with them aff what we could ca'.

Ross's Helenore, p. 70.

Borrowed, it would seem, from the idea of getting on horseback, in order to set off on an expedition.

It is often used actively in regard to apprelling one's self, S. Johns. gives a sense of the v. in E. though without any example, nearly allied, "to embellish with ornaments." This seems, however, to respect jewellery and other work of a similar kind.

MOUNTAIN-DEW, s. A term for Highland whisky, S.

"One of the shepherds, who had all come down from the mountain-heights, and were collected together, (not without a quech of the *mountain-dew*, or water of life,) in a large abed, was sent out to bring the poor girl instantly into the house." *Lights and Shadows*, p. 372.

"The spectators and combatants adjourned to the inn, where bread, cheese, and *mountain-dew* were liberally provided for them." *Edin. Even. Cour.*, Jan. 22, 1821.

MOUNTAIN DULSE. Mountain Laver, S. Ulva Montana, Linn.

MOUNTAIN-MEN, s. pl. 1. The persecuted Presbyterians in Scotland, who, during the tyrannical reigns of Charles II. and his brother James, were forced to flee to the mountains for refuge, S. V. HILL-FOLK.

"You know, said he, my son is come over to me lately, by whom I heard from my friends in the Highlands and Lowlands, and have good assurance of assistance from them, as also from those a foot of our party in Scotland, called the *Mountaine Men*." *Sir P. Hume's Narrative*, p. 22.

- 2. The Presbyterians in this country, who do not acknowledge the lawfulness of the present civil government; as adhering to the principles of those who disowned the authority of Charles II. and James; S.

MOUNTH, s. A mountain. V. MONTH.

MOUNTING, s. The ornamental trimming and furniture of any piece of dress, S.

"There is a lightness in clothing as to colour, *mounting* as they call it, &c., and in dressing of the body, which may be seen in these dressings of the hair, in powderings, laces, ribbon, points, &c., which are so much in use with gallants of the time." *Durham, X. Command*, p. 363.

In E. *mount* is used as a v. signifying "to embellish with ornaments."

- To MOUP, v. a. 1. To nibble, to mump; "generally used of children, or of old people, who have but few teeth, and make their lips

move fast, though they eat but slow;" Gl. Ramsay, S. pron. *moop*.

For fault of fade constraynt so thay war
The vthir metis all consumyt and done,
The parings of thare brede to moup vp sone.

Doug. Virgil, 208, 48.

My sheep and kye neglect to moup their food,
And seem to think as in a dumpish mood.

Ramsay's Poems, li. 15.

O, may thou ne'er forgather up
Wi' ony blastit, moorland toop;
But ay keep mind to moop an' mell
Wi' sheep o' credit like thyself!

Burns, iii. 79.

In the same sense a mouse is said "to moup at cheese," Rudd.

- 2. Used metaph., to impair by degrees.

"Ye have been bred about a mill, ye have mouped a' your manners;" *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 82.

Probably corrupted from E. *mump*, which *Seren* derives from Sw. *mams-a*, and this from *man*, the mouth, q. *mams-a*, to labour with the mouth.

- To MOUP, v. n. To fall off, to fail; *He's beginnin to moup*, he begins to fall off, S.

It is more generally applied to the external appearance, and equivalent to the phrase, *He looks moupit-like*. He resembles what has been nibbled or frittered away.

- To MOUPER, v. a. To eat in the way of continued nibbling, Roxb.; a diminutive from *Moup*, v. a.

MOUPIN, s. V. under Mou.

- MOURIE, s. 1. Gravel mingled with sand in its natural stratum, Moray.

- [2. A gravelly sea-beach, Banffs.]

Isl. *moer*, solum graminis sterilibus obsitum; G. Andr.

MOURY, adj. Apparently, mellow, S.

"Make the land *moury* and soft, and open the same before it be sown with any sort of seed." A. Napier's *New Order of Gooding and Manuring*, *Trans. Antiq. Soc.*, ii. 154.

Su.-G. Isl. *mior*, tener, whence Isl. *miork-a*, tennare; *mor*, pulvis minutus; *moer*, arvina; Su.-G. *moer*, mollis; Teut. *morwe*, mollis, tener; Sax. *moehr*; A.-S. *maerwa*, id.

- MOUSE, s. The outmost fleshy part of a leg of mutton, when dressed; the bulb of flesh on the extremity of the shank, S. pron. *moose*. When roasted, it formerly used to be prepared with salt and pepper.

Teut. *mays*, carnea pars in corpore; Belg. *mays van de hand*, the muscle of the hand, or the fleshy part between the thumb and middle finger; Alem. *musi*, lacerti; Raban. de part. corp. ap. Schilter.

- [MOUSKIT, adj. Mouse-coloured, Shetl. Norse, *muskut*, id.]

MOUSE-WEB, s. V. MOOSE-WEB.

- To MOUT, v. n. To moult, to throw the feathers, S.

"Anentis birlis and wylde foulis,—that na man destroy thair nestis, nor thair eggis, nor yit slay wylde foulis in *mouting* tyme." *Acts Ja. II.*, 1457, c. 84, Edit. 1566, c. 85. Murray.

It was written *mute* in O. E. "I *mute* as a hawk or bird dothe his fethers." Palagr. B. iii. F. 305, b. Teut. *muyt-en*, plumpas amittere sive mutare.

To **MOUT** *also*, (pron. *moot*) *v. a.* To take away piecemeal, S. nearly allied in signification to E. *fritter*.

[To **MOUTEN**, *v. a.* To melt, Banffs.]

To **MOUTER**, **MOUTLE**, *v. a.* The same with *mout also*, S.

This is probably derived from the verb *Mout*; or *synon.* with it, as Teut. *muyt-en* is used in the same sense with *muyt-en*, to moult. It might, however, be viewed as an oblique sense of the verb immediately preceding, because of the great diminution of the quantity of grain sent to a mill, in consequence of the various dues exacted in kind.

To **MOUTER**, *v. n.* To fret, to fall off in consequence of friction or some similar cause, Loth.

I hesitate whether the term, as thus used, is not a corr. of E. *moulder*, as it is applied to friable stones, rotten wood, &c.

MOUTIT, *part. pa.* Diminished, from whatever cause; scanty, bare.

This is applied both to things and to persons. Bread is said to be *moutit-awa*, when gradually lessened. It especially respects the conduct of children in carrying it away piecemeal in a clandestine manner. A person is said to be *moutit*, or *moutit-like*, when he wanes lean from a decline, or decreases in size from any other cause.

It is the same word which Doug. uses to express the stunted appearance of declining trees:

Net [nocht] throw the soll bot muskane treis sprowtit;—
And rottin runtis quhairre na sap was leift;
Moch, all waist, wilderit with granis moutit.

Fables of Honour, x. 2. Edin. Edit. 1579.

i.e., naked boughs or branches. *Quhairre* is evidently an error for *quhairin*. V. MOON.

It is probably, as Sibb. conjectures, a metaph. sense of S. *mout*, E. *moult*, to cast the feathers; Teut. *muyt-en*, id. Lat. *mut-o*, -are, to change, is viewed as the radical word. Nor can any resemblance more fitly express the idea of decrease or diminution, than that borrowed from the appearance of a bird when *moulting*. It must be observed, however, that Germ. *muos-en* simply signifies to lop, to curtail; also, *muos-en*, Belg. *moos-en*, Ital. *moos-are*, id. Hence, according to Wachter, E. *moot*, to pluck up by the roots; and, Fr. *mouton*, aries castratus; and a phrase used by the Swiss, *mutchely brots*, frustum panis.

MOUTCHIT, **MUTCHIT**, *s.* A disrespectful term applied to children; similar to *smatchet*, Teviotd. Fr. *mouchette*, a small fly.

To **MOUTER**, *v. a.* To take multure, or the fee in kind, for grinding corn, S.

It is good to be merry and wise,
Quoth the miller, when he *mouter'd* twice.

V. MULTURE. *Ramsay's S. Prov.* p. 45.

[**MOUHFU**, *s.* A mouthful, S.]

MOUTH-POKE, *s.* The bag suspended from a horse's neck, out of which he eats his corn, S.

[**MOUTH-THANKLES**, *s.* The Vulva, pubes mulieris, Lyndsay, Answer to the Kingis Flyting, l. 33.]

To **MOUTLE**, *v. a.* Same as *To Mouter*, q. v.; pron. q. *mootle*, Clydes. *Mout*, *synon.* Roxb.

MOUTON, *s.* A French gold coin brought into S. in the reign of David II.

"This gold coin had the impression of the *Agnus Dei*, which the vulgar mistook for a sheep; hence it got the ridiculous name of *mouton*." Lord Hailes, *Annals*, ii. 231.

The meaning undoubtedly is, that this name was imposed by the vulgar in France.

To **MOUZE**, *v. n.* To plunder clandestinely.

"I would exhort by the way all worthy soldiers, who aime at credit, never to give themselves to *mouze* or plunder aside from the armie, lest they be punished, in dying ignominiously by the hands of cruell tyrants." *Monro's Exped.* P. II., p. 124.

Teut. *mays-en*, tacite quærere, abdita magno silentio inquire; an emblem borrowed from the cat.

To **MOVE OF**, *v. n.* To descend according to a certain lineage, in reference to heritable property.

"The said personis has erit because thai fand the said James Callirwood lauchful are to the said vmquihile Patrie Moffet, of the saidis landis, he nocht beand lauchfully descendit of the kyne & blude that the landis *movit of*, nouthir of faderis side nor moderis side." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1479, p. 42.

Fr. *mouv-oir* "as *relever*, to hold land of;" L. B. *mov-ere*, dependere. De feudis dicitur, quæ certis servitiis sunt obnoxia, et ab alio dependunt; Du Cange.

MOVIR, **MOUIR**, **MURE**, *adj.* Mild, gentle.

The Kyng than mad hym this answeire
On *movir* and on fayre manere.

Wyntown, vii. 6. 103.

Mr. MacPherson inquires, if this be "the same with *mure* in B. Harry?" It certainly is.

Ladyis wepyt, that was bathe mylde and *mur*.

Wallace, ii. 209, MS.

Perhaps from Belg. *morwe*, *murw*, Su.-G. *moer*, A.-S. *meare*, mollis, Alem. *murwi*, teneritudine; Schilter. Hence,

MOVIRLY, **MOVYRLY**, *adv.* Mildly.

The Kyng than herd hym *movyrlly*,
And answerd hym all gudlykly.

Wyntown, vi. 18. 243.

MOW, **MOUE**, *s.* 1. A heap, a pile; generally of grain, S. *bing*, *synon.*

He tuk a cultir hate glowand,
That yett wis in a fyr brynnand,
And went him to the mekill hall,
That then with corn was fyllyt all;
And heych wp in a *mow* it did;
Bot it full lang was nocht thar hid.

Barbour, iv. 117, MS.

A *mow* off corn he gyhyt thaim about,
And cloeyt weill, nane mycht persave without.

Wallace, xi. 333, MS.

—Quhen the grete *bing* was vpbeildit hale,—
About the *mow* the foresaid bed was maid,
Quhairin the figure of Ene scho layd.

Doug. Virgil, 117, 43.

Palgrave explains *hey-mowe*, las de foynne; B. iii. F. 39, b.

I'm instantly set all my hines to thrashing
Of a whole reeke of corne, which I will hide
Under the ground; and with the straw thereof
I'll stuff the out-sides of my other mowers.
That done, I'll have 'hem emptie all my garners.
Ben. Jonson's Works, i. 82.

[2. A heap of unthrashed grain, or of straw or hay, West of S., Banffs.]

The term is used more generally than in E.; for we say, a *Pest-mow*, a rick of peats, as well as *Barley-mow*, &c., S. Hence the phrase, "Success to the *Barley-mow*."

The S. word retains the sense of A.-S. *mowe*, *acervus*. This, I suspect, is also the proper sense of the E. word, although explained by Johnson, as denoting the "left or chamber where any corn or hay is laid up."

MOW (pron. *moo*), *s.* 1. The mouth, S.

In cairful bed full oft, in myne intent,
To tuitche I do appear
Now syde nor [now] breist, now suelt mow redolent,
Of that suelt bodye deir.

Maitland Poems, p. 216.

Fr. *moue* is used for the mouth, but rather as expressing an ungraceful projection of the lips. *Mow* may be from Su.-G. *mun*, *os*, *oris*; but perhaps rather from Teut. *muyl*, *id.*; *i* being generally sunk, at the end of a word, according to the S. pronunciation. I can scarcely think, that it is E. *mouth*, A.-S. *muþ*, softened in pronunciation, although generally printed in our time, *mou*, as if this were the case. For I recollect no instance of *th* being quiescent in S.

2. A distorted mouth, an antic gesture.

—And Browny ala, that can play kow,
Behind the claitth with mony a mow.

Rouff's Cursing, MS. Gl. Compl., p. 330.

3. Used in pl. in the sense of jest. *Is it mowes or earnest*; *Is it in jest or seriously*? *Nas mowes*, no jest, S.

The millar was of manly mak,
To melt him was nae mowis.

Chr. Kirk, st. 12.

Thair was nae mowis thair them amang;
Naithing was hard but heavy knocka.

Battle Harlaw, *Evergreen*, i. 86, st. 19.

O.E. "*mowe*, a scorn, [Fr.] *moue*;" Palagr. B. iii. F. 49, b.

Callender observes that Su.-G. *mopa*, signifies illuders. But *mye-a*, subridere, has more resemblance. It seems, however, borrowed from Fr. *faire le moué*, to make mouths at one.

To MOW, *v. n.* To jest, to speak in mockery.

Now tritill tritill, trow low,
(Quod the thrid man) thou dois bot mow.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 267.

O.E. *id.* "I mowe (with the mouthe), I mocke one; *Je fays la moue*;" Palagr. B. iii. F. 304, b.

MOWAR, *s.* A mocker, one who holds up others to ridicule.

Javonall, like ane mowar him allone,
Stude scornand everie man as they yuid by.

Palice of Honour, ii. 51.

From mow, *a. 2*, *q. v.*

MOWE, *s.* "Mock, jeer, flout;" Upp. Clydes.

Wl' mop an' mow, an' glare an' glowr,
Grin faces girn over the waves.
Marmaiden of Clyde, *Edin. Mag. May*, 1820.

O. Teut. *morre*, *os* cum prominentibus labris; *morr-en*, *grunare*; *murmure*; *tacite stomachare*; Kilian; *q.* "to make moutha." This *mow* is nearly allied in sense to E. *mop* conjoined with it, which is defined by Johnson, "a wry mouth made in contempt."

To MOW-BAND, *v. a.* To mention, to articulate, S.

Keep her in tune the best way that you can,
But never mow-band till her onle man;
For I am far mistaen, gin a' her care
Spring not frae some of them that missing are.

Ross's Helenore, p. 41.

It is sometimes applied to cramp terms; at other times to those which are so indelicate that they ought not to be expressed, S.

And gossip, and hot pinte, and clashin',
Mony a lie was there;
And mony an ill-far'd tale, too,
That I to mow-band wad blash.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 235.

This may be from Fr. *moue* and *band-en*, *q.* to bind the mouth. But I suspect that it is rather an oblique sense of Teut. *muyl-band-en*, *capistrare*, *capistrum imponere*, *fiscellam ori appendere*; Kilian, to muzzle. V. *Mow*.

MOW-BAND, *s.* A halter, Ayrs.

"*Mow-band*, halter;" Gl. Surv. Ayrs., p. 692.

Teut. *muyl-band*, *capistrum*; *muyl-band-en*, *capistrare*.

MOW-BIT, *s.* A morsel of food, S.

Wl' skeips like this fock sit but seenil down
To wether-gammon or how-towdy brown;
Sair dung wl' dule, and fley'd for coming debt,
They gar their mow-bits wl' their incomes met.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 75.

q. a bit for the mouth.

MOW-CUE, *s.* A twisted halter used for curbing a young horse, Roxb.

Perhaps from S. *mow*, the mouth, or Su.-G. *mul*, *id.*, and *kufwa*, Isl. *kug-a*, suppressere, subjugare.

MOW-FRACHTY, *adj.* Agreeable to the taste, palatable, S.B.

From *mou*, *mow*, the mouth, and *frachty*. This, as signifying *desireable*, might be traced to Moes.-G. *frika*, *avidus*, *cupidus*; pl. *frikat*, used in composition. But perhaps it is rather from *fracht*, a freight or lading; *q.* an agreeable freight for the mouth.

[To MOW, *v. a.* and *n.* The vulgar pron. of *to mow*, to amble, to ride; also, to copulate; pret. *mowit*, Lyndsay, Kitteis Confessioun, l. 16.]

MOWBEIRARIS, *s. pl.* Apparently, gleaners who plunder the sheaves.

"That ther sall be na mowbeiraris upon paine of aliting of their sheitis, and standing in the *Brakl-yeanes*." Council Book B. of Ayrs; A. 15.—

As this seems to respect the practice of gleanings in harvest, the term must denote *bearers of heaps*, viz., of ears gathered, to which they might occasionally add handfuls taken from the sheaves; from A.-S. *mowr*, *acervus*, *strues*; whence, says Lye, nostra *Mow*, *acervus feni*, *hordei*, &c. As they carried home their spoil in *sheets*, part of the punishment consisted in *slitting* these, that they might be prevented from again employing them for the same purpose. V. BRADYTHANE.

MOWCH, s. A spy, an eavesdropper.

*Auld baird mowch / gude day ! gude day !
Lyndsay, S. P. Repr., ii. 126.*

Fr. *mouché, mouché*, id.

This is evidently the same with *Much*, as it is now pronounced. V. *MUCH*.

MOWDEWARP, s. A mole. V. under *MOWDIE*.

MOWDIE, MOWDY, MOUDIE, s. A mole, S. A., Dumfr., Gall.

WT hungry maw he scoots frae knowe to knowe,
In hopes of food in mowdy, mouse, or streaw.

Davidson's Poems, p. 4.

V. what is said, as to the origin, under *MOUDIE*.

MOWDIE-BROD, s. A wooden board on the Scottish plough, which turned over the furrow, now exchanged for a cast-iron plate denominated a *Fur-side*, S.

This is probably a corr. of *Mould-board*. V. *Mow-mewort-burd*.

MOUDY-HILLAN, s. A mole-hill, Gall.

They—round a tammoock wheel, an' fleggin, toes
The mowdy-hillan to the air in stoer.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 25.

V. *HILLAN*.

MOWDIE-HILLOCK, s. A heap of earth thrown up by a mole, South of S.

MOWDIE-HOOP, s. A mole-hill, Fife; from *Mowdie*, a mole, and Teut. *hoop*, a heap.

MOWDIE-MAN, s. A mole-catcher, Gall.

"*Mowdie-men*, mole-catchers;" Gall. Encycl.

MOWDIEWAR, MOWDEWARP, MODYWARP, s. A mole, Upp. Lanarks. V. *MODYWART*.

"Let the bishops be *mowdewarps*: we will lay our treasures in heaven, where they be safe." Lett., A. Melville, Life, ii. 446, 447.

From *mold*, terra, and *weorp-an*, jactare. It is provincial E.; for Verstegan says vo. *Awarpen*, "We call, in some parts of England, a mole, a *mouldwarp*, which is as much as to say a cast-earth." [Isl. *mold-warps*, Ger. *maul-wurf*.]

MOWDIEWORT-BURD, s. The mould-board of a plough, Fife; elsewhere *motodiewarp-burd*; as *throwing up the mold*, like a mole.

MOWDIWART, s. A designation improperly given to a coin.

"My kind master took out from between several of the button-holes in the breast of my great coat, two gold *mowdiwarts*, three silver marks, and several plaiks and bodles." Perils of Man, p. 306.

The Portuguese denomination of a gold coin, *moidor*, had been running in the author's head when he wrote this; for such a term was never applied to Scottish money.

MOWE, s. Dust, S.

Radd, illustrating *mold*, by A.-S. *moldr*, Fland. *mul*, &c., says; "Hence S. *mowr*, for dust, as *Peat mowr*, i.e., *peat dust*." V. *PEAT-MOW*.

MOWE, s. 1. A motion.

— Of all the *mowies* in this mold, sen God merkit man, &c.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239, a. 54.

Mow is sometimes used as a *s.*, in the same sense, S.

[2. In pl. *mowse*, pron. *moos*, kindly thoughts, good opinion; as, "I hae nae *mowse* o' that laddie," Ayrs.]

MOWELL, adj. Moveable, Aberd. Reg.

MOWENCE, s. [Mutation, change; O. Fr. *muance*, id. V. *Cotgr.*]

Bot God, that is of maist powesté,
Reserwyt till his maiesté,
For to know, in his prescience,
Off allryn tyme the *mowence*.

Barbour, i. 134, MS.

[Jamieson's explanations of this word were not correct.]

[**MOWIT, v. pret. s.** Had copulation, Lyndsay, *Kitteis Confessioun*, l. 16. V. *MOLL, v.*]

[**MOWR, s.** V. under *Mow, s.*

[**MOWSE, adj.** Dangerous, Gl. Banffs.]

MOWSTER, s. Muster, exhibition of forces.

"In the mene tyme the erle of Ros come with mony folkis to Perth, & maid his *mowster* to the Kyng." Bellend. Cron., B. xv. c. 13.

MOY, MOYE, adj. 1. Gentle, mild, soft.

I wald na langre bairn brydill bot braid up my haid:
Their micht na mollat mak me *moy*, nor hald my mouth in;

I gar the reinyes rak, and ryf into schundyr,
Dumbar, Maitland Poems, p. 57.

Venus with this all glad and full of ioye,
Amyd the beuynly hald, rycht myde and *moye*,
Before Jupiter down hir self set.

Doug. Virgil, 478, 44.

2. Affecting great moderation in eating or drinking; *mim*, synon.

"A bit butt, and bit bend [ben], make a *moy* maiden at the board end;" S. Prov.; "a jocosere flection upon young maids, when they eat almost nothing at dinner; intimating, that if they had not eaten a little in the pantry or kitchen, they would eat better at the table;" Kelly, p. 31.

Moy is used in the sense of demure, A. Bor. Gl. Gross.

Radd. derives it from Fr. *mol* or *mos*, id. Lat. *mollis*; Sibb. from Teut. *moy*, comptus, ornatus. I suspect that it is radically the same with *meek*. For S.-G. *miuk* seems to be formed from Isl. *mygja*, humiliare. Verel. indeed gives *ab-miuka* as the Sw. synon. In like manner, Schiller deduces Teut. *muyck*, mollis, lenis, debilis, from *muoh-en*, *mu-en*, *muw-en*, vexare, affligere. What is a *meek* person, but one who is tamed and softened by affliction? Thus, our *moy* is evidently used, in the first passage, in allusion to a horse that is tamed by restraint and correction. Gael. *modh*, however, signifies modest.

MOYLIE, adv. Mildly.

Lo how that little word of luve

Before me thair appeird,

Sae myld lyke and chyld lyk,

With bow three quarters scant;

Syne *moylis* and coyllis,

He lukit lyke ane sant.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 8.

MOY, s. A certain measure; "Ane moy of salt." *Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.*

"Twenty twa moyes of gryt salt." *Ibid., A. 1535, V. 16, p. 693.*

Fr. *moye* is "a measure containing about six bushels;" Cotgr. *Muid* and *may*, "a great vessel, or measure;" *ibid.* O. Fr. *moyan*, a tun. Ir. Gael. *miocl*, a bushel.

MOYAN, s. A species of artillery.

—"Two great canons thrown-mouthed, *Mow* and her marrow, with two great Botcards, and two *Moyans*." *Pitsoottie, p. 143. V. BOTCARD.*

These have been called *moyans*, as being of a middle size, to distinguish them from those designed great; Fr. *moyen*, moderate. The term is still used, in this sense, in the artillery-service.

Anciently all the great guns were *christened*, as it was called, and had particular names given them. As these two, *Mow* and her marrow, i.e., fellow or mate, are said to have been *thrown-mouthed*, what is now denominated *spring-bored*, or unequal in the bore, they seem to be the same that are afterwards called *Crook Mow* and *Deaf Meg*, *ibid.*, p. 191. *Mons Meg* received her name, as having been made at *Mons* in Flanders.

MOYEN, MOYAN, s. 1. Means for attaining any end whatsoever; [pl. *moyens*, ability, capability, power, Shetl.]

"Therefore the Prophet so straitly denounced death, that the King may be moved to lift his hope above nature, and all natural *moyen*, and of God onlie to seek support." Bruce's *Eleven Serms.* 1591. Sign. B. 8, a. Lond. Ed.—"all natural means." V. the v. sense 1.

2. Interest, means employed in behalf of another, S.

"By *moyen* he [Bothwell] got presence of the King in the garden, where he humbled himself upon his knees." *Calderwood, p. 243.*

"*Moyen* does mickle, but money does more;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 243.

In this sense, it is sometimes obviously distinguished from means.

—"Whatsomever they craved, the king is forced to yield unto them, and leaves his true subjects wrecked in means and *moyen*, distressed, and under great misery, tyranny, bloodshed, and oppression, and ilk ane to do for himself." Spalding, i. 334.

3. Means of subsistence, money appropriated for the support of men in public office.

"But the Church—thought meet to intercede with the Regent and Estates, for establishing a sure and constant order in providing men to those places, when they should fall void, and settling a competent *moyen* for their entertainment." Spotswood, p. 258.

Be the *moyen* of, by means of.

"Therefore the Apostle sayis, 1 Cor. 12, 13, that be the *moyen* of his halie spirite, all wee quha are faithfull men and women, are baptized in one bodie of Christ; that is wee are conjoynded, and fastened vp with ane Christ, be the *moyen* (sayis hee) of ane spirite." Bruce's *Serm. on the Sacr.*, 1590, Sign. I. 2, b. 3, a.

4. Temporal substance, property.

—"That Thomas Fowllis goldsmyth and Robert Jowrie haif not onlie debarst the maist pairt of their awin *moyen* and guidis in his heinis service, bot also hee contractit mony gret debtis for furnesing his maiestie—in jowellis, cleything, reddy mony, and vther necessities," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 166.

5. Undue means, such as secret influence, bribery. Fount. Dec. Suppl., 3. 48.

Fr. *moyen*, a mean. Gael. *moigh-en* is used to denote interest.

To **MOYEN, MOYAN, v. a.** 1. To accomplish by the use of means.

"Alwaies yee see this conjunction is *moyaned* be twa speciall *moyans*, be the *moyan* of the halie spirit, and be the *moyan* of faith." Bruce's *Serm. on the Sacr.*, 1590, H. 3, b.

2. To procure; implying diligence, and often also interest, in assisting another to procure, S.

Moyent. A well-moyent man, one who has good means for procuring any thing, S. B.

Fr. *moyenn-er*, to procure. This verb was anciently used in E., as denoting the use of means for attaining an end.

"At whose instigation and stiring I (Robert Copland) have me applied, *moyning* the helpe of God, to reduce and translate it." Ames's *Hist. Printing*, V. Diversa. Purley, i. 299. Fr. *moyennant*, id.

MOYENER, MOYANER, s. One who employs means in favour of another.

"He hath maid death to vs a farther steppe to joy, and a *moyaner* of a straiter conjunction." Bruce's *Eleven Serms.*, 1591, B. 7, a.

"Quhilk ar the *moyaners* vpon the part of man?" Bruce's *Serm. on the Sacr.* 1590, H. 1, a.

MOYENLES, adj. Destitute of interest; [powerless, inactive, Shetl.]

Bot simple sauls, unakifull, *moyenles*,
The pair quhome strang oppressors dois oppres,
Few of their right or causes will take kelp.

Hume, Chron. S. P. III. 373.

MOYLIE, s. 1. "A bullock wanting horns;" Gall. Encycl.

Gael. Ir. *maol*, "bald, blunt, without horns;" C.B. *moel*, bald, blunt, *moel-i*, to make bald.

2. "A mild good-natured person, tame—even to silliness," *ibid.*

The Ir. and Gael. term seems to admit a figurative sense in its derivatives. *Maolaigh-im*, to become dull or stupid; *maol-aigeanach*, dull-witted, stupid; *maol-chluasach*, tame, gentle, inactive. These are analogous to what I consider as the secondary sense of *Moylie*.

[**MOYLIE, adv.** Mildly. V. under *Moy, adj.*]

[**MOYN, MOYNE, s.** The moon, Barbour, iv. 617, 127.]

MOYND, s. Apparently used for *mine*.

"Item, ane uther peice of gold of the *moynd*, unmoltin." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 63.

MOYT.

Stude at the dure *Fair* calling hie *vachere*,—
And *Secrete* hie thrifty chamberere,
That busy was in tyme to do seruise,
And othir *moyt* I cannot on aulse.

King's Quair, III. 24.

This seems to signify, many; from O. Fr. *moilt*, *mout*, adv. much, beaucoup, Dict. Trev.; Lat. *multum*.

MOZIE, s. "A moidert-looking person; a being with silly intellects;" Gall. Encycl.

MOZIE, *adj.* Sharp, acrimonious, ill-natured, having a sour look, Ayrs.

This would not seem to have any alliance, in signification, with *Mosy*. Gael. *musleag* is expl. "threatening" and *mosack*, "rough, bristly;" Shaw.

MOZY, *adj.* Dark in complexion; a *black mery body*, one who is swarthy, S. Isl. *moe-a*, *musco* tingers?

MUA SICKNESS. A disease of sheep, Zetl.

"The *Mus sickness*, or rot, is also one of the diseases with which the Zetland sheep are affected. The insects which infest the liver in this complaint, are often three quarters of an inch in diameter, and flap vigorously on a table when removed from their sides." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 224.

Now *moe*, signifies dampness, moisture, and *my*, Dan. *myg*, soft; Isl. *miore*, tennis fio.

[MUCH, *adj.* Big, great; also used as a *s.*, a great deal; as in E.]

[MUCHNESS, *s.* Likeness, similarity; as, "Much of a *muchness*, great similarity, Clydes.]

[MUCH, *s.* An infant's cap; properly, a woman's cap; pl. *muchis*, *muchys*, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 39, 41, Dickson. Ger. *mutze*.]

MUCHT, *v. aus.* Might, S. O.

Through miles o' dirt they *mucht* has strutted
As dry's a cork.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 39.

V. MOOCH.

MUCK, *s.* Dung, S.; [filth, dirt, Clydes.]

I give this term, common to E. and S., merely to take notice of a coarse, but very emphatical, expression proverbially used in S., and applied to one who is regarded as a drone in society, and a burden to others. *Ye're just fit to mak muck o' meal*, good for nothing but to consume food, literally to convert it into dung. V. GANCKEL.

Although the verb, as well as the substantive, is used in E., this is a sense apparently peculiar to S. Su.-G. *muck-a*, *stabula purgare*, *fumum auferre*; from *mock*, *finus*, which I have seems to view as allied to Isl. *mock-a*, *conoscere*.

To MUCK, *v. a.* 1. To carry out dung, to cleanse the stable or cow-house, S.; [*to muck-out*, Shetl.]

Hence the name of the Jacobite song, *The mucking of Geordie's byre*.

2. To lay on dung, to manure, S.

But now she's gane to *muck* the land,
An' fairly dead.

Rusckie's Wayside Cottager, p. 177.

Isl. *myk-in*, *stercorare*, is used in the same sense: for Halderson gives it as synon. with Dan. *gjoed-er*, S. to *gude*, *gudin*, i.e., to enrich by manure.

MUCK-CREEL, *s.* A large hamper formerly used for carrying out dung to the fields, S. This was sometimes carried by women on their backs, at other times by horses.

"Ane pair of *muckreels*;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16. V. HOUGHAM.

"He will say, I cannot put my hand to such a worke: No, put thy hand to the plough, and lead *muck creeles*, and goe to the vylest exercise, that is rather ore thou win not thy living by worke." Rollock on 2 Thea. p. 147.

MUCK-FAIL, *s.* The sward mixed with dung, used for manure, S. B.

"The practice of cutting up sward for manure or *muck-fail*, was prohibited by an Act of Parliament, made for the county of Aberdeen, so long ago as 1685, under a penalty of 100l. Scots bolls, *tolies quoties*, to the masters of the ground." P. Alford, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xv. 456, N. There is some mistake here as to the penalty." V. FAIL.

[MUCK-HOUSE, *s.* Dung-shed; also, a privy, Ayrs.]

MUCK-MIDDEN, MUCK-MIDDING, *s.* A dung-hill. V. MIDDEN.

"The council 1703, ratifies ane old act, ordering the inhabitants, that none of them sell, on any pretence, *muckmiddins*, or *foulyie*, to any persone not a burges or inhabitant of the town's territorie." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 69.

[To MUCKAFY, *v. a.* To make dirty, to defile; to cover with ordure, Shetl.]

[MUCKIE, MUCKY, *adj.* Filthy, dirty; foul with ordure, Clydes.]

[MUCKIE, MYCKIE, MUCKIE-HOUSE, MUCK-HOUSE, *s.* A privy, Clydes.
Isl. *myki*, dung.]

[MUCKIE-FIT, *s.* A ploughman, a farm labourer, Banffs.]

MUCKLE, *adj.* 1. Great; used also as a *s.*
V. MEKIL.

[*Muckle an' nae little* is a phrase common in the West of S. to express very much, a great deal, a large sum of, &c.; as "*Muckle an' nae little siller he gied him*."]]

2. Proud, haughty, pretentious; as, "Aye, he's a *muckle wee laird*," Clydes., Banffs.]

[MUCKLE-BOOKIT, *adj.* 1. Large, full-bodied, overgrown, S.

2. Great with child, S.]

MUCKLE-CHAIR, *s.* An old-fashioned arm-chair, S.

"*Muckle-chair*, the large arm-chair, common in all houses, whose inmates reverse the memory of their forefathers." Gall. Encycl.

MUCKLE-COAT, *s.* A great coat, S.

Our goodman came hame at e'en,
And hame came he,
And there he saw a *muckle coat*,
Where nae coat shoud' be.

Herd's Coll., ii. 174.

'Tis true I have a *muckle coat*,
But how can I depend on't!
For ne'er a button's frae the throat,
Down to the nether end on't!

Rusckie's Wayside Cottager, p. 153.

MUCKLE-MOU'D, adj. Having a wide mouth, S.

—What though her mou' be the maist I has seen.

—*Muckle-mou'd fock has a luck for their meat.*

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 63.

MUCKLENESS, s. Largeness in size, S.

MUCKLE-WORTH, adj. Of great value, S.

MUD, s. A small nail or tack, commonly used in the heels of shoes in the country, Loth.

It differs from what is called a *tackel*, as having a very small head.

[MUDDER, s. Fine dust or powder, Shetl.
Fr. *moudre*, to grind.]

To MUDDLE, v. a. "To drive, beat, or throw," Gl. Sibb.; perhaps rather to overthrow; used to express the ease and expedition with which a strong man overthrows a group of inferior combatants, and at the same time continuance in his work.

Hech Hutchoun with ane hisel rym,
To red can throw thame rummil;
He muddit thame down lyk ony myss;
He was na baty-bummil.

Chr. Kirk, st. 16.

Allied perhaps to A.-S. *midl-an*, to tame; or Su.-G. *midl-a*, to divide, to make peace between those at variance.

To MUDDLE, v. n. 1. To be busy at work, while making little progress, S. *Pingle*, synon. *Niddle*, is also nearly allied in signification.

2. To be busy in a clandestine way, doing work although unperceived, Ayrs.; nearly synon. with *Grubbl*.

"I'll gang warily and cannily o'er to Castle Rook-borough mysel, and muddle about the root o' this affair till I get at it." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 21.

"The worthy lawyer—had been for some time in ill health, and unable to give regular attendance to his clients at the office, 'symptoms,' as the Leddy said when she heard it,—'that he felt the cauld hand o' death muddling about the root o' life.'" Entail, ii. 264.

It has been remarked to me that *Muddle* and *Puddle* convey nearly the same idea; with this difference, that the one regards dry, and the other wet, work.

3. To have carnal knowledge of a female, S. In this sense it occurs in an old song.

Teut. *moedelich*, molestus, laboriosus; *moed*, Su.-G. *moeda*, molestia.

To MUDDLE, v. a. To tickle a person, at the same time lying upon him to keep him down, Clydes.

This seems allied to Teut. *moddel-en*, fodicare, scrutari; as he who tickles another as it were *pokes* with his finger.

[MUDE, s. Courage, Barbour, xix. 622.
A.-S. *mōd*. V. *MODE*.]

MUDY, adj. V. *MODY*.

[MUD-FISH. Fish salted in barrels, Shetl.]

To MUDGE, v. a. 1. To move, to stir, to budge, S.

"My brither took the naig by the heid, to lead him hame.—Nowther fleechan nor whippan could mak him mudge a ft." Edin. Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 155.

"Ye may gang,—and lay the black kist i' the kirk-yard hole, but I'll no mudge the ba' o' my muckle tee in ony sic road." The Entail, i. 309.

[2. To rumour secretly; part. pr. *mudgin*, used also as a *s.*, Banffs.]

MUDGE, s. A motion, the act of stirring; also a rumour, S.

MUDGEONS, MUDYEONS, s. pl. Motions of the countenance denoting discontent, scorn, &c., Border, Roxb., Renfr.

With mudgeons, & murgeons, & moving the brain,
They lay it, they lift it, they louse it, they lace it;
They grasp it, they grip it, it greets and they grane;
They bad it, they baw it, they bind it, they brace it.
Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 21.

This is quite a different word from *Murgeon*, which is now used to signify expressions of discontent, &c., by the voice; although the *v.* seems to have admitted formerly greater latitude of signification. They have still been viewed as totally different. For *Mudgeon* is evidently the same with that anciently written *Mudyeon*, and generally conjoined with it.

[Dutch, *moeyen*, to trouble, grieve, anger, *moeyenis*, trouble, vexation.]

[MUDVITE, MUDVEETICK, s. A swine, Shetl.]

MUDY. V. MODY.

MUDYEON, s. V. *MUDGEONS*.

To MUE, MOO, v. n. To low as a cow. It is pron. in both ways, S.

Germ. *mu*, vox vaccae naturalis; Inde *mute*, *bacula*, *mut-en*, *mutire*; Wachter. V. Bu, v.

[MUFF, s. An oppressive heat; also, a disagreeable smell, Shetl.]

MUFFITIES, MUFFITEES, s. pl. A kind of mittens, made either of leather or of knitted worsted, worn by old men, often for the purpose of keeping their shirts clean, Ang.

The term is used in the same sense, Orkn. [Isl. *muffa*, Dan. *muffe*, a muff.]

MUFFLES, s. pl. Mittens, gloves that do not cover the fingers, used by women, S.

Fr. *moufle*, Belg. *mouffel*, a glove for winter.

To MUG, MUGGLE, v. n. To drizzle, Aberd.

MUG, MUGGLE, s. A drizzling rain, *ibid*.

MUGGY, MUGGLY, adj. Drizzly; also, thick, foggy, *ibid*.

Isl. *mugga*, caligo pluvia vel nivalis; *mygling-r*, caligo cum tenuissimo nimbore; Halderson.

To MUG, v. a. To soil, to defile. *Muggin*, part. pr. soiling one's self, using dirty practices in whatever way; Renfrews.

Den. mugg, soil, dirt; the same with *E. much*.

To MUG, v. a. "To strike or *buck* a ball out from a wall, as is done in the game of the *we' bow*;" Gall. Encycl.

C. B. much, hasty, quick; *much-law*, to hasten, to be quick.

[MUG, s. 1. An earthenware, pewter, or silver drinking vessel, *S.*

2. The hole into which a ball is rolled or thrown in certain games, *Clydes*.]

[To MUG, v. a. 1. To put the ball into the hole, *ibid*.

2. To thrash, *Renfrs*.]

MUGGER, s. One who deals in earthen vessels or *mugs*, hawking them through the country, *South of S.*

[MUGGIE, s. 1. A small mug, *Clydes*.]

2. Same as *we* 2; *Capis-hole*, *Lanarks*.

Perhaps from resemblance to a round vessel, *E. mug*. As, how *we*. *Su.-G. mugg* signifies clandestinely, *muggie* might originally respect the hiding of the ball in the hole.

To MUGGIE, v. a. Same as *to mug*, *q. v.*

MUGGY, adj. Tipsy, a low word, *S.*, from *mug*, as denoting a drinking vessel.

"Now their common appellations is *Muggers*, or, what pleases them better, *Potters*. They purchase, at a cheap rate, the cast or faulty articles, at the different manufactories of earthen ware, which they carry for sale all over the country." *Scottish Gypsies*, *Edin. Month. Mag.*, May, 1817, p. 157.

MUGG, s. A particular breed of sheep; *pl. Muggs, S.*

"The sheep formerly in this county, called *Muggs*, were a tender, slow feeding animal, with wool over most of their faces, from whence the name of *Muggs*." *P. Ladykirk, Berwicka. Statist. Acc.*, viii. 73.

Qu. Is it meant that this is the signification of the word? This sheep itself is of *E. extract*, whatever be the origin of the term.

"In the lower part of the parish, there is the long legged English *Mug*, with wool, long, fine, and fit for combing." *P. Twynholm, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc.*, xv. 88.

"A pollard, or polled sheep, *Scot. A. Mug*.—*Lana longissima, mollissima. Cornutis mitior, delicatior, molisque proclivior.*" *Dr. Walker's Essay on Nat. Hist.*, p. 522.

The characteristic distinction in *Galloway* would seem to be different.

"*Mugg-sheep*, sheep all white-coloured,—lowland sheep." *Gall. Encycl.*

C. B. muggy might seem to correspond with *Dr. Walker's* description; "That is soft or puffed;" *Owen*.

MUGGED, adj. Probably, rough; as formed from *Gael. mogach*, shaggy.

It occurs in "a Prophecy of the Death of the Marquis of Argyll,"—said to be "imprinted at Inverlochie," *A. 1658*.

It hath been prophesied of old,
And by a preacher then foretold,
That *mugg'd* mantle thou has on
In pieces shall be rent and torn, &c.
Abp. Law's Memorials, p. 117.

MUGGART, MUGGER, s. The herb properly called [*Artemesia vulgaris*], *Mugwort*, *Ayrs*.; *Muggart*, *Gall.*; *Muggert*, *S. B.* "*Muggart*, the mugwort;" *Gall. Encycl.*

[MUGGART-KAIL, s. A dish made of mugwort, *Banffs*.]

[MUGGIE, MUGGY, s., adj., v. *V.* under *MUG*.]

[MUGGY, MUGGLY, adj. Drizzly. *V.* under *To MUG*.]

MUIR, s. A heath, &c. *V. MURE*.

MUIR-BAND, s. A hard subsoil composed of clayey sand impervious to water.

"Some [*muirs*] are of a thin poor clay, upon a bad till bottom; others of a thin surface of peat moss, wasted to a kind of black light earth, often mixed with sand, upon a subsoil of impervious till, or a compacted clayey sand, apparently ferruginous, like a bad species of sandstone not perfectly lapidified. This peculiar species of subsoil is provincially called, *Moor-band*, and, like the coarse clay or till bottom, is absolutely impervious to water." *Agr. Surv. Berw.*, p. 32.

MUIR-BURN. V. MURE-BURN.

MUIR-ILL, MOOR-ILL, s. A disease to which black cattle are subject; as some affirm, in consequence of eating a particular kind of grass, which makes them stale blood, *S.*

"*Mure-ill*, a disorder common among cattle, and thought to proceed from the animals eating poisonous herbs." *Gall. Encycl.*

"Though he helped *Lambaid's* cow weel out of the *moor-ill*, yet the louping-ill's been sairer amang his this season than ony season before." *Tales of my Land-lord*, i. 200.

"It is infested with that distemper, so pernicious to cattle, called the *Wood-ill* or *Muir-ill*; the effects of which may, however, be certainly prevented by castor oil, or any other laxative." *P. Humber, Haddingt. Statist. Acc.*, vi. 160.

"*Muir-ill*.—This disorder is frequently confounded with the murrain or gargle, though the symptoms seem to be different."

"The *muir-ill* is supposed to be caused by eating a poisonous vegetable, or a small insect common on *muir* grounds. This produces a blister near the root of the tongue, the fluid of which, if swallowed, generally proves fatal to the animal. The disorder is indicated by a swelling of the head and eyes, attended with a running at the mouth, or discharge of saliva. The animal exhibits symptoms of severe sickness, and difficulty of breathing, which are soon followed by a shivering of the whole body, when the animal may be reckoned in imminent danger. On the first appearance of these symptoms, take the animal home, draw forth its tongue, and remove the blister completely with a piece of harn or coarse linen cloth. The part affected must then be rubbed with a mixture of salt and oatmeal—I have saved a score of cattle by this simple process alone." *Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S.*, ii. 217. *V. Ill.*

MUIRFOWL EGG. A species of pear, S.

"The *Muirfowl* egg is another pear of good qualities, said to be originally Scotch." Neil's Hortie. Edin. Encycl., p. 212.

MUIS, s. pl. 1. Bushels.

—"Annibal send to Cartage thre muis of gold ryngis, quhilkis he had gottin on the fingeris of the maist nobil Romans that var slane, for ane testimonial of his grit victorie." Compl. S., p. 175.

"Fr. *muids* & *muid*, from Lat. *mod-ius*.—The word is in common use for a measure." Gl.

2. "Heaps, parcels," Sibb. V. Mow, s. 1.

MUIST, Must, s. Musk, Border.

Thy smell was fell, and stronger than *muiset*.
Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 2.

Redolent odour vp from the ratis spreit,
—Aromaticke gummes, or ony fyne poticoun;
Must, myr, aloyes, or confection.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 401, 42.

Corrupted from Fr. *musque*, Lat. *mosch-us*.

MUIST-BOX, s. A box for smelling at, a musk-box. [V. MOIST-BALL.]

"I'll tell you news, Sirs, I carry a little *muiset-box* (which is the word of God) in my bosom, and when I meet with the ill air of ill company, that's like to gar me swart, I besmell myself with a sweet savour of it, and with the name of God, which is as ointment poured out." Mich. Bruce's Lect., &c., p. 68.

[Called *Hinger of Moist*, and *Musket-ball*, in Accta. L. H. Treasurer, i. 81, 83, Dickson.]

MUTH, adj. 1. Warm and misty, as applied to the weather. "A *muth* morning," a close, dull, warm, foggy morning, Roxb.; pron. as Fr. *u*.2. Soft, calm, comfortable, *ibid*.3. Cheerful, jovial, *ibid*, Lanarks.

C. B. *muyth*, mollis, "smooth, soft, *muyth-aw*, to mollify, to soften," Owen. Tent. *moedigh* corresponds with *Muth*, both as signifying soft, and cheerful; lenis; also, amicus.

This is the same with *Mooth*, S. B., q. v. Both are pronounced alike.

It assumes the form of *Mooth* in Aberdeens.

[MUK, s. Muck, filth, dung, Lyndsay, Syde Taillis, l. 98.]**MUKITLANDAITTES.** Oats raised from ground that has been manured.

—"Thrie chalders victuall, half beir, half *mukitlandaittes*," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 144. V. Muck, v.

MUKERAR, s. A miser, a usurer.

The wrache walls and wryngis for this waridie wrak,
The *mukerar* mureys in his myad the mail gail na pryce.
Doug. Virgil, Prol., 238, b. 8.

V. MOCHER.

MULDE, MOOL, (pl. MULDES, MOOLS), s.

1. Earth in a pulverised state, in general, S.

Now fields convuls'd like dashing waves,
Wild row along,
And out the ripen'd treasure laves
The *mools* among.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 37.

"Laid in the *mools* means laid in the grave." Gl. Antiquary.

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2. The earth of the grave, S.

—Did e'er this lyart head of mine
Think to have seen the cauldrie *mools* on thine?
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 9.

"He'll get enough one day, when his mouth's full of *mools*," S. Prov., "spoken of covetous people, who will never be satisfied while they are alive," Kelly, p. 161.

3. The dust of the dead.

Nor I na naay send to the sage of Troy,
Nor yit his fader Anchises grans schent,
I nouthir the *muids* nor banis therof rent.
Doug. Virgil, 114, 46.

Rudd. renders this "the ground which is thrown on the dead in their graves." But it is the translation of *cineres*, used by Virgil,

"O wherein is your honny arms
That want to embrace me?"
"By worms they're eaten; in *mools* they're
rotten;
"Behold, Margaret, and see;
"And mind, for a' your mickle pride,
"See will become o' thea."

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., l. 89.

Moss-G. *mulla*, Su.-G. *mull*, A.-S. *mold*, Lat. *mol*, mold, dust. According to Ihre, the root is *mol-a*, comminere, q. to beat small. Hence,

MULDE-METE, s. 1. A funeral banquet.

Sum vther perordour caldronis gan vpeit,
And skatterit endlangis the grene the colis het,
Vnder the spetis swakkis the roots in threite,
The raw spaldis ordanit for the *muids mete*.

Doug. Virgil, 130, 47.

2. "The last food that a person eats before death. To give one his *muld mete*, Prov. Scot., i.e., to kill him;" Rudd.

"Sw. *multen*, putridus; *mulina*, to moulder," Gl. Sibb. But it is evidently from the preceding word.

[MULDER, s. and v. V. under MULE, v.]**MULDRIE, s.** Moulded work.

—Fullyery, bordouris of many precious stone,
Subtill *muldrie* wrocht mony day agone.
Poetics of Honour, iii. 17.

Fr. *moulerie*, id.

MULE, s. A mould; as, a *button-mule*, S.; corr. from the E. word.**To MULE, MOOL, v. a.** 1. To crumble, S.

Lat. *mol-a*, contringere, comminere, *mola*, a crumb. The v. *mol-a*, is used in Su.-G., contracted, as would seem, from *maaa*, little, and *mola*, a fragment. Lat. *maaa mole*, in Dan. *smule*, minute mion; G. Andr., vo. *Mola*.

2. To mule in, to crumble bread into a vessel, that it may be soaked with some liquid, S.

"Ye ken naething but milk and bread, when it is *mool'd* in to you," Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 82.
Su.-G. *moelia*, bread, or any thing else bruised and steeped; Mod. Sax. *mulia*.

3. To mule in with one, to have intimacy with one, as those who crumble their bread into one vessel; q. to eat out of the same dish, S.

I wadna mule in with him, I would have no intimate fellowship with him.

Many'll bite and sup, with little din,
That wadna gree a straik at mooling in.
Roos's Helenore, p. 85.

And there will be Alaster Sibbie,
Who is of black Betsy did mool.
Mythems Bridal, *Hard's Coll.*, II. 24.

[To MULDER, MULLER, *v. a.* To break into small crumbs, to pulverise, Shetl., West of S.]

[MULDER, *s.* Small crumbs, or bread-dust, Shetl.]

MULIE, *adj.* 1. Full of crumbs; or of earth broken into very small pieces, Clydes.

2. Friable, crumbling, that breaks or falls into crumbs; as, *mulie cheese*, Clydes., Perth.

MULIN, MULOOK, MOOLIN, *s.* A crumb, S. Teut. *moolis*, *offa*; Alem. *gemalanaz*, pulveriatum, Schilter, vo. *Malen*. V. the *v.*

"He's blowing his moolies;" a proverbial phrase, Loth.; which signifies that a man is on his last legs, that he is living on the last remnants of his fortune.

This is borrowed from the practice of boys, particularly of herds, who, after they have eaten the piece of oat-bread which they had carried to school, or to the field, take out the crumbs and blow the dust from them, that they may eat these also.

G. B. *mooler*, *mooling*, refuse, sweepings; from *mool*, a mass, a lump. Ital. *molenza*, a crumb of bread.

MULINESS, *s.* The state of being full of crumbs, &c., *ibid.*

[MULLIAOK, MULLIO, *s.* A bundle or handful of gleanings, Shetl.]

MULLOCH, *s.* "The crumbled offal of a peat-stalk;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

This must be merely a determinate sense of *Mulock*, a crumb; *q.* the crumbled remains of a peat-stack. V. MULIN, MULOCK.

MULES, *s. pl.* Kibes, chilblains; most commonly *moolie heels*, S. Fr. *mules*; South of S.

"Mule, Moolie heels, chilblains;" Gl. Sibb. V. MOOLIN HEELS.

MULETTIS, *s. pl.* Great mules.

—Synne to Berwick on the morne
Uhair all men leuch my lord to scorn;
We muletis thair his cofferis caries.

Leg. Ep. St. Andreis, Poeme Sixteenth Cent., p. 323.

Fr. *mulet*, "a great mule; a beast much used in France for the carriage of sumpters," &c. Cotgr.

[MULIE, *adj.* 1. Slow, inactive, Shetl.]

2. Weak from want of food, *ibid.*

MULIS, *s. pl.*

Thairfor, Sir Will, I wald ye wist,
Your Metaphysick fails;
Gae leir yit a year yit
Your Logick at the schulis,
Sum day then ye may then
Pass Master with the *Mulie*.

Chorris and Sae, st. 60.

—Sed logiceum saltem unum discas per annum,
Perfectis ut valeas asinum condere pontem.

Lat. Vers., 1681.

I am at a loss to know whether this was used as a nickname for the Professors of a University, who were employed to examine candidates for graduation, or if there had been any ancient custom of putting a pair of slippers on the feet of him who was graduated; as a badge of his new honour. V. MULLIN.

[The Lat. Vers. evidently refers to the fifth Prop. of Euclid, which is generally known among students as the *Pons asinorum*, so that the *mulie* of the original correspond to the *asses* implied in the translation. Other rhymers have had their joke on this epithet, thus:—

But scarce had they proceeded to that problem
Yclept the *Pons*, when very many stopped;
Tom thought them right; since 'tis a "bridge for asses,"
Then surely none except those creatures passed.
The Collage, Ed. 1825.]

MULL, MAOIL, *s.* A promontory, S.

"Near the very top of the *Mull*, (which signifies a promontory), and the boundary of the mainland to the north-east, a chapel had been reared in the dark ages;" Barry's Orkney, p. 25.

"*Maol*, *adj.*, signifies bare or bald, as *ceann maol*, baldhead. Hence it is applied to exposed points of land or promontories, and then becomes a substantive noun, and is written *maoil*, e.g., *maoil* of Kintyre, *maoil* of Galloway, *maoil* of Cara," &c. P. Gigha, Argyles. Statist. Acc., viii. 57, N.

Sibb. mentions *Ial muli*, a steep bold cape, Gl. But I have not met with this word elsewhere. *Mule*, however, denotes a beak; as *procerum ac eminens rostrum*; G. Andr., p. 181. Alem. *mula*, rostrum, Schilter. Now as *nase*, *nese*, a nose, is used to denote a promontory, from its resemblance to the prominence of the nose in the face; for the same reason, *mule* might have been used by the ancient Goths in a similar sense.

It confirms this idea that *Mule* is, in Orkney and Shetland, used in composition, or in the names of places, in a similar sense.

"The area of this fortification, and of others of the same kind, I leave it to be judged upon, as such places are quite frequent, both in Shetland, such as the *Mule* of Unst, and in the other end of the mainland of Orkney, called the *Mule-head* of Deerness, the Burgh of Murray, and indeed in all other places denominated Burghs, that is to say, *insulated headlands projecting to the sea*." P. Birsay, Orkn. Statist. Acc., xiv. 324, N.

[MULL, *s.* The lip; *pl. mulls*, Shetl. Ger. *maul*, *id.*]

[To MULL, *v. a.* 1. To eat, to feed from the mouth, Shetl.

2. To kiss, *ibid.*]

[MULLINS, *s. pl.* Eatables, *ibid.*]

MULL, *s.* A virgin, a young woman.

Silver and gold that I might get,
Beisands, broches, robes and rings,
Frelie to gif, I wald nocht let,
To please the *mulls* attour all things.

This is explained by what follows—

Bettir it were a man to serve
With honour brave beneath a shield,
Nor her to please, thoct thou sould sterve,
That will not luke on the in eld.

Kennedy, Evergreen, l. 116.

A.-S. *meoule*, *meoula*, a virgin, Hicet. Gramm. A.-S. p. 128. Moes.-G. *mawilo*, a damsel, Mar. v. 41. a dimin. from *mawil*, *id.*; as *barnilo*, a child, Luk. i. 76, is formed from *barn*.

It is not improbable that Alem. *mal*, desponsatio, *mahelag*, dies desponsationis, *gemahela*, *mahela*, sponsa, *gemal*, conjux, and *mahalen*, desponsare, are to be traced to *mawile* as their root.

MULL, s. A mule.

"Thou may consider that they pretend nothing else, but onlie the maintenance and uphold of their bauidit *mulle*, augmenting of their unseatiabie avarice, and continuall down thringing and swallowing upe thy pair Hegea." Knox's Hist., p. 19.

Mules, Lond. Ed., p. 20. In MS. ii. it is *barbed mules*.

To MULLER, v. a. To crumble, S., either corr. from E. *moulder*, or a dimin. from **MULE, v. q. v.**

MULLIGRUMPHS, s. pl. In the *mulligrumps*, sullen, discontented, sulky, Roxb.

Woe me, the *mulligrumps* she's ta'en
An' toss'd him wi' a vengeance' wap
Free out her silk soft downy lap.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 19.

A variety of the low E. term *mulligrubs*; with this difference that the last syllable seems to refer to the grunting of a sow as an expression of ill-humour.

[MULLIO, MULLIACK, s. A bundle or handful of gleanings, Shetl. V. under **MULE, v.]**

MULLIS, s. pl. A kind of slippers, without quarters, usually made of fine cloth or velvet, and adorned with embroidery, anciently worn by persons of rank in their chambers.

"He had no coat, but a pair of black breeks, white socks, and a pair of *mools* on his feet." Spalding, ii. 218.

Mules still denotes slippers, Upp. Clydes. V. **MULIS**. A satirical poet describes the more general use of them as a proof of the increase of pride and luxury.

Et tout est à la mode de France.

Their dry scarpens, baythe tryme and melt;
Their *mullis* glitteran on their fait.

Maitland Poems, p. 184.

Fr. *mules*, id. pantofles, high slippers; Ital. *mulo*, Hisp. *mula*; Teut. *muyl*, *muleus*, sandalium; calceamenti genus alto sola Kilian. L. B. *mula*, crepida, Du Cange. *Mullei*, Isidor., p. 1310. *Mullei* similes sunt coturnorum solo alto; superiore autem parte cum cassis vel acreis malleolis ad quos lora deligabantur.

Menage derives the name from *mullei*, which, he says, were a certain kind of shoes, worn by the kings of Alba, and afterwards by the Patricians; Isidore, from their reddish colour, as resembling the *mullet*. Dicta autem sunt a colore rubro, qualis est *mulli* piscia.

The counsel of Tarraco, A. 1591, forbade the use of ornamented *mullis* to the clergy. Nullus clericus subuculam collari, et manicis rugatis seu lactucatis deferat—sed nec *Mulas* ornamentis aureis, argenteis, aut sericis ornari patietur. Du Cange, vo. *Mula*.

It is the *mule* or *mulo* of the Pope, ornamented with a cross of gold, that is touched with the lips, when his votaries are said to kiss his toe. Le Pape a une croix d'or au bout de sa *mule*, qu'on va baiser avec un grand respect; Dict. Trev.

[MULLOCH, s. V. under **MULE, v.]**

MULREIN, s. The Frog-fish, Frith of Forth.

"*Lophius piscatorius*, (L. *Europaeus* of Dr. Shaw); Frog-fish; Toad-fish; *Mulrein*.—Here it is named the *Murein* or *Mareillen*; sometimes the *Merlin*-fish." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 23.

From the description of this fish, we might suppose the name to have been formed from Lal. *mule*, or procerum ac eminens rostrum, and *ruen-a*, rapere, q. the fish that *snatches* with its mouth. This corresponds with another of its vulgar names, *Wide-gab*, q. v.

MULTIPLE', MULTIPLIE, s. Number, quantity.

Diceon, he said, wait thou their *multipl'*!
Ill thousand men their power mycht nocht be,
Wallace, ix. 1704, MS.

i.e., "Knowest thou their number?"

"Quhillk suld be ane grypt exempl till al princis, that thai gyt nocht there trest in ane particular power of *multiple* of men, bot rather, to set there trest in God." Compl. S., p. 123.

Fr. *multiple*, manifold; *multiplid*, the multiplicand. The term is evidently used improperly.

MULTURE, MOUTER, s. The fee for grinding grain; properly that paid to the master of the mill, S.

The myllars mettis the *multure* wyth ane mete skant.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, a 48.

"The *multure* is a quantity of grain, sometimes in kind, as wheat, oats, pease, &c.; and sometimes manufactured, as flour, meal, sheeling, &c., due to the proprietor of the mill, or his tackaman the *multurer*, for manufacturing the corn." Erskine's Instit., B. 2, tit. 2, s. 19.

"Millers take ay the best *mouter* wi' their ain hand." Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 26.

"*Moller*, the toll of a mill. North." Gl. Grose. *Mooter*, Lancashire, id.

Fr. *mouture*, (as the S. word is pron.) L. B. *molitura*, from Lat. *mol-o*. Hence,

MULTURER, s. The tacksman of a mill, S.

MUM, s. A low, inarticulate sound, a mutter, S. B.

Mumme is used for *mutter* by Langland. Speaking of lawyers he says;

Thou mightest better mete the mist on Malverne hills,
Than get a *mumme* of her mouth, til money be shewed.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 3, b.

"Let none pretend the gospell of Christ to their idleness: fy on the mouth that speaks of Christ, and then is out of all calling and idle: speake not one word, or one *mum* of Christ, if thou hast not a calling and be exercised therein." Rollock on 2 Thea., p. 140.

—I'll wad my head,
At the naist courting bout, but ye'll come speed.
But wha wad hae you, whan ye sit see dumb,
And never open mou' to say a *mum*?

Ross's Helenore, p. 37.

The word might originally signify to intimate any thing by gestures, rather than by words; from Teut. *momm-en*, larvam agere; whence, as would seem, *mommel-en*, Su.-G. *muml-a*, to mutter.

[To MUM, v. n. To make a low, inarticulate sound, to mutter; applied to reading, speaking, singing, Clydes., Banffs.]

[MUMMER, s. One who reads, speaks, or sings in a low, indistinct tone, *ibid.*]

[MUMMIN, s. 1. Making a low, indistinct sound in reading, &c., *ibid.*

2. The sound made by one who mums, a murmur, *ibid.*]

MUM CHAIRTIS, *s. pl.*

Use not to skiff ahort the gait,
 Nor na mumm chairtis, air nor laith.
 Be na dainser, for this dainseir
 Of yow be tane an ill consair
 That ye ar habill to waist gair.

Maliland Poems, p. 329.

An intelligent correspondent asks; "May not this mean the same as *E. whist*, so named from the silence observed during the game," *q. the silent cards?*

Urquhart translates, *A la chance*, one of the games played by Gargantua, "At the chance or mumm chance." *Revels*, p. 94.

Mr. Pinkerton leaves this as not understood. From its connexion with *dancer* it certainly respects some amusement. *Chairtis* are undoubtedly cards, and refer to the amusement which bears the name. *Chairtis* is to this day the vulgar pron. Teut. *momme*, signifies a mask; larva, persona; Kilian. Perhaps *mum chairtis* may simply signify cards with figures on them, as the figures impressed may justly enough, from their grotesque appearance, be called *larvae*. Mention is made, however, in the account of an entertainment given by Cardinal Wolsey, of playing at *mum-chance*, which, Warton says, is a game of hazard with dice. *Hist.*, iii. 155. It may therefore be an error of some transcriber. What confirms this conjecture is, that *mum-chance* is mentioned as a game at cards in an old English Poem on the Death of the *Mass* by William Roy, written in Wolsey's time. In describing the Bishop, he says—

To play at the cards and the dice,
 Some of them are nothing nice;
 Both at hazard and *mum-chance*.
 They drink in gay golden bowls,
 The blood of poor simple souls
 Perishing for lack of sustenance.

Ellis's Spec., ii. 15.

To MUMGE (*g* soft), *v. n.* To grumble, to fret; generally applied to children, when any request is refused, Roxb.

"Gae away when I bid ye—What are ye *mumgin* at?" *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 5. V. To MUXON.

MUMMING, *s.* [The sound made by the bee.]

With *mumming* and humming,
 The Bee now seeks his byke.

Burton's Pigeon, *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 26.

V. CALORAT, and MUX.

MUMMED, *part. pa.* Benumbed, tingling; used to denote that disagreeable sensation which one has in the hands, when one warms them too quickly after being very cold, Berwick.

It seems merely a corruption of *E. benumbed*.

MUMNESS, *s.* The state of being benumbed, want of feeling in any part of the body, Loth.

[To MUMMYLL, *v. a. and n.* To mumble, Lyndsay, *The Cardinal*, l. 385.

To MUMP, *v. n.* 1. To hint, to aim at, S.

"I know your meaning by your *mumping*;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 183, addressed to those who either cannot, or do not express themselves distinctly.

Ye may speak plainer, lae, gin ye incline,
 As, by your *mumping*, I maist guess your mind.

Chirrup's Poems, p. 94.

2. To speak in an affected style, and so to disguise the words, in attempting fine pronunciation, that they can scarcely be understood, Ettr. For.

3. As a *v. a.*, [to express by signs or motions], to mimic in a ludicrous way.

"He nodded his head, and said to himself", 'Now, if I haae nae *mummit* the minister, my name's no John Gray o' Middleholm.'" Hogg's *Wint. Tales*, i. 334.

This is often used in the proverbial phrase: "I ken your meaning by your *mumping*;" S. Kelly gives it in an *E.* form, with *know*, adding; "I know by your motions and gestures what you would be at, and what you design." P. 183.

Sibb. explains *mumping*, "using significant gestures, mumming; Teut. *mumm-en*, *mommium* sive *larvam* agere; to frolic in disguise; *momme*, larva, persona."

MUMP, *s.* A "whisper, surmise." Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 693.

To MUMP, *v. n.* To hitch, to move by succussion, Roxb. Hence,

MUMP-THE-CUDDIE, *s.* A play of children, in which they sit on their *hunkers* or *hams*, with a hand in each hough, and, retaining this position, hop or hitch forward; he who arrives first at the fixed goal gaining the prize; Roxb.

This is nearly the same with what is elsewhere called *Dancing Curcuddie*. V. CURCUDDOCH.

Although the termination be the same, it would seem in the South, to have some reference to the *cuddie* or *son*.

To MUMPLE, *v. n.* "To seem as if going to vomit," Gall. Encycl.

This may be corr. from C. B. *mungial*, to speak from the throat; as one might be said to do who reaches from *nausea*. Or it may be dimin. from *Mump*, as signifying to make faces.

MUMT-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of stupor, Loth. *q. mummied, mummit*, resembling one who assumes a fictitious character. V. MUM'D.

MUN, *v. aux.* Must. V. MON.

MUN, MUNN, *s.* 1. A small and trifling article, Upp. Clydes.

C. B. *munn*, a separate particle; *mon*, a point.

2. A short-hafted spoon, Galloway, *cuttie, cuttymun*, synon.

"Each person of the family had a short hafted spoon made of horn, which they called a *munn*, with which they supped, and carried it in their pocket, or hung it by their side." P. Tungland, *Statist. Acc.*, ix. 328.

"Sup with your head, the Horner is dead, he's dead that made the *munns*;" S. Prov., Kelly, p. 295.

—Donald, tir'd wi' lang-kail in a *munn*,
 At's ain fireside, long'd for the slippery food
 And dainty cleaving o' some unken'd land.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 12.

Can this be allied to *Ial. mund*, *mun*, the mouth?

3. "An old person with a very little face;" Gall. Encycl.

Probably it is corr. from Gael. *muigela*, a surly little fellow.

[MUN, *s.* Difference in size, number, or quantity, Shetl. Isl. *munr*, Norse, *mun*, id.]

[To MUN, *v. n.* 1. To differ or show a difference in size, number, or quantity, *ibid.* .

2. To increase in size or amount, to fill up, to occupy space; as, "It never *muns*," applied to water poured into a vessel, *ibid.*]

MUN, *s.* Used for man (homo), Clydes., Renfr.

MUNDIE, *s.* Expl. "pitiful son of the earth; dimin. of *man*." Sibb.

Auld gaskie, the *mundie*, sho is a gillie,
Scho is a coit-fail, not a fillie. —

Philolus, S. P. R., III. 37.

Perhaps it is rather allied to Teut. *mondigk*, pubes, major annis; puer quatuor decem annorum, Kilian. *Mondigk* also signifies loquacious.

MUNDS, *s.* The mouth. *I'll gie you i' the munde*, I will give you a stroke on the mouth; a phrase used by boys, Loth.

This is undoubtedly a very ancient word, Alem. Germ. *mund*, id. ea, hiatus inter duo labra; Moen.-G. *munth*, whence A.-S. *muþ*, E. *mouth*, Isl. Sw. *mun*. Wachter mentions a variety of names into the composition of which this word enters.

To MUNGE, *v. n.* 1. To mumble, to grumble; to *gae moungin' about*, to go about in bad humour, Ettr. For., Roxb.; sometimes *Munch*, Roxb.

- [2. To mention, repeat, blab; as, "Don't you *munge*," don't you mention it, Clydes. V. MENGE.]

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *muma-a*, incertum manducare; as a mumbling sound might be supposed to resemble the feeble and *manching* action of the jaws, where teeth are wanting. Perhaps it is a Border relic of the Northumbrian Danes. For Dan. *mundhugg-es* signifies to scold, to quarrel, and *mundhuggen* is expl. by Baden, rixa, jurgium, lis, contentio. C. B. *munghial*, however, mentioned above, not only signifies to speak from the throat, but also to mutter, to speak indistinctly.

Munger is expl. "to mutter to one's self, or murmur; Shropsh." Grose.

[MUNI, *s.* The spinal cord, Shetl. Isl. *mana*, id.]

MUNIMENT, MUNYMENT. *s.* A legal document or writ in support of any claim; an old forensic term.

—"The rychtis, resonas, *munymenis*, & instrumentis of the sache Margretis herd, sene, & vnderstandin; The lordis auditoris decretis," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1482, p. 102.

"And all sic parteis to cum within the realme, bringing with thame their rychtis, bullis, and *munimentis*," Acts Ja. IV. 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 233.

L. B. *munimina*, privilegia, precepta, diplomata principum pro ecclesiis et in eorum favorem quod iis eas *muniantur* adversus invasores bonorum ecclesiasticorum. *Munimentum*, Vocabular. utriusque juris; *munimenta* dicuntur probationes et instrumenta quae causam muniant. Chart. ap. Rymer, an. 1381; Du Cange.

Fr. *munimens*, "justification of allegations in law;" Cotgr.

To MUNK, *v. a.* To diminish, so as to bring anything below the proper size, Upp. Clydes.; *Scrimp* is given as synon.; corr. perhaps from *Mank*.

C. B. *men*, small.

MUNKIE, *s.* A small rope, with a loop or eye at one end for receiving a bit of wood, called a *knool*, at the other; used for binding up cattle to the *sta'trees*, or stake in a cow-house, Mearns. V. MINK.

Gael. *muinice*, a collar, from *muin*, the neck. *Muin-giall* is also mentioned by Shaw, as, according to his belief, signifying "the headstall of a bridle." C. B. *myngei*, *mungei*, a collar; *munung*, the neck.

MUNKRIE, *s.* A monastic foundation, a monastery. V. MONKRIE.

MUNKS, *s.* A halter for a horse, Fife. V. MUNKIE.

[MUNN, *s.* V. under MUN.]

MUNS, *s. pl.* The hollow behind the jawbone, Ettr. For.

This seems originally the same with *Munde*, as denoting the mouth. The Goth. terms had been used with considerable latitude, as Isl. and Su.-G. *munne*, denotes an opening of any kind, foramen, orificium, ostium.

MUNSHOCK, *s.* The name given to the red Billberry, or Vitis Idaea, by those who live in the Ochill hills.

Gael. *moine*, a mountain, or *moine*, a moss. *Subb* denotes a berry.

MUNSIE, *s.* 1. A name expressive of contempt or ridicule; a *bonny munsie*, a pretty figure indeed, ironically, S., perhaps a corr. of Fr. *monsieur*, which the vulgar pron. *monsie* and *monshie*.

[2. The jack of cards, Banffs.]

[MUNT, *s.* A blow, a stroke; from *mint*, to aim, Clydes.]

[MUNT, *v. pret.* Feigned, pretended. V. MINTE.]

MUNTER, *s.* A watch or clock of some kind.

"All—clocks, watches, and *munters*, boots and shooes, shal be given up by the merchant-sellers thereof, under—declaration to the commissioners," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vi. 152.

Fr. *monstre*, *montré*, "a watch or little clock that strikes not;" Cotgr.; from *monstr-er*, *montr-er*, to show, because it points out the time.

[MUNYEON, MUNTEOUN, MONTEOUN, *s.*
A minion, Lyndaay, Squyer Meldrum, l.
233.]

MUPETIGAGE, *s.* A fondling term
addressed to a child, East Loth.

Fr. *mon petit gage*, *q.* my little pledge.

MUR, *adj.* V. MOVIR.

MURALYEIS, *s. pl.* Walls, fortifications.

—*La*, within the yet,
Amid the close muralyeis and pall,
And doubt dykis how they thame assall !
Doug. Virgil, 312, 14.

Fr. *muralle*, a wall; L. B. *murale*, *muralha*,
muralha; from Lat. *murus*.

[To MURD, *v. n.* To coax. V. MIRD.]

MURDIE-GRUPS, *s. pl.* The belly-ache,
a colic, Upp. Clydes.

Either from Fr. *mord-re*, and O. Fr. *grip-er*, both
signifying to gnaw, to pinch; or the first part of the
word may be *mord de*, *q.* "ready to die with gripping
pain."

To MURDRES, MURTHREYS, *v. a.* To
murder; part. pa. *murdrest*.

"Many othir kingis of Northumberland in the samyn
maner war ay fynaly murdris be thair successouris."
Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 3.

In Murraue syne he murthryed was
In till the towne, is cald Fornas.

Wynston, vi. 2. 63.

Mosa-G. *mawrth-jan*. This Goth. term has as-
sumed a great variety of forms in L. B., although not
one precisely the same with this. V. Du Cange.

MURDRESAR, MURDREISAR, *s.* 1. A murderer.

"On the morrow Bassianus arrayed his folkis &
exhortit thaym to remembir how they war to fecht for
defence of equite aganis certane fals conspiraturis,
specially aganis the treasonabill *murdrisar* Carance."
Bellend. Cron., B. vi., c. 8.

2. A large cannon.

"Mak redde your cannons,—quarter slangis, hede
stikkis, *murdrisar*." Compl. S., p. 64.

The ingenious editor of this work quotes Coriat,
when describing the cannon in the arsenal at Zurich,
as saying; "Among them I saw one passing great
murdering piece; both ends thereof were so exceeding
wide, that a very corpulent man might easily enter the
same."

Fr. *mourtriers*, "a murdering peeces;" Cotgr. *Mur-
thresars* are mentioned by Grose, in reference to the reign
of Edw. VI., Milit. Hist., i. 402, 403.

MURE, MUIR, MOOR, *anc.* MORE, *s.* A heath,
a flat covered with heath, S. *Moor* E.
seems always to imply the idea of water, or
marshiness, as denoting a fen. Then we
use the term *moor*.

And the gud King held forth his way,
Betwixt him and his man, quhill thal
Passyt owr throw the forest war;
Syne in the moor thal entryt thar.

Barbour, vii. 106, MS.

Out of a moor a raven shal cum,
And of hym a schrew shal flye,
And seke the moor withowten rest,
After a crose is made of ston,
Hye and lowe, both set and west;
But up he shal spede anon.

True Thomas, Jamieson's Popul. Ball., ii. 37.

Brown *mure*'s kythit thare wissinyt mossy bew.

Doug. Virgil, 201. 6.

"Under a huge cairn in the E. moor (heath) of
Rathven, their dead are said to be buried." P. Ruth-
ven, Forfara. Statist. Acc., xii. 293.

A-S. *mor*, ericetum, heath-ground, Somner. Hence,
he adds, "they render *Stamors* in Lat., ericetum
lapideum, i.e., the stoney heath." Isl. *moar*, terra
arida inculca et inutilis, Verel. Ind. *Moor*, solum
grumis sterilibus obatum, G. Andr. Sw. *maer*, terra
putris, Seren., i.e., rotten earth.

MURE-BURN, *s.* 1. The act of burning moors
or heath, B.

"That the vnlaw of *mure-burne*, after the Moneth
of March be—fine pund in all tymes to-cum." Acts
Ja. IV., 1503, c. 106, Edit. 1566, c. 71. Murray.

In describing the rapid diffusion of opinion, or influ-
ence of example, an allusion is often made to the pro-
gress of fire through dry heath; *It spreads like mure-
burn*, S.

"When any thing like bad news spreads fast, we
say, 'It goes like *mureburn*.'" Gall. Encycl.

2. Metaph., strife, contention, S., *q.* a flame
like that of moor-burning.

"*Muireburn*, a contest, dispute;" Gl. Picken.

MURE-ILL, *s.* V. MUIR-ILL.

MURISH, *adj.* Of or belonging to *mure* or
heath, S.

"The *murish* soil in East Lothian is of considerable
extent." Agr. Surv. E. Loth., p. 283.

MURE-LAND, *s.* The higher and uncultivated
part of a district, opposed to *Dale-land*, S.

MURE-LANDER, *s.* An inhabitant of the
higher and uncultivated parts of a district,
S.; also *Mure-man*, Clydes.

MURE-SICKNESS, *s.* A wasting disorder
which attacks sheep, Shetl.

"A pining, or wasting, provincially called the *moor-
sickness*, affects sheep, chiefly in autumn, though also
at all other seasons. The cure for this disease is taking
the sheep to good fresh grass; if on a limestone bottom,
so much the better." Agr. Surv. Shetl., p. 66.

MURELAND, MOORLAND, *adj.* Of or belong-
ing to heathy ground, S.

—Muirland Willie came to woo.

Bumsay's Tea-Table Miscellany, p. 7.

To MURGEON, *v. a.* 1. To mock one by
making mouths or wry faces.

Scho skornit Jok, and skrippit at him;

And *murgeonit* him with morkia.

Chr. Kirk, st. 4.

Sibb. deduces it from Tent. *morkelen*, grunniere;
morre, *oe cum prominentibus labris*; Callander, from
A-S. *murcaung*, murmuratio, querela; Goth. Isl. *mogla*,
murmurare. But it has more affinity to Fr. *morguer*,
to make a sour face; *morgueur*, a maker of strange
mouths; *morgue*, a sour face, Arm. *morg*, id.

2. To murmur, to grumble, to complain, used as a neut. v.

In this sense it has more relation to A.-S. *murr-mung* mentioned above; or Germ. *murr-sich*, murmuring, from *murr-en*, to murmur.

- MURGEON, MORGEOUN, *s.* 1. A murmur, the act of grumbling, *S.*

With madyeons, & murgions, & moving the brain,
They lay it. *Montgomery.*

V. MURDSON.

—By rude unhallow'd fallows,
They were surrounded to the gallows,
Making sad rustle' murgions.

Ramsey's Poems, li. 361.

2. Apparently as signifying muttering, in reference to the Mass.

"Other things againe are not so necessary, as the consecration of the place, where the Messe is said, the altare stane, the blessing of the chalice, the water, the murgions, singing, he that sould help to say Messe, and the rest." Bruce's Sermon on the Sacrament, Sign. K. 4, b. Dunbar writes *morgionsis*, *Maitl. F.*, p. 95.

3. *Murgions*, violent gestures or twistings of the body, Ettr. For.

As Fr. *morguer* signifies to make a sour face, to make strange mouths, here there is merely a transition from the face to the body.

To MURGULLIE. V. MARGULYIE.

- MURKIN, *adj.* Spoiled by keeping, applicable to grain, Shetl.

Isl. *morkina*, *murcus*, *morkna*, *murcus flo*, *putresco*; Halderson. Su.-G. *murken*, id.

- MURKLE, *s.* A term of reproach or contempt, Fife.

Then but he ran wi' hasty breishell,
An' laid on Hab a badger-reischell:
"Gas tas ye'r wart, ye dernan murkie,
An' ly nae there in huckle-darkle."

M.S. Poem.

Teut. *morkel-en*, grunire; murmurare, *musitare*.

- MURLAIN, *s.* A narrow-mouthed basket, of a round form, S. B.

And lightsome be her heart that bears
The murlain and the creel.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., li. 354.

This perhaps might originally be a bag made of a skin, and thus the same with *Murling*, q. v.

- To MURLE, *v. a.* 1. To moulder, to crumble down; *murk*, A. Bor. id. Ray, Ayr. V. MULE.

Their manheid, and their mense, this gait they murle;
For mariage thus unyete of aue churle.

Priests of Peebles, p. 13.

—"That sic guid auld stoops o' our kintra language
soud be buried few kens wharefor, ne'er a through-stane
marks out where they're murling wi' their mither clay."
Ed. Mag., Apr. 1821, p. 352.

Perhaps from Su.-G. Isl. *mior*, *tenuis*, *gracilis*. Isl. *moor*, *minutae uliginis*; the vapours which appear rising from the earth; whence G. Andr. derives *morka*, *origus res*.

Murk also signifies, a crumbling stone, free-stone.

- [2. To eat slowly and in small quantities, Banffs.]

[MURLE, MURLIN, *s.* A crumb, a fragment, Banffs, West of S.]

[MURLICK, MURLICKIE, *s.* A very small crumb or fragment, *ibid.*]

[MURLIE, MURLY, *adj.* Friable, crumbling, easily crumbled; *ibid.*]

MURLIE, *s.* 1. Any small object, as a small bit of bread, Ang.

2. A fondling term for an infant, Ang.; either from the smallness of its size, or from the pleasing murmur it makes, when in good humour. V. MURE.

Sometimes *murlic-fies* is used in the same sense, from the additional idea of a child being still in motion.

[MURLIN, *s.* 1. The act of crumbling; pl. *murlics*, crumbs, *ibid.*

2. The act of eating slowly or daintily, Banffs.]

[To MURLE, *v. n.* 1. To murmur or croodle like an infant; Ayr.; to *murr*, is also used.

2. To hum a tune softly, to talk to one's self while musing, *ibid.*

MURLING, *s.* A soft murmur or hum, a gentle noise as from a purling stream, Ang.

[Su.-G. *morka*, to murmur, matter, or speak softly. V. under To MURK.]

MURLING, MORTHLING, MURT, *s.* "The skin of a young lamb, or of a sheep soon after it has been shorn," Sibb.

He derives the term from *murk*, murder. It is merely E. *morting*, *mortling*.

MURLOCH, *s.* The young piked dog-fish, *Squalus acanthias*, Linn.

"There is a very delicate fish that may be had through the whole year, called by the country people *murlock*. It is very long in proportion to its thickness, and, in shape, resembles the dog-fish: it is covered with a very rough skin, like shagreen, of which it must be stripped." P. Jura, Argyles. Statist. Acc., xii. 322.

The term seems Gael. Perhaps the first syllable is from *muir*, the sea. *Lochag*, *loch*, signify a cove.

I observe that my ingenious friend Mr. Neill views this as the *Squalus Mustelus*. "S. *Mustelus*. Smooth Hound; *Murlock*." List of Fishes in the Frith of Forth, p. 24.

MURMELL, *s.* Murmuring, a murmur.

And, for till saif us fra *murmell*,
Schone Diligence fetch us Gude Counsell.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., li. 223.

Teut. *murmul-en*, *murmurillare*, *submurmurare*. This term seems formed from two verbs nearly synon., *murr-en*, *murmurare*, and *mnyl-en*, *mutire*, *musitare*, cum indignatione et stomacho. It occurs in Franc. *murmulo* *this menigi*; *Murmurabit multitudo*; Otrid. ap. Schilter.

Mr. Chalmers says that this is "for murmur, to suit the rhyme;" Gl. Lynde. But the word is O. Fr. *Murmur*-er; murmuror, marmotter, parler indistinctment; marmurere; Roquesfort.

[To MURMELL, *v. n.* To croodle like an infant, Clydes. *V. To Murle.* Part. pr. *murmle*, used also as a *s.*]

MURMLED, *adj.* A man or beast is said to be *murmled about the feet*, when going lame, Loth., S.A.; sometimes *murbled*.

Probably from A.-S. *maerwa*, Su.-G. *moer*, Teut. *marus*, *marue*, Germ. *marb*, *tener*, *mollia*, *q. made tender*. Teut. *morwen*, *mollire*.

It is highly probable, however, that it may be from the O. E. word "*mormall*, a sore," expl. by Fr. *loupe*, Falagr. iii. F. 48. This should perhaps be *loupe*, which Cotgr. renders "a flagmaticke lump, wenne, bunch, or swelling of flesh under the throat, bellie, &c.; also a little one on the wrist, *feet*, or *other joint*, gotten by a blow whereby a sinew being wrested rises, and grows hard." Skinner expl. it *gangraena*, *q. malum mortuum seu mortificans*.

To MURMURE, MURMOWR, *v. a.* 1. To calumniate by secret reflections.

"Gif any manner of persounes *murmuris* any Juge temporale or spiritual, als weil lordis of the Sessione as vtheris, and previs nocht the samin sufficientlie, he salbe praisit in semblane maner and sort as the said Juge or persoun quham he *murmuris*." Acts Ja. V., 1546, Ed. 1814, p. 374.

2. To complain upon.

"The toune is hanely [heavily] *murmourit* be the handmen, that the wittil byaris of the merkatt scattis thame grytlie," &c. Aberd. Reg. V. Scarr, v.

Fr. *murmur*-er, "to repine at, or gaine say between the teeth;" Cotgr.

[To MURNE, *v. a.* and *n.* To mourn, lament, pret. *murnit*, part. pr. *murnyng*, Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum, l. 691, 903.]

[MURNYN, MURNYNG, *s.* Mourning, lamentation, Barbour, ii. 469, iii. 350.]

MURPHY, *s.* A cant term for a potatoe, supposed to have been introduced from Ireland, Lanarks.

To MURR, *v. n.* To purr, as a cat, when well pleased; applied also to infants, S.

Though the priest alarmed the audience,
An' drew tears frae mony een,
Sandy heard a noise like bawdrons
Murrin' the bed at e'en!

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 157.

Teut. *murr-en*, *moer-en*, *grunnire*, *murmurare*, Su.-G. *murr-a*, *musitare*.

Isl. *murr-a*, Teut. *moer-en*, *murr-en*, *murmurare*; Su.-G. *murr-a*, *musitare*, *strepere*, whence the frequentative *morra*, id., Fr. *murr*-er, to low, to bellow, is probably from the same source.

[MURRIN, *s.* The purring of a cat, the croodling of an infant, S.]

[MURR, *s.* 1. A drizzling rain, Orkn., Shetl. *V. SMURR*.

2. Small things in general, *ibid.*]

MURRICK, *s.* An esculent root, or vegetable, Shetl.

I find that Isl. *mura* signifies *radix argentina*, Silver-weed or Wild Tansey, *Potentilla anserina*. Whether this be meant, I cannot determine. Perhaps it is the same with *Mirrot*, a carrot, *q. v.*, in Sw. *marrot*. The S. name of Silver-weed is *Moer-grass*.

[MURRIE, MURRAY, *s.* A dark crimson or reddish brown colour, Accts. L.H. Treasurer, i. 155.]

MURRIOW, MURRIOWN, MURREON, *s.* A helmet or headpiece.

"Ane Captane or Souldiour, we can not tell, bot he had a reid clocke and a gilt *murriow*, enterit upoun a pure woman,—and began to spoilla." Knox's Hist., p. 203.

Murrow, MS. i., *murrian*, MS. ii.

"At that same tyme arrayvit furth of Fraunce Sir James Kirkaldye with ten thousand crownes of gold, sum *murriownes*, coralettis, hagbuttis and wyne." Historie James Sext, p. 123. *Murrianis*, *ib.* p. 100.

Fr. *morion*, *murrian*, id. E. *murrian*.

Apparently a dimin. from one of the verbs mentioned under *Murr*, as signifying to murmur.

MURRLIN, *s.* "A very froward child, ever whining and ill-natured;" Gall. Encycl.

MURROCH, *s.* A name given to shell-fish in general, Ayra.

Gael. *maorach*, shellfish; perhaps from *mair*, the sea. *Murac* denotes one species, the *murex* or purple-fish. C. B. *moraw*, "that belongs to the sea;" Owen.

MURT, *s.* The skin of a lamb before castration-time, Teviotd. *V. MURLING*.

MURTH, MORTH, MURTHURE, *s.* Murder; Gl. Sibb.

A.-S. *morth*, Teut. *moord*, Su.-G. *mord*, Moss-G. *mawrth*, id.

To MURTHUR, *v. n.* To murmur softly as a child, Upp. Clydes.

MURYT, *pret.* Built up, inclosed in walls.

Thai thaim defendyt doughtely,
And contenyth thaim as manilly,
That or day, throw mekill payn,
Thai had muryt wip thair yat agayn.

Barbour, iv. 164, MS.

Fr. *mur*-er, Germ. *mauer*-n, to wall; Lat. *mur-us*, a wall.

To MUSALL, MISSEL, *v. a.* To cover up, to veil. *Mussallit*, part. pa.

"That na woman cum to kirk nor mercat with hir face *musallit*, or couerit, that scho may not be kend, vnder the pane of escheit of the couchie." Acts Ja. II., 1457, c. 78, Edit. 1566, c. 70. Murray.

It is also applied to the mind.

"Quhen men hes put out all light, and left naething in their nature, but darknes; there can naething remaine, but a blind feare.—Therefore they that are in this way *misceled* vp in their saull, of all men in the earth they are maist miserable." Bruce's Sermon on the Sac. 1590, O. 3, a.

Su.-G. *musla*, occultare; Fr. *emmusel*-er, to muffle up.

MUSSAL, MYSSAL, MUSSALING, s. A veil or kerchief covering part of the face.

—Your *myssal* quhen ye gang to gait,
Fr. some and wind baith air and lair,
To keep that face sae fair.

Philosus, R. P. Rep., iii. 14.

MUSARDRY, s. Musing, dreaming.

Quhat is your force, bot fabling of the strength?
Your curius thochtis quhat bot *musardry*!

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 98, 22.

Fr. *musardie*, id., *musard*, a dreaming dampsish fellow, from *mus-er*, or, as Sibb. conjectures, Teut. *muys-en*, *abdita magno silentio inquirere*; supposed to allude to the caution of a cat when watching for mice; from *muys*, a mouse.

MUSCHE, adj. Mushed; tufted; for patching; meaning not clear.

"Ane of plane blak taffetie. Ane of blak *musche* taffetie." *Inventories, A. 1578*, p. 228.

Cotgr. expl. *taffetas mouchet*, "taffata, or tufted taffeta." This is most probably the sense, as "blak *musche* taffetie" is distinguished from that which is "plane blak." In *Dict. Trev.*, however, we find *mouche* defined as signifying a patch of black taffeta worn by ladies on the face. Un petit morcean de taffetas noir que le Dames mettent sur leur visage pour ornement, on pour faire paroître leur teint plus blanc. It might thus signify that kind of taffeta usually worn for patches.

MUSCHET, part. pa. Signifying, notched, or spotted.

"Certane peccis of *muschet* arming furing." *Inventories, A. 1578*, p. 231.

If the former be the sense, it is from the v. *Musch*, q. v. It may, however, denote armine with spots; from Fr. *mouchet*, part. pa. of the v. *mouchet-er*, to spot; "to powder, or diversifie with many spots of sundrie, or the same, colours, especially black;" Cotgr.

MUSCHINPRAT, s. A great or important deed; used ironically; as, "That is a *muschinprat*," Fife.

It had been originally applied to an improper action; Fr. *mechant*, bad, and *prat*, q. v.

MUSE-WOB, s. A spider's web. V. MOOSE-WEB.

MUSH, s. One who goes between a lover and his mistress, in order to make up a match, Fife.

This word is undoubtedly from Fr. *mouche*, *mouche*, properly a fly, from Lat. *musca*; also used to denote "a spy, eave-dropper, informer, promoter;" Cotgr. Hence the v. *mouch-er*, "to spy, pry, sneake into corners, thrust his nose into every thing;" *ibid.*

Mouche, se dit figurément d'un Espion, de celui qui suit un autre pas à pas. *Explorator.* Entre les Sergens il y en a un qui fait la *mouche*, qui suit tous les pas de celui qui veulent prendre, et qui marque sa piste au coin de tous les rues où il passe; c'est delà qu'on a dit, une fine *mouche*; pour dire, un homme, qui a de la finesse, de l'habilité, pour attrapper les autres. Il y avoit à Athènes une courtisane qui s'appelloit *Mouche*; et on se jouant sur son nom, on lui reprochoit qu'elle piquoit, et qu'elle suivoit ces amans jusqu' au sang.—Est aussi un jeu d'Écoliers, où l'un d'eux, choisi au sort, fait la *mouche*, sur qui tous les autres frappent, comme s'ils la vouloient chasser. *Dict. Trev.*

The good fathers seem disposed to deduce the
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term, as figuratively used, from the Athenian courtesan. But the source of this derivation seems rather to have a strong resemblance of the legendary tales of the monastery. A fly, being still in motion, and buzzing from place to place, the term, denoting it, seems to be properly enough transferred to a spy, because of the unremitted activity required in one who sustains this despicable character.

Hisp. *meeca*, corresponding with Fr. *mouche*, is the designation given to one of those spies used within the Inquisition, who endeavour to gain the confidence, and to discover the secrets, of the prisoners, that they may betray them to their persecutors. *Travels of St. Leon*, iii. 222. V. BLACKFOOT.

[MUSH, MUSHIK, s. A person of small stature, with dark complexion, and head well covered with hair, Banffs. Generally applied to women.]

MUSH, s. Muttering; *Neither hush na mush*, neither a whisper nor the sound of muttering, Ang.

This seems evidently allied to Lal. *musht-ra*, *musito*, *musht-ur*, *musitatio*, G. Andr.; *musht*, id. Lax. Halderson.

To **MUSH, v. a.** 1. To cut out with a stamp, to nick or notch, to make into flounces. It is commonly applied to grave-clothes, part. pr. *musched*, *muschet*, scalloped, S.

His clothes were all *musht'd*,
And his body lay streak'd.

Old Song.

[2. To scallop or plait the edge of a woman's mutch or cap, Shetl., Clydes.]

Fr. *mouchet-er*, "to pink, or cut with small cuts," Cotgr.; also, *mouché*, curtailed; id. V. MUSCHET.

MUSH, s. A nick or notch, that especially which is made by scissors, *ibid.*

[MUSHIN, s. Scalloped or crimped work; also, cloth that is so ornamented, Clydes.]

[To MUSH, MUSHLE, v. a. To consume or use by slow degrees; implying also waste, Banffs.]

[MUSH, MUSHLE, s. Slow, constant use or consumption of a thing, *ibid.*]

[To MUSHLE, v. a. 1. Same as *to mush*, *ibid.*

2. To mix, to intermingle, to confuse, *ibid.*]

[MUSHLE, s. 1. Same as *mush*, *ibid.*

2. Mixture, intermingling, confusion.]

[MUSHLED, adj. Mixed up, intermingled; applied to persons whose descent is obscured or confused through inter-marriage of families, *ibid.*]

[MUSHLIN, s. 1. The act of consuming slowly but constantly.

2. The act of mixing or confusing.

3. Mixture, confusion, *ibid.*]

MUSHINFOW, *adj.* Cruel, W. Loth.; perhaps *q. mischant-fow*.

MUSHOOH (gutt.), *s.* "A heap of grain, thrashed out and laid aside in a corner for seed;" Gall. Encycl.

Probably a derivative from *Musk*, a confused heap; or as allied to Gael. *meach*, rough, bristly, *moana*, rough trunk, such as chaff, &c.?

MUSHOOH-RAPEES, *s. pl.* Ropes for surrounding grain, Gall.

"This grain is confined into as small a bulk as possible, by surrounding it with *mushooch-rapees*, thick ropes twisted on purpose." *Ibid.*

MUSICKER, *s.* A musician, S. O.

—"The shout got up that the *musicke*rs were coming." *The Entail*, ii. 244.

MUSK, *s.* 1. A mash, a pulp.

"Boil all these very well, till the grain is reduced to a *musk*; and keep the kettle or caldron covered." Maxwell's *Sol. Trans.*, p. 146.

2. A confused heap, Galloway.

"*Musk*—a vast of matters tossed together, such as straw, grain, hay, chaff, &c." Gall. Encycl.

[Allied to *musk* and *mash*, Sw. *mäsk*, to mash, Dan. *mæsk*, a mash; also, Fr. *musc*, "a privy hoord,—and odd mook to lay a thing out of the way in;" Cotgr. Lal. *musk*, however, comes very near the sense given in the definition: *Acus*, *quisquilias*, *palea*; item, *pulvis*; *Halderson*.

MUSK, *s.* Moss, and synon. with modern *fog*.

"*Musca*, *musk* or *fog* of walls or trees;" Despart. Gram. D. 4. b.

Evidently from the Lat. *muscus*, Ital. *mosc-o*, id.

MUSKANE, **MUSCANE**, *adj.* 1. Mossy, moss grown.

—*Mushane* trees sproutit,
Ombant, barnast, unbloomit and unleift,
And rottin rustin, quharin na sap was leift.
Fables of Honour, l. 2.

It occurs also in st. 19 and 53.
Teut. *mosch-on*, *muosere*, situm trahere; *mosch*, mouldiness; *moschicht*, mouldy, mossy.

2. Putrid, rotten.

"Then to yik kordis bed past ane of thir men, al at ane set hour, yikane of thame had in their hand ane club of *muscane* tre, quhillk keet ane vncouth glance with the *fosche* scalis in the myrk." Bellend. Cron., B. x. c. 9. *Baculum putri ligno excussum*. Boeth.

[MUSKER, s. A small piece of anything, a small quantity, Shetl.]

[MUSKERIN, s. A term applied to occasional slight showers, *ibid.*]

MUSLIN-KAIL, *s.* "Broth composed simply of water, shelled barley, and greens," Gl. Shirr, S.

While ye are pleas'd to keep me hale,
I'll sit down o'er my scanty meal,
Be't water-broos, or *mushin-kail*,
Wi' cheerfu' face.

Burns, iii. 90.

Perhaps *q. mushin-kail*, from the variety of ingredients; and thus from the same origin with *Maeschlin*, *q. v.*

MUSSIL-BROSE, **MUSSLE-BROSE**, *s.* "*Brose* made from *muscles*. These shell-fish are boiled in their own sap, and this juice, when warm, is mingled with oatmeal." Gall. Encycl.

[To MUSSLE, v. a. To mix, to confuse, to put into a state of confusion, Ayrs. V. **MUSHLE.]**

MUSSLIN, **MUSSLING**, *adj.*

"I shall in my stammering tong and *musling* speech doe what I can to allure you to the lous thereof." Boyd's *Last Battell*, p. 771.

If this does not signify mixed, *q. mushin*, perhaps univelling; Fr. *muscleux*, E. *muscelling*, tying up the muscle, closing the nose. It may, however, signify disguised; as corresponding to "another tongue," Isa. xxviii. 11. V. **MUSALL**, *v.*

MUST, *s.* Mouldiness; [also, a disagreeable smell. Pron. with a long in Orkn. and Shetl.]

It is the riches that evir sall indure;
Quhillk motht [mocht] nor *must* may nocht rust nor ket;
And to mannis sawl it is eternall met.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 125.

Johnson derives the verb from C. B. *muise*, stinking. Teut. *moos*, *moesch*, *moose*, *muosor*, *situs*.

MUST, *s.* 1. Musk. V. **MUIST**.

2. An old term, applied by the vulgar to hair-powder, or flour used for this purpose, S.

Perhaps it might anciently receive this name as being scented with *musk*, S. *must*.

To MUST, MUIST, v. a. To powder, S.

Ye good-for-nothing souter hash,
Tho' *musted* is your carrot pash,
Tell me, I say, thou Captain Flash,—
What right ye ha'e to wear this sash?

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 66.

"Sae I ge'd my wa' hame, *musted* my head, and made ready a clean oerly, my purit handit sark, a staff an' a blew bonnet." H. Blyd's *Contract*, p. 4.

"Can ye say wha the carle was wi' the black coat and the *musted* head wha was wi' the Laird of Cairn-vreckan?" Waverley, ii. 197.

"Hout awa, ye auld gowk,—would ye creesh his bonny brown hair wi' your nasty ulyie, and then *muist* it like the auld minister's wig?" *Antiquary*, i. 229.

[MUSTE-BALL, s. A musk ball. V. under **MOIST.]**

MUSTARDE-STONE, *s.* "A mortar stone, a large stone mortar used to bruise barley in," Pink.

He was so fere he fell attour ane fek,
And brak his bald upon the *mustardie stone*.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 84.

This, however, is not the mortar itself, but a large round stone, used in some parts of the country, by way of pestle, for bruising *mustard* seed in a stone or wooden vessel. It is still called the *mustard stone*.

[MUSTARD-BULLET, *s.* A ball used for grinding mustard, Banffs.]

To MUSTER, MUSTUR, *v. n.* 1. To make a great show or parade.

Or like ane ancient aik tra, mony yeris
That grew apoun sum montane toppis hycht,—
Slike Mezentius muctoris in the feld,
Wyth huge armour, baith spere, helm and scheld.
Doug. Virgil, 347, 20.

Fland. *muster-en*, indagara, Ital. *mostra*, Lat. *monstrare*, *q.* to shew one's self.

2. To talk with exceeding volubility, Clydes.

MUSTER, *s.* Excessive loquacity, *ibid.*

MUSTERER, *s.* An incessant talker, *ibid.*

Perhaps allied to Flandr. *myster-en*, persecrutori, inquirere; loquacity being frequently the adjunct of great curiosity.

To MUT, *v. n.* To meet, to have intercourse with. V. MUTE, *v.*

Yett mony sed and durst nocht bid Eduard,
Sum in to Rosa, and in the Illis past part.
The Byschop Syncler agayn sed in to But;
With that fals King he had no will to mut.

Wallace, x. 904, MS.

Moes-G. *mot-ian*, Su.-G. *mot-a*, *moet-a*, Belg. *moet-en*, occurs, obviam ire. According to Skinner, in many places in E., the council-chamber is called the *Moot-house*, from A.-S. *mot*, *gemot*, meeting, and *house*. In the same sense, *moot-hall* is used. Moes-G. *mota*, *motated*, the place of the receipt of custom.

Moot halle, hall of judgment, *Wiclif*.

"Thanne knyghtes of the justice (i.e., soldiers of Pilate) taken Jhesus in the *moot halle*, and gaderiden to hem all the company of knyghtes." *Matt.* xxvii. V. *Mora*.

Here and *Seren* deduce the Goth. verb, signifying to meet, from the prep. *mot*, contra, adversus. The derivation, however, may be inverted.

MUTCH, *s.* 1. A cap or coif, a head-dress for a woman, S.

Their toys and *mutches* were as clean,
They glanced in our ladies een.

Ramsay's Ten-Table Miscellany, p. 9.
This bonny blink will bleach my *mutches* clean,
To glance into his een whom I love dear.

Morison's Poems, p. 143.

2. It seems also to have been occasionally used to denote a nightcap for a man.

"He had on his head a white pearled *mutch*; he had no coat, but a pair of black breeks, white socks, and a pair of mools on his feet. Thus is he and John Logie brought to the scaffold." *Spalding*, ii. 218.

[Item,] elne of Hollands cloth for *mutchis* to the King, price xs. *Compote Thesaur.*]

MUTCH-CAP, NIGHT-MUTCH, *s.* A night-cap, a night-cap for a female, S.

"*Mutches* called *night mutches*, of linning plane, the down, 1s." *Rates*, A. 1611.

The same article affords a proof of the length to which luxury in dress had been carried, in our country, in this early period. For it follows:

"*Night mutches* embroudered with silke and goulds, the pece—vi. l." "*Night mutches* embroudered with gould and silver, the pece—xii. l."

Thus it appears that some ladies had been willing to pay twelve pounds Scots of mere duty for a nightcap.

Tent. *mutas*, Germ. *mutze*, Su.-G. *myssa*, Fenn. *myssy*, *id.* Kilian defines *mutas*, so as to give us the

idea of that species of *mutch* in S. called a Toy. *Amiculum*, *epomis*: pilous *latus*, *profundus* et in *scapulas* usque *demissus*; "falling down on the shoulders."

This term has found its way into the Latin of the lower ages; being used to denote a clerical head-dress. *Mussa*, *musa*, *canonicorum amictus*. *Almucium*, *almucia*, *amiculum*, seu *amictus*, quo canonici caput humerosque tegebant; Du Cange. Fr. *asmuce*. The rest of the clergy, as well as the Bishops, were enjoined to wear this dress. *Ibid.*, vo. *Musa*. There was also a cowl, to which this name was given, proper to the monks. Their views all the terms, used in this sense, as formed from Alem. *muz-en*, to cover. V. Schilter, in vo.

Ital. *moet-r*, *moet-w*, *mitra*, *tiara muliebris*, *rica*, (G. Andr., p. 181), is probably allied.

MUTCHKIN, *s.* A measure equal to an English pint, S.

"Swa weyis the Boll new maid, mair than the auld boll xli. pund, quhilk makis twa gallounis and a half, and a chopin of the auld met, and of the new met ordanit ix. pyntis and thre *mutchkianis*." *Acts Ja. I.* 1426, c. 80, Edit. 1566.

"Qu. *mett-han*, from Tent. *met-en*, *metiri*, and *han*, vas;" Gl. Sibb. The Dutch use *mutste* for a quart; Sw. *maatt*, a pint.

MUTCHKIN-STOUP, *s.* The vessel used for measuring a *mutchkin*, or English pint, S.

That *mutchkin-stoup* it hads bot dribe,
Then let's get in the tappit ben.

Hard's Coll., ii. 227.

MUTE, MOOT, MOTE, MWT, *s.* 1. Meeting, interview; also, place of meeting, &c.

Wallang sed our, and durst nocht bid that *mute*;
In Pykardis als till him was na buba.

Wallace, viii. 1525, MS.

2. The meeting of the Estates, a parliament, an assembly.

Throw Ingland theive, and tak thee to thy fute,—
Ane horsmansell thou call thee at the *Mute*,
And with that craft convey thee throw the land.

Kennedy, Everyman, ii. 72.

V. *Mut*, *v.*

3. A plea, an action at law.

"In this *mute* or pley of treason, anie frie man, major and of perfect age, is admitted to perrew and accuse." *Reg. Maj.*, B. iv., c. 2, s. 1.

"*Mote*, *mutis*, pley, action, quarrell.—*Mute*, in the lawes of this realme is called *Placitum*." *Skene*, Verb. Sign.

A.-S. *mot*, *ge-mot*, L. B. *mot-a*, *conventus*; or immediately from *mot-ian*, tractare, disputare.

4. A whisper, a hint, Fife.

Tent. *myt-en*, susurrare.

5. Used metaph. with respect to what causes grief; properly, a quarrel.

"Sound comfort, and conviction of an eye to an idol, may as well dwell together as tears and joy; but let this do you no ill, I speak it for your encouragement, that ye may make the best out of your joys ye can, albeit ye find them mixed with *mutes*." *Rutherford's Lett.*, P. i. ep. 50.

To MUTE, MWTE, MWT, *v. n.* 1. To plead, to answer to a challenge in a court of law, to appear in court in behalf of any one who is accused.

—"Ike soyer of Baron, in the Schiref-court, may there, for his Lord, *mute* and answer without impediment." Baron Courts, c. 35, s. 1.

And thus thy freind, as mekill of the maie,
Is countit one of thy maist felloun faie;
And now with the he will nocht gang ane fute
Before this King, for the to count or *mute*.

Friends of Peblie, S. P. R., l. 46.

The E. verb *most* is used only with respect to mock pleading. But *most* probably it anciently denoted serious pleading; from A.-S. *mot-tan*, tractare, disputare; *gemot-men*, concionatur, an orator, an assembly-man; *Samner*. Du Cange observes, that, as, with E. lawyers to *mote*, signifies *placitare*, the Scots use *mute* in the same sense; whence, he says, with them the *Mute-hill*, i.e., *mons placiti*; vo. *Mota*, 2.

2. To speak, to treat of, to discourse concerning; sometimes with the prep. *of*.

This marischell that Ik *of mutes*,
That Schyr Robert of Keyth was could,—
In ky upon thaim gan he rid.

Barbour, xiii. 60, MS. Wynthoun, id.

Mr. MacPherson refers to Sw. *be-mot-a*, to declare, Fr. *met*, a word. But the Sw. verb is used merely in an oblique sense. It is formed from *mot-a*, to meet. In the same manner A.-S. *mot-tan*, to meet, signifies tractare, discutere; because the Goth. nations were wont to *meet* for the purpose of discussing public concerns.

3. To articulate.

The first syllable that thou did *mute*,
Was ge de lye upon the Lute;
Then playit I twenty springs perquir,
Quhilk was greet pletie for to heir.

Lindsay's Works, 1592, p. 263.

4. To mutter, to whisper, or to mention any thing that ought to be kept secret, S.

"Shall we receive the plaine aspiring tyrant and enemie,—to give him the command of the watch, the centinels; to command, controul, that they *mute* not, stir not; doe what hee list, yea, even binde vp all the dogs, and muzzell their mouthes, that they bite not, barke not, but at his pleasure?" D. Hume's Paralogia. V. Galloway's Dikaiologie, p. 95.

5. To complain, to mutter in the way of discontent, S.

Bot Inglishmen, that Scotland gryppit all,
Off benefyce thair leit him bruk bot small.
Quhen he saw weill tharfor he mycht nocht *mute*,
To stife his lyf thair yir he drest in But.

Wallace, vii. 935, MS.

"Mr. Harry Guthrie made no din. His letter was a wand over his head to discipline him, if he should *mute*." Baillie's Lett., i. 382.

"This was read openly in the face of the Assembly, and in the ears of the Independents, who durst not *mute* against it." *Ibid.*, i. 433.

It is used also as a v. a.

For thou sic malice of thy master *mutes*,
It is well set that thou sic barret trace.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 67.

The verb, in these senses, may be from the same origin with the preceding verb. Teut. *muyt-en*, however, signifies to mutter, to murmur.

Mute is used nearly in the same sense in *Sir Peni*.

In kinges court as it no bote,
Opines *Sir Peni* for to *mote*;
So mekill as he of myght,
He as so witty and so strang,
That be it never so mekill wrang,
He will mak it right.

Warton renders this *dispute*, Hist. Poet., iii. 93. He reckons the poem coeval with Chaucer; and justly observes, that the Scots Poem, printed in Lord Hailes' Collection, has been formed from this.

But indeed it is most probable, that the one printed by Warton had the same origin. For many words and phrases occur in it, which are properly Scottish; as *trail syde*, *gase for goes*, *fase for fose*, &c.

[Teut. *muyten*, susurrare.]

MUTING, s. Assembly, meeting.

All thair danais and play
Thay movit in thair mad *muting*.

Colkelbie Saw, F. l. v. 336.

A.-S. *mut*, conventus. V. *Mura*, s.

[To MUTE, MOOT, v. n. To moult, to mew, Ayrs. Lat. *mutare*, Fr. *muer*.]

[MUTE, MOOT, MUTIN, s. Moulting, *ibid.*]

MUTH, adj. Exhausted with fatigue.

Thare thair laid on that tyme as fast;
Quha had the ware thare at the last,
I wil nought say; bot quha bent had,
He was but dout bathe *muth* and mad.

Wynthoun, ix. 17. 22.

This seems to have been a proverbial phrase. For it is equivalent to that used elsewhere.

Of a gods rede all *mute* and *mude*.

Ibid., vii. 2. 30.

V. *Marr*.

It is perhaps tautological; for *muth* and *mad* seem to have nearly the same sense, q. completely exhausted with fatigue. Or the one may denote fatigue of body, the other that exhaustion of animal spirits, or dejection of mind, which is the effect of great fatigue.

MUTH, adj. Warm, cheerful, &c. V. *MUTH*.

MUTHER, s. A term denoting a great number; as, "a *muther* o' beasts," a great drove of cattle; "a *muther* o' folk," &c.; sometimes *murther*, Fife; *myter*, Perth.

Teut. *mijte*, strues, meta. Gael. *mothar*, a tuft of trees. [V. *Marra*, *Mura*.]

MUTTER, s. The same with *Multure*, S.

"*Mutter*, the miller's fee for his *melders*;" if the *melder* be six bolls, the *mutter* is about the fortieth part;" Gall. Encycl.

MUTTIE, s. The name given to the vessel, used in a mill, for measuring meal, Loth. Its contents amount to half a stone weight.

It seems allied to Su.-G. *mutt*, a measure; Alem. *muttu*, id. Fr. *muide*, a measure of wine.

MUTTLE, s. A small knife, Shetl.

Perhaps q. *murle*, from Ial. *mora*, cultellus, also *knifmora*.

MUTTON, s. A sheep; Fr. *mouton*, a wedder.

—"Sic derth is rasit in the countrie, that ane *mutton* buck is deirarand farsurmountis the price of ane boll of quheit." Acts. Ja. VI., 1592. V. *Buck*.

[MUTTON-TEE, s. A leg of mutton smoked and salted, Shetl.]

MUTTYOCH'D, MOTTYOCH'D, part. adj.
Matted, Galloway,

"When sheaves of corn grow together, after being out in moist weather, we say that they are *muttyoch'd*, or matted together;" Gall. Encycl.

I can scarcely think that this is from E. mat. It has very much of a Celtic appearance; and may be either from Gael. *maothaigh-am*, to moisten, as referring to the cause; or from *meadaigh-am*, to grow, as regarding the effect. *Muttaiche*, Ir. *mutaidhe*, however, signify mouldiness, which may have been the original idea connected with the term. C. B. *myythach* denotes the state of being puffed up; from *myyth-ao*, to mollify, to soften, evidently allied to Gael. *maothaigh-am*.

To MUZZLE, v. a. To mask.

"They danced along the kirk-yard, Geillie Duncan, playing on a trumpet, and John Fian, muzzled, led the ring." *Newes from Scotl.*, 1591. *Law's Memor. Pref.* xxxvii. V. MURRAL, v.

MY, interj. Denoting great surprise, Roxb.

Perhaps the same with Teut. *my*, me; used like Lat. *me*, O me perditum! *Miseram me!*

MYANCE, s. Means; apparently used in the sense of wages, fee.

In kichcraft he was homcyd,
He wald half for a nycht to byd
A haliknay and the hurtman's hyd,
So meikhe he was of myance.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 20.

Fr. *moyen*, mean, endeavour. *Myance* seems properly a s. pl., q. *moyens*. V. *MOTEN*.

[MYAUT, s. The slightest noise, Banffs.]**[MYAUE, MYAUVE, s.** The mew of a cat; also used like *myaut*, Clydes., Banffs. V. **MIAUVE**]**MYCHARE, s.** A covetous sordid fellow.

Scho callit to hir cheir—
A millygat and a mychare.

Chibbelle's Song, F. i. v. 54.

It is written *miche* by Chaucer and Skinner. According to the meaning attached to *mychyn*, Prompt. Parv., it seems strictly to signify a pilferer. "*Mychyn* or prively stelyn smale thyngs." *Surripio*."

Fr. *miche*, a crumb, a small fragment. L. B. *mich-a*, id., *secur-us*, qui micis vivit, val eas recolligit, Du Cange; q. one who lives by gathering fragments.

MYCHE, adj. Great, much.

A sage shal he seche with a session,
That myche barot, and bale, to Bretayn shal bring.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 22.

— The Latine ceteranis,
Without thare wallis ischit out attanis,
That with grete laude and myche solempnitis
And triumphs riall has resault Enece.

Doug. Virgil, 470, 25.

Su.-G. *mychen*, great, much; Isl. *miok*, *mikit*, much. Hence Hesp. *mucho*, as well as the E. word.

[MYCHTY, adj. Mighty, powerful, Barbour, i. 474.]**MWDE. V. MODE.****MYDDIS, s.** The middle, midst.

Worthy Willame of Dowglas
In-till his hart all angry was,

That Elyaburche castelle swa
Dyd to the land a-roy and wa,
Standand in myddis of the land.

Wynetown, viii. 33. 7.

Su.-G. *mid*, Moes.-G. *midja*, medius. Hence Su.-G. *midja*, medium, the middle of any thing.

[MYDDIL-ERD, s. The earth, the world. V. under **MIDDIL**.]**MYDLEN, adj.** Middle.

All mydlen land thai brynt wp in a fyr,
Brak parkis down, destroyit all the schyr.

Wallace, viii. 944, MS.

In edit. 1648, it is;

All *Mydellane* they burnt up in a fire;
as if it were the name of a town. But it seems to denote the middle bounds of Yorkshire; A.-S. *midlen*, medius, whence E. *midling*.

MYDLEST, adj. Middlemost, in the middle.

Till Willame Bode he gave Ingland
Thare-in to be Kyng ryngnand,
For he hys sowne was mydlest,
He gave hym thare-for hys conquest.

Wynetown, vii. 2. 75.

A.-S. *midlaesta*, *midlesta*, medius; also, *mediocris*.

MYDLIKE, MYDLIN, adj. Moderate, middling, mean, ordinary; also, in indifferent health.

He said, "Methink, Marthokys sone,
Rycht as Golmakmorn was wone
To haiff fra him all his mengne;
Rycht swa all his fra we has be."
He set ensample thus mydlike,
The quethir he mycht, mar manerlik,
I kynt hym to Gaudifer de Larys,
Quhen that the mychty Duk Betyas
Assailit in Gedyris the forrayours.

Barbour, iii. 71, MS.

The writer means, that Lorne, in comparing Bruce to Gaul the son of Morni, one of Fingal's heroes, used but an ordinary or vulgar comparison; where he might with propriety have likened him to one of the most celebrated heroes of romance.

A.-S. *medlice*, modicus, small, mean; Somner.

[MYDWART, s. The middle; in *mydwart*, in the middle, Barbour, iii. 682, Skeat's Ed.]**[MYD-CAWSE, s.** Middle of the causey, Barbour, xviii. 132.]**[MYD-WATTER, MID-WATTER. 1.** Middle of the stream or sea, Barbour, iii. 682, MS.

The term is still in use in this sense; but some of the editions of Barbour have *mydwart*, q. v.

2. Metaph. applied to a person who is always in difficulties or trouble; as, "I ne'er saw him better, he's aye in *mid-wattir*," Clydes.]**MYID, MEID, s.** A mark, Fife. V. **MEITH**.**MYIS (pl. of *mus*), mice; A.-S. Isl. *mys*.**

As he was syttand at the mete,
Wyth *mys* he was swa wmbesete,
That wyth hym and hys menyhe
He mycht as way get sawth.

Wynetown, vi. 14. 107.

To MYITH, v. a. To indicate. V. MYTH.**MYKIL, adj.** Great. V. **MEKYL**.

MYLD, s. [Prob. a pattern for the bore of a gun.]

"Four spindills of yron for myldis of double and quarter falcon." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 254.

"Myne spindills of yron sum for bowing and utheris myld spindills for moyane, double, and quarter falcon." Ibid., p. 255.

MYLES, s. Expl. "wild spinnage," Loth.

This is the *Chenopodium album et viride*; the same with *Milden-Mylica*. In Ettr. For. this is sometimes eaten with salt, in times of scarcity.

MYLIES, s. pl. The small links on a fishing-rod, through which the line runs, S. V. MAILTE.

To MYNDE, MYNE, v. a. 1. To undermine.

"The actione—aganis Robert abbot of Halirud-house—for the wrangwis causing of James Ancone meane to mynde & cast down a kiching & a stane wall of a land, & tenement belonging to the said Margret," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1488, p. 128.

We holk and mynde the corneris for the nanis,
Quhill down belifs we tumlit all atanis.

Doug. Virgil, 54, 32.

Myne, id. 182, 25.

2. To dig in a mine, Tweedd.

MINDE, MINDE, s. A mine in which metals or minerals are dug, Tweedd.

"Ancient the—bringing hame of bulyouns gold and silure, and the having furthe of the gold of the mynde," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 306.

"He maid ene minde undir erde, with sic ithand and continual labour, that he coisist nouthir day nor nicht, quhill ene passage was maid fra the tentis to the castell of Fidenis." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 241.

[To MYND, MYNE, v. a. 1. To remember, recollect. V. MIND, v.

2. To remind; as, "That mynes me o' my promise: be sure to myne me o't the morn," Clydes.]

[To MYND, MYNE, v. n. To wish, desire, care, like; as, "I don't myne to see him ava," ibid.]

[MYND, MYNE, s. 1. Remembrance, recollection, S.

2. A reminder, a hint, Clydes.

3. Inclination, desire, liking; as, "I've a good mynd to gie ye a lickin," ibid.]

[MYNDLES, adj. Forgetful, thoughtless, oblivious, foolish, Gl. Doug. Virgil.]

To MYNG, MYNGE, v. a. To mix, to mingle.

Three kynd of wolffis in the world now ryngis:

The first as fals pervertaris of the lawis,

Quhill, undir polett termes, falsit myngie,

Latand, that all wer goseill that they schawis.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 119.

Myngie, mingled, Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 5.

A.-S. meng-an, Su.-G. meng-a, Germ. mengen, id. chimengide, permixtim, Isidor. ap. Schilt. Chauc. menged, mingled.

MYNIVER, s. A species of fur brought from Russia, that of the *Mus Ponticus*; E. *mentiver* and *menesver*.

"Myniver the mantle—iiii l." Rates, A. 1611.

I mention this word, as I have found it traced only to Fr. *menu vair*, id. But the term seems very ancient; C. B. *myr/yr*, genus quoddam pellitii, Boxhorn.

MYNKES, s. A species of fur.

"Furres called Mynkes, vntawed the timber cont. 40 skins—xxiii l." Rates, A. 1611.

MYNMERKIN, s. V. MEMERKIN.

To MYNNES, MYNNIS, v. a. and n. To diminish, to grow less. "Mynnesing of the paiss of bred of quhit of xxiij vnce." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16; i.e., "the weight of wheaten bread."

With the to wrestil, thou waxis euermore wicht;
Eschew thine hant, and mynnis sall thy mycht.

Doug. Virgil, 98, 12.

Su.-G. *minat-a*, id., from *min*, less; Lat. *min-us*.

[MYNZ, MYNSE, pron. and s. Mine, Clydes., Shetl.]

To MYPE, v. n. 1. To speak a great deal, Roxb.

2. To be very diligent; as, "a mypin' bodie," one who is constantly engaged, or *eydent*, ibid.

[MYRAKILL, s. A miracle; to *myrakill*, as a miracle, Barbour, xvii. 825.]

MYRIT, pret. Stupified, confounded,

Rutulianis vox affrayit with myndis myrit.

Doug. Virgil, 278, 25.

I scarcely think that this is the same with *merit*, married, as Rudd. conjectures; or from A.-S. *myrran*, profundere, perdere. It seems merely a metaph. use of the E. v. *to mire*, which is often applied, S. B., to a person in a state of perplexity, from whatever cause.

[MYRK, adj. Dark; used also as a s., as in in Burns' Tam o' Shanter.

Or catch'd by warlocks! the mirk

By Allowa's haunted kirk.]

[MYRKNES, s. Darkness, Barbour, v. 106.]

MYRKEST, adj. Most rotten; or perhaps most wet.

The forecast ay rudly rabutyt he,

Kepyt hys hors, and rycht wyly can fle,

Quhill that he cum the myrkest mur amang.

His hors gaff our, and wald no forthyr gang.

Wallace, v. 298, MS.

Mirkest, Edit. 1648. 1758.

This is most probably from the same source with Lal. *morkian*, Su.-G. *murken*, rotten, putrid; *murket* *traa*, rotten wood. That part of a moor is said to be most rotten, which sinks most, or is most unfit to be trode on. G. Andr. connects the Lal. term with *moor*, solum grumis sterilibus obsitum; also clay. In Finland *maerkas* signifies humid.

[MYRTHIS, s. pl. Mirth, joy, merry making, Barbour, xvi. 237.]

[MYRTHLES, *adj.* Sad, melancholy, Lyndsay, The Dreme, l. 357.]

MYRTRE, *adj.* Of or belonging to Myrtle.
The cyrculate wayis in hell Enneas saw,
And fand quene Dido in the myrtre schaw.
Doug. Virgil, 178, 34.

[MYS, MYSS, *s.* Fault, ill, evil. V. MISS.]

[MYSEHANCE, *s.* Mishap, misfortune, Barbour, i. 221.]

MYSEHANT, *adj.* 1. Unlucky, unfortunate, S.

—Se strangle his freynd and fallow dere,
That an ysechancy was, beloutit he,
That rather for his lyfe himselfe left dea.
Doug. Virgil, 291, 49.

2. Causing unhappiness.

Bot nethales intill oure blynd fury,
Foryettand this richt crinite that wirk,
And for to drug and draw wald neuer irk,
Quhill that mysechancy monstours quentils bet
Amyd the hallowit tempill vp was set.
Doug. Virgil, 47, 2.

[MYSCHEANT, *adj.* Wicked, bad, Lyndsay, Exper. and Court., l. 3374. Fr. *mechant*, id.]

[MYSCHEIFF, *s.* Misfortune, mishap, Barbour, ii. 45, i. 310.]

[MYSCHEVE, *v. a.* To hurt, Lyndsay, Exper. and Court., l. 2425.]

[MYSDYD, *pres.* Did amiss, Barbour, ii. 43.]

To MYSFALL, *v. n.* To miscarry.

—Quha an verrayis wrangwysly,
Thai fund God all to getumly,
And thaim may happy to mysfall,
And swe may tid that her we sall.
Barbour, xii. 365, MS.

MYSFAR, *s.* Mischance, mishap. V. MISFARE.

Inglis wardenis till London past but mar,
And tauld the King off all thair get mysfar,
How Wallace had Scotland fra thaim reduce.
Wallace, xi. 940, MS.

To MYSEKNAW, *v. a.* To be ignorant of.

Biddis thou me be an nyce, I suld myseknew
This calm salt water, or stabill fludis haw!
Doug. Virgil, 156, 50.

"Thairefter he geuis his awin judgement, quhilk is contrairis to al the rest: affirmyng the samyn but older scripture or doctor. And thairfore, is dere of the reheryng, because it was euir *misknawin* to the kirk of God, and all the ancient fatheris of the samyn." Kennedy (Cromraguell), Compend. Tractiue, p. 92.

[To MYSLIKE, *v. a.* To displease, vex, S.]

[MYSLIKING, *s.* Displeasure, vexation, Barbour, iii. 516.]

To MYSTRAIST, *v. n.* To mistrust, to suspect.

Ner the castell he drew thaim privly
Intill a schaw; Sotheroun *mystraitis* nocht
Wallace, ix. 1620, MS.
V. TRAIST.

[To MYSTROW, *v. a.* To mistrust, suspect, Barbour, x. 327.]

[MYSTROWING, *s.* Suspicion, mistrust, ibid., x. 329.]

MYSEL, *adj.* Leprous. V. MESALL.

MYSELL, MYSELWYN, *s.* Myself, S.

Set we it in fyr, it will wado my sell,
Or loss my men; thar is no mor to tell.
Wallace, iv. 421, MS.

I am sad off my selwyn sa,
That I count not my lif a stra.
Barbour, iii. 320, MS.

From me and *sy/ue*, accus. masc. of *sy/te* ipse.

MYSIE, *s.* The abbrev. of *Marjory*, S. Monastery, ii. 41.; also of *Marianne*.

MYSEL, *s.* A veil. V. MUSSAL, v.

[MYSTER, MYSTIR, *s.* Need, want. V. MISTER.]

MYSTIR, *adj.* Necessary, lacking, needful.

Then in schort time men richt thaim se
Schute all thair galayis to the se,
And ber to se bayth ayr and ster,
And othyr things that *mystir* war.
Barbour, iv. 631, MS.

[MYT, MYTE, *s.* A mite, a small piece, a wee bit, Barbour, iii. 198; *mytie*, a wee, wee bit, dimin. of *myte*.]

MYTING, *s.* 1. A term used to express smallness of size. It expresses contempt also in the following passage.

Mandrag, memerkyn, mismade *myting*.
Everygreen, l. 120.

Perhaps from Tent. *myte*, *mydie*, accus. a mite; or *myte*, any thing very minute, also, money of the basest kind.

2. A fondling designation for a child, pron. q. *mitten*, Ang.

To MYTH, MYTH, *v. a.* 1. To measure, to mete.

The myllare *mythis* the multure wyth ane mett akant,
For drouth had drunken vp his dam in the dry yare.
Doug. Virgil, 238, a. 48.

A.-S. *met-an*, *met-gian*, metiri.

2. To mark, to observe.

Scho knew him weille, bot as of eloquence,
Scho durst nocht weill in presens till him kyth,
Full sor scho drede or Sotheron wald him *myth*.
Wallace, v. 664, MS.

3. To shew, to indicate.

Thought he was myghtles, his mercy can be thair *myth*,
And wald that he nane harme hynt, with hart and with hand.

Gowen and Gol., iii. 18.

i.e., Although his strength was so far gone in the fight, that it might have been supposed he would have been irritated, yet he shewed mercy.

For the bricht helme in twynkland sterna nycht
Mythis Burill with bemes schynand brycht.
Doug. Virgil, 239, 36.

The feroous howtill my face did mytth
All my mal-als; for swa the horribill dreid
Hedl me our set, I might not say my creid.

Poetics of Honour, l. 67.

"Mytth, min." Gl. Pink. But there is no evidence that it ever bears this sense. It is radically the same with *Isl. mūd-a*, locum signo, — or as explained by Verclius, collimare, to look straight at the mark. V. MERTZ.

MYTH, s. A mark. V. MERTH.

MYTH, s. Marrow, Selkirks. Hence,

MYTHIE, *adj.* Of or belonging to marrow; as, *a mythie bone*, a marrow-bone, or a bone full of marrow, *ibid.*

Isl. mūd, *lardum pinguisimum balnearum*; C. B. *mūd-ten*, medulla; Boxhorn.

N.

N appears, in the Goth. dialects, as often holding merely the place of a servile or redundant letter. In many instances it has been inserted in words making a transition from one language to another, although unknown in the original language; or in the same language in the lapse of ages. Thus Tent. *blinck-en*, coruscare, appears also as *blick-en*, *id.* Some have traced Germ. *blinck-en*, to wink, to the *v.*, as signifying to shine; and indeed, the idea is not unnatural, as the brightness of the light of the sun often so affects the organ of vision, as to cause winking. But *lhre*, with more verisimilitude, deduces *Su.-G. blink-a*, nictare, from *blig-a*, *intentis oculis adspicere*. "For," he says, "what does he who winks, but frequently shut and again open his eyes for a more distinct view of objects?"

NA, NAE, NE, *adv.* No, not, S.

And that him ear repent sall he,
That he the King contrairyt ay,
May fall, quhen he it maird na may.

Barbour, ix. 471, MS.

Has not Troy all infyrit yit thame brynt?

Na: all eye labour is for nocht and tynt.

Doug. Virgil, 216, 20.

Na, *Barbour*, ix. 454. V. NA, *conj.*

A.-S. *na*, *ne*, Moes.-G. *ne*, Dan. *Isl. Su.-G. nei*, and *ne*, Gr. *ne*, *ne*.

As the A.-S. often drops the *ae*, *e*, in *nae*, *ne*, joining it with verbs and nouns, so as to form one word, this idiom is retained in the S. B.; as *naes* for *nae is*, is not, A.-S. *id.* Moes.-G. and Alem. *nist* for *ni ist*; *naell* for *nae will*, will not, A.-S. *nille*, used interrogatively; as well as *naes* for *yea is*, *yaell* for *yea will*?

As the A.-S. uses two negatives for expressing a negation, the same form of speech is retained by the vulgar in S.; as, *I never get name*, I never get any. Chaucer uses this idiom; *I ne said none ill*.

[NA BUT, *adv.* Only, nevertheless, for all that, S.

[NA WAR. Had it not been for, but for, except that, *Barbour*, vii. 218, viii. 83; *na war* it, had it not been, *ibid.*, iii. 642.]

NA, NE, *conj.* 1. Neither.

He levyt nocht about that toun,
Towr standand, na stane na wall,
That he na haly gert stroy thaim all.

Barbour, ix. 454, MS.

Gyf so war now with me as than has bene,
Ne said I neuer depart, my awin child dars,
From thy maist swait embracing for na were.

Nor our nychbour Mezentius in his spede
Suld na wyse mokand at this hasard hede,
By sword half kellit as fale corpis as alane is.

Doug. Virgil, 263, 13.

2. Nor.

A noble hart may haiff nane ess,
Na ellys nocht that may him ples,
Gyff freedom faillyhe: for fre liking
Is yharnt our all othir thing.
Na he, that ay has levryt fre,
May nocht knaw weill the propyrtie,
The angyr, as the wrechyt dome,
That is cowpiyt to foule thryldome.

Barbour, l. 230, &c., MS.

Ma vnreungit, thou sall neur victour be;—
Na for all thy proude wourd is thou has spokin
Thou sal not endure into sic joy.

Doug. Virgil, 246, 6.

Nec, Virg.

3. Used both for neither, and nor.

Thay currit coists of this enchanterice,
That thay ne suld do enter, na thame fynd,
Thare sallis all with prosper followand wynd
Neptunus fillit.—

Doug. Virgil, 205, 8.

Bot off all thing wa worth tresoun!
For thair is nothir duk na baroun,—
That cuir may wauch hym with tresoun.

Barbour, l. 576, MS.

A.-S. *na*, *ne*, *neque*, *nec*; *Isl. na*, Sw. *nei*, *neque*, Verel. Gael. *no*, is used in both senses.

NA, *conj.* But.

Away with drede, and take na langer fere,
Quhat wenis thou, na this fame sall do the gude!

Doug. Virgil, 27, 29.

Feret haec aliquam tibi fama salutem. Virg.

NA, *conj.* Than.

For fra thair fayis archeris war
Scalyt, as I said till yow ar,
That ma na thal wer, be gret thing,—
Thal wour sa hardy, that thaim thought
Thal suld set all thair fayis at nocht.

Barbour, xiii. 85, MS.

Gyre thou thynkys to ala me,
Quhat tyme na nows may better be,—
Wytht fredome, and wyth mare manhed!

Wynatoun, vii. l. 76.

Quhen thal war mett, weyll ma na x thousand
Na chyftane was that tyme durst tak on hand,
To leide the range on Wallace to assaill.

Wallace, iii. 257, MS.

Also ix. 1411.

S. *nor* is used in the same sense.
O. B. Gael. *Ir. na, id.*

NA, NAE, *adj.* No; not any, none.

The barways thus war at discord,
That on no manner myght accord.
Barbour, l. 68, MS.

[NAABAR, NAAVAR, *s.* The upper vertebra of a sheep's neck, the nape of the neck, Shetl. Isl. *nabbi*, a small protuberance, E. *knob*, S. *nab*.]

[NAAR, *adj.* Near, Shetl. Dan. *naer*, *id.*]

To NAAG, *v. a.* To tease. V. NAGG.

To NAB, *v. a.* 1. To peck, to peck at, Dumfr.; perhaps from *nab*, the beak; as Serenius defines *Peck*, *v.*, *Hacka med naebben*.

2. To strike, to punish, S., apparently an oblique sense of the E. verb.

[3. To seize, to grip, to hold fast, Clydes., Banffs.; *synon. to grab*.]

4. To pick up, to steal, to carry off forcibly, *ibid.*

5. To capture, imprison; as, "He took leg-bail for it, but I *nabbit* him."

Dan. *nappe*, Sw. *nappa*, to catch, snatch. *Nab* is properly a cant term, common both in E. and S. It was added to Johnson's Dict. by Todd, but it has a wider range of meaning in S. than in E. The different senses given above are derived from the two leading ideas implied by the *v.*, *viz.*—striking and seizing with rapidity, like a bird of prey. V. KNAB.]

NAB, *s.* 1. A peck, a smart stroke, Ettr. For., Gall.

"Ane o' them gave me a *nab* on the crown that dowered me." *Perils of Man*, iii. 418.

"*Nab*, a blow on the head;" Gall. Encycl. V. KNAB, *s. id.*

[2. A snatch; hence, seizure, theft, Clydes.]

[NABBER, *s.* A pilferer, a thief, *ibid.*]

[NABBERT, *s.* Theft, *ibid.*]

[NABBIT, *part. adj.* Seized, caught, or carried off suddenly, S.]

[NAB, *s.* 1. A nob, nail, or peg, on which an article of dress may be hung, Clydes.

2. The highest part of a hill or prominence, Ayrs.

3. A cant term for the head, Clydes.

Isl. *nabbi*, a small prominence.]

[NAB, *s.* A person of rank or position. V. KNAB.]

[NABBY, NOBBY, *adj.* 1. Of rank or position, West of S.

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2. Neat, trim, well dressed; hence, applied to a person who dresses above his position, *ibid.* V. KNABBY.]

[NABBERY, NABBIE, *s.* V. KNABBIE.]

[NABITY, *adj.* Same as NABBY, *s.* 2, Clydes. Used also as a *s.*]

NABBLE, *s.* "A narrow-minded, greedy, laborious person;" Gall. Encycl.

This, I suppose, is from the Hebrew name *Nabal*, which, from the character given of the man in scripture, is a designation pretty generally conferred on a covetous person, S. Hence also,

NABALISH, *adj.* Covetous, griping, S.

NA CA DEED I. A phrase used in Orkn., as equivalent to "I will not."

Perhaps by a transposition, q. "No indeed, quoth I."

NACHET, NACKET, *s.*

Sic ballis, sic nachettie, and sic tutivillaris,—
Within this land was never hard nor sene.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44, st. 14.

In the same poem, *nachete*, Evergreen, i. 105.

"A *nacquet*, in French, is a lad that marks at Tennis. It is now used for an insignificant person;" Lord Hailes, Note. A little *nacket*, a person who is small in size, S., q. a boy for assisting at play.

Ballet observes, that "*nacques* is the same as *lacques*," whence our modern *lacquey*. He adds, that the President Fauchet says, that, a century before his time, they had begun to call footmen *laquets* and *naquets*.

[NACK, *s.* A knock, a smart tap, Clydes.]

[To NACK, *v. a.* and *n.* To strike smartly or repeatedly, *ibid.*]

[NACKET, *s.* A smart blow; *synon., fornacket*, Banffs.]

[NACK, *s.* Expertness; hence, the best method of doing, Clydes.]

NACKIE, *adj.* Active, clever. V. KNACKY.

NACKITY, NACKETIE, *adj.* Particularly expert at any piece of nice work; *synon. Nicknackie*.

[NACKERS, *s. pl.* Testes, Shetl.]

NACKET, *s.* 1. A bit of wood, stone, or bone, which boys use at the game of *Shinty*, S.

Perhaps it should rather be written *knacket*; as being evidently allied to Su.-G. *knack*, *globulus lapideus, quo ludunt pueri*; Ihre. Perhaps this is the sense of *knakat*, as used by Stewart.

Among the wyves it call be written,
Thou was a *knakat* in the way.

Evergreen, i. 121.

q. something in the road that made one stumble.

2. A quantity of snuff made up in a cylindrical form, or a small roll of tobacco, S.

NACKET, *s.* 1. A small cake or loaf, Roxb.; *nackie*, Ayrs.

2. A luncheon, *ibid.*; a piece of bread eaten at noon; the same with *Nockit*, Galloway.

A hurty hurty now began,
An' cudgels loud were thumpin—
The gasing crowd together ran
O'er cranes o' *nackets* jumpin.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 78.

V. *KNOCKIT*.

"Poor Triptolemus—seldom saw half so good a dinner as his guest's luncheon.—She could not but say that the young gentleman's *nackit* looked very good." *The Pirate*, i. 254-5.

Denominated, perhaps, from its being made up as a small parcel to be carried by one in travelling.

3. A small cake or loaf baked for children, *Roxb.*

NAUKETY, *adj.* Conceited, S. V. under **KNACK**.

NACKIE, *s.* "A loaf of bread;" *Gl. Picken, Ayr.* V. **NACKET**.

NACKS, **KNAOKS**, **NAUKS**, *s. pl.* A disease to which fowls are subject, in consequence of having taken too hot food, as warm porridge, &c., *Roxb., Loth.* It causes severe wheezing and breathlessness, resembling the *croup* in children.

The same account is given of its symptoms as of those of the *pip* in E.; as "a horny pellicle," resembling a seed, "grows on the tip of the tongue." The vulgar cure in *Loth.* is to smear the nostrils with butter and snuff.

NAUKIE, *adj.* Asthmatical, short-winded; as, "He wheezes like a *naukie* hen;" *ibid.*

Test. knob, callus, tuber; or *Isl. gnak-a*, stridere, *gnak*, stridor, from the noise caused by this disease, as the E. name *pip* is deduced from *Lat. pip-ire*, and *Fr. pipie*, *id.* from *pip-ier*, to peep.

NADKIN, *s.* 1. The taint which meat acquires from being too long kept; *Natkin, id., Roxb.*

2. Any close, or strong and disagreeable odour; as, "Jock's brought in a *natkin* wi' him," *ibid., Loth., Clydes.*

3. It is applied to a taste of the same kind, *ibid.*

As it may have originally denoted a damp smell, it may be allied to *Test. nat*, moist, *nathayd*, moistness. Perhaps *Knaggin* is originally the same.

[**NAE**, *adj.* No, none, West of S.]

NAEGAIT, **NAEGAITS**, *adv.* [No where]; in no wise, S.

[A term still in use, especially by young people when inclined to give an evasive answer to the question, Where have you been?]

NÆLINS, *adv.* Used interrogatively, *Aberd.*

[**NÆ MOUS**, **NÆ MOWS**, *s. pl.* Lit. no jests, but generally used as an *adj.*; very difficult,

dangerous; as, "He tried it, but it was *næ mous*, he was glad to gie't up," *Clydes.*]

NAES. Is not, interrog. V. **NA**, *adv.*

[**TO NAFF**, **NYAFF**, *v. n.* 1. To talk frivolously or saucily, *Clydes.*

2. To argue in a snappish way, like children disputing, *ibid.*]

NAFFING, *s.* 1. Frivolous chat or prattle, S. V. **NYAFF**.

[2. Angry disputing about trifles, *Clydes.*]

TO NAG, *v. a.* To strike smartly, to beat, *Lanarks.*

Perhaps merely a corr. of E. *knack*, *q.* to strike so as to make a sharp noise.

NAG, *s.* A stroke at the play of *Nags*, *Aberd., Clydes.*

[**NAGGIN**, *s.* The act of striking on the knuckles with a marble, the punishment in the game of *Nags*, *ibid.*]

NAGS, *s. pl.* A particular game at *marbles* or *taw*, in which the loser is struck a certain number of times on the knuckles by the other players, with their *marbles*, *ibid.*

Probably from *Test. knack-en*, confringere.

TO NAG, *v. n.* To gibe, to taunt; to attack in a taunting way, to tease with unkind reflections; as, "He's aye *naggin* at ane;" *Loth. Naag, id., Shetl.*

This at first view might seem originally the same with the *v. Knack*, to taunt, *q. v.* But we must certainly trace it to *Dan. nagg-er*, "to torment, to vex, to fret, to mortify," &c. *Wolf.* This use seems borrowed from the idea of *gnawing*. This is the primary sense given of the *v.* by *Baden*; *Roda*, corrodo. The sense of the term in *Shetl.* affords a presumption that it is from the latter origin. Perhaps we might add, *Isl. nagg*, vilis et tædiosa contentio. *Halderson* gives *nagg-a* as not only signifying conterere, affricare, but litigare; and expl. *nagg*—vilis et tædiosa contentio.

NAGGIE, **NAGGIN**, *s.* A cup, *Lanarks.* This is evidently a corr. of E. *noggin*.

NAGUS, *s.* One of the abusive designations used by *Dunbar* in his *Flyting*.

Nyse Nagus, nipcaik, with thy shoulders narrow. *Evergreen*, ii. 57.

It is uncertain, whether he gives *Kennedy* this name, from his attachment to the drink called *Negus*, or as equivalent to *Old Nick*; *Su.-G. Necken*, *Neccus*, a name given to the Neptune of the Northern nations, as *Wachter* thinks, from *Dan. nock-a*, to drown; *Germ. nicks*, *Belg. necker*, *Isl. nikr*, hippopotamus, monstrum vel daemon aquaticus.

NAIG, *s.* 1. A horse, a riding horse, S.; not used as *nag* in E. for "a small horse," but often applied to one of blood.

She tauld thee weel thou was a skellam ;—
That ev'ry naig was ca'd a shoe on,
The smith and thee gat roaring fou on.

Burns, III. 28.

"The ladies came out with two gray plaids, and gat two work *naigs*, which bore them into Aberdeen." Spalding, II. 183.

2. A stallion, S.

To **NAIG AWA'**, v. n. To move like a horse, or *nag*, that has a long, quick, and steady pace, Fife.

The most probable origin of *naig* or *nag*, as denoting a horse, is Isl. *Aneggy-ta*, A.-S. *Aneggy-an*, to neigh, Su.-G. *gneggy-a*, id.

NAIL, s. A particular pain in the forehead, S.

Teut. *naeghel* in *d' coephe*, pterygium, unguis.

• **NAIL**. *Aff at the nail*, or, *Gane aff at the nail*. 1. Applied to persons who, in their conduct, have laid aside all regard to propriety or decency; who transgress all ordinary rules; or no longer have any regard to appearances, S.

Lat. *clavus* is used frequently to denote rule or government. Dum clavum rectum teneam; As long as I do my part. Quintil. Also, as denoting a course of life; Vixit inaequalis, clavum ut mutaret in horas. Hor. In a similar sense, one may be said to have gone off at the nail, as denoting that one has lost the proper *kinge* of conduct; like any thing that is hung, when it loses the hold. Thus Kelly, explaining the Prov., "He is gone off at the nail" says; "Taken from scissors when the two sides go asunder." P. 173, 174.

The expression, however, may be understood metaph. in another sense; according to which *nail* refers to the human body. For *nagel*, unguis, was a term used by the ancient Goths and Germans, in computing relations. They reckoned seven degrees; the first was represented by the head, as denoting husband and wife; the second by the arm-pit, and referred to children, brothers and sisters; the third by the elbow, signifying the children of brothers and sisters; the fourth, by the wrist, denoting the grand-children of brothers and sisters; the fifth, by the joint by which the middle finger is inserted into the hand, respecting the grand-children of cousins, or what are called third cousins; the sixth, by the next joint; the seventh, or last, by the nail of the middle finger. This mode of computation was called in Alem. *sipzal*, Su.-G. *nagel-fare*. A relation in the seventh degree was hence denominated, Teut. *nagel-mage*, q. a nail-kinsman, one at the extreme of computation. V. Wachter, vo. *Nagel-mage*, and *Sipzal*; Ihre, *Nagel*.

It is conceivable, that the S. phrase in question might originate in those ages in which family and feudal connexion had the greatest influence. When one acted as an alien, relinquishing the society, or disregarding the interests of his own tribe, he might be said to *go off at the nail*; as denoting that he in effect renounced all the ties of blood. But this is offered merely as a conjecture.

2. It frequently signifies mad, wrong-headed, S. B.

3. *Aff or off the nail* is used to denote inebriety; tipsy.

"When I went up again intil the bed-room, I was what you would call a thought *aff the nail*, by the which my sleep wama just what it should have been." The Steamboat, p. 300.

[**NAIL**. 1. Metaph. used for disposition, spirit, nature; as, to *The auld nail*, the original taint of evil, the old Adam; as, "He's the kindest man alive, but when he's fou, *the auld nail* sticks out," Clydes.

2. *A bad nail*, a bad disposition; as, "There's a *bad nail* in him;" also, in the opposite sense, as, "There's a *gude nail* in him," Shetl.]

[To **NAIL**, v. a. 1. To strike smartly, to beat, a cant use of the term, Clydes.; part. pr. *nailin*.

2. To strike or shoot down from a distance; hence, to hit the mark, to kill, West of S. Banffs.

3. To make certain, to attest, to affirm, West of S.

Ev'n ministers, they has been kenn'd

In holy rapture,

A rousing whid at times to vend,

And *nail't* wi' Scripture.

Burns' *Death and Doctor Hornbook*.

4. To grip, hold fast, secure, S.

In this sense it is used in modern E., as in the Pickwick Papers, p. 29, but it is a somewhat slang term; however, the popular party use of the v. is very like this, viz., "Let us *nail* our colours to the mast."

Isl. *nagli*, a spike, *nagl*, the human nail, Dan. *nagel*, Sw. *nagel*, in both senses, Goth. *ganagljan*, to nail. V. Prof. Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

[**NAILIN**, s. A beating, thrashing, Clydes.]

NAILS, *paring of*.

Dr. Shaw, when giving an account of the superstitious customs, retained in the province of Moray, which he considers as handed down from the Druids, gives the following account:

"In hectic and consumptive disease, they pare the nails of the patient, put these parings into a rag cut from his clothes, then wave their hand with the rag thrice round his head, crying *Deas-Soil*, after which they bury the rag in some unknown place. I have seen this done: and Pliny, in his Natural History, mentions it as practised by the Magians or Druids of his time." Hist. of Moray, p. 248. V. Plin. L. xxviii. c. 2. 7.

NAILS, s. pl. The refuse of wool, Su.-G. V. BACKINGS.

NAIN, adj. Own, S.; in Angus, q. *nyawn*; as, "his *nyawn*," his own.

Aft, when I sang o' Peggy's jet-black een,
Or play'd the charms o' my *nain* bonny Jean,
In joyfu' raptures, ilka pleasant chiel
Admir'd the tune, and said I play'd it weel.

Picken's *Poems*, 1788, p. 19.

"But your address is no tint, I teuk it hame wi' me when I sent awa' my *nain*." Donaldsoniad, Thom's Works, p. 370.

Beekin red blood the sleep, mair cawn,
 Ran hame to his naie mammy.
Christmas Biring, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 125.

This has originated, like *Tane* and *Toker*, entirely from the accidental connection of letters. *Mine*, *ain*, my own, (A.-S. *min apan*); and *thine* *ain*, thy own, (A.-S. *thin apan*) being pronounced as if one word; or the *n*, as if belonging to the latter part of the word; the same mode of pronunciation has been occasionally adopted where it did not intervene. V. *NAWE*.

NAIP, s. The summit of a house, or something resembling a chimney-top, S. B.

Far in a how they spy a little ahead;
 Some peep of rock out at the naip appears.
Ross's Helms, p. 78.

This seems allied to *Isl. Anapp*, *globus, nap-ar*, prominent, *napf*, prominentia, *rupium crepido*; *Su.-G. Anapp*, vertex, *summitas montis*; E. the *knop* of a hill.

NAIPRIE, s. Table linen, S.

"In veray deid the Gray Frairs was a plaice well providit;—thair schettis, blanchettis, beddis and covertours war sick, that no Erie in Scotland had the better; thair *naiprie* was fyne; thay war bot aucht personis in convent, and yit had aucht puncheonis of salt beef, (consider the tyme of the year, the 11th of *May*), wyne, beir and aill, beaydis stoir of victualls affairing thairis." *Knox's Hist., p. 128.*

Isl. nappris, *lingues de table*, *Veneroni*; Fr. *nappe*, a table-cloth. Johnson mentions *napery*, but without any authority; the word being scarcely known in E.

It has, however, been formerly in use. For *Palagr. expl. naprie*, "store of linen," giving Fr. *linge* as synon., B. iii. F. 49, b.

NAIT, s. Need.

—I had makill mair *naif* cum friendship to find.
Ross's Collyer, All, b.

Moos.-G. nait, *Isl. naud*, *necessitas*.

NAITHERANS, conj. Neither. V. *NETHERANS*.

NAITHLY, adv. "Neatly, genteelly, handsomely," Rudd.

Thairtill ane part of the nycht ekis ahe,—
 And ek her pure damessell, as ahe may,
Naitlily exercis, for to wrik the lyne,
 To smelt the spyndyll, and lang thredas twyne.
Doug. Virgil, 256, 51.

If this be the sense, it may be from A.-S. *nithlice*, *mellitor*, *maliebritor*. It may, however, signify, industriously; A.-S. *nithlice*, *studiosus*.

[**NAITIE, s.** Nature, temper, disposition, S.]

[**NAITIE, NAITRAL, adj.** Natural; according to nature or disposition; growing wild, Clydes, Banffs.; as, *naitir-glover*, *naitir-girs*, *naitir-wid*, clover, grass, wood, growing naturally.]

[**NAITRAL-HEARTIT, adj.** 1. Kind, affectionate, *ibid*.

2. Applied to the soil, rich, fertile, Banffs.]

[**NAITRAL-HEARTITNESS, s.** Kindness, affection.]

NAKIT, pret. v. 1. Stripped, deprived; literally, made naked.

—Write their frenesys,
 Quhillk of thy sympl cunning *nakit* the.
Palice of Honour, l. 1.
Quhillk of thy sempill cunning nakit the.
Edin. Ed. 1579.

Su.-G. nakt-a, *exuere, nudare*.

"He callit the pepill to ane counsell, and *nakit* him —of al ornamentis pertaining to the dignite consular."
Bellend. T. Liv., p. 117.

2. Destitute of, *Nakit of counsell*, devoid of counsel; *Bellend. Cron., p. 27.* Repr.

[Pure, unalloyed; as, "*the nakit truth*," *Clydes*.

Not uncommonly this term is employed to denote *pure spirits, whiskey neat*; as, "I'll jist-tak *the nakit truth*, if ye like.]"

NAKYN, adj. No kind of, S.; [*nakyn thing*, in no degree.]

And he him speryt *nakyn thing*.
Barbour, v. 302, MS.

V. *KIN*.

NALE, s. Given as an old word signifying an ale-house, *Roxb*.

This, I suspect, is a cant term used as an abbreviation, q. an *ale*, for "an alehouse." I observe no similar word.

To **NAM, v. a.** To seize quickly, and with some degree of violence, *Roxb*.

It sometimes includes the idea of the disappointment the person meets with, of whom the advantage is taken; as, "Aha! I've *naw'd* ye there, my lad."

This *v.* in its form most nearly resembles *Su.-G. nam-a*, *id.* V. *NOME* and *NUMMYN*.

NAM, am not, q. ne am.

Y *naw* sibbe him na mare,
 Ich ought to ben his man.
Sir Tristram, p. 42.

Chaucer, *n'am*.

[**NAM NAM, adj.** A childish expression, signifying "good, good," employed when one is eating some nice thing, *Renfrews*.]

NAMEKOUTH, adj. Famous, renowned.

There was also craftell schape and mark
 The *namekouth* hous, quhillk *Labyrinthus* hait.
Doug. Virgil, 163, 21.

A.-S. *namcutha*, *id. nomine notus, inclutus, insignis*; from *nam*, *name*, and *cuth*, *known*. V. *COUTE*.

NAMELY, adj. Famous, celebrated; a term used by Highlanders, when they condescend to speak *Saxon*.

"'Nay, for that matter,' said Moome, 'Sky was always *namely* for witches.'" *Clan Albin, i. 206.*

[**NAMLY, NAMELYE, adv.** Especially, *Barbour, iv. 763*.]

[**NAMSHACH, s.** An inquiry, a hurt, Banffs. V. *AMSCHACH*.]

[To **NAMSHACH, v. a.** To hurt or injure severely, *ibid*.]

NANMONIE, s. A little while, Orkn.

It has been supposed that this may be corr. from *namunda*, used in the same sense, Perth., q. "a little moment." But the idea is inadmissible. *Isl. namunda* signifies, circa id tempus; also, ad manus; from *mund*, denoting both an indefinite time, and the hand, with *na*, a particle indicating proximity. *Mund* is also rendered momentum; so that *na mund* might mean "about a moment."

NAN, NANNIE, NANCE, NANCY, NANZE, s.
Names substituted for Agnes, S.; although some view the first two as belonging to *Anne*. *Nannis* and *Nanze* are undoubtedly for *Agnes*, S.

NANCY-PRETTY, s. London Pride, a flower; corr. from *None so pretty*.

NANE, adj. No, none, S.

Thus I declare the name uncertain thing,
Bot very southfast-talkynays and waryng.
Doug. Virgil, 241, 18.
A.-S. *nan*, Alem. *nā* ein, i.e., not one.

NANES, NANYS, s. For the *nany*s, on purpose, for the purpose; Chaucer, *nonces*, E. *nonce*.

There stode one dirk, and profound case fast by,
All ful of cragis, and thir scharp flynt stanyis,
Quhilk was weil dykit and cloist for the *nany*s.
Doug. Virgil, 171, 28.

This word has been viewed as of ecclesiastical origin. It may, indeed, be allied to L. B. *nona*, the prayers said at noon. *Isl. non*, sometimes signifies the mass. *Geck the kongur til kyrio, oc for til nono*; The King entered into the church, that he might attend the service performed at noon. Heims Kring., ap. Ihre.

In the convents, during summer, the monks used to have a repast after the *nonas* or service at mid-day, called *Biberes nonales*, or *Refectio nonae*. Du Cange quotes a variety of statutes on this subject, vo. *Nona, Biberis*. If we may suppose that the good fathers occasionally looked forward with some degree of anxiety to this hour, the phrase, for the *nonas* or *nanis*, might become proverbial for denoting any thing on which the mind was ardently set. This is probably the origin of Dan. *nonc*, a beverage, a collation.

Tyrwhitt supposes it to have been "originally a corruption of Lat.; that from *pro-nunc* came for the *nunc*, and so, for *the nonce*; just as from *ad-nunc* came *anon*." Note, v. 381. But this idea is very whimsical, and receives no support from *anon*, which has an origin totally different. V. *ONANE*.

It has occurred to me, however, that it may with fully as much plausibility be deduced from Su.-G. *naen-a*, anc. *naen-a*, to prevail with one's self to do a thing, to have a mind to do it; *Isl. nenn-a*, id. *Nonne*, a me impetrare possum, Gunnlaug. S. Gl.

Since writing this, I have observed that Seren. has adopted the same idea. "*Nonce*, *Isl. nenna, nennig, arbitrium*. Su.-G. *naena, nennas*, a se impetrare, posse."

[NANNIE, NANNY, s. 1. A familiar name for Agnes. V. *NAN*.

2. A female goat; a *nannie-goat*, S.]

NAP, s. 1. A little round wooden dish made of staves, Dumfr.

2. A milk vat, *ibid.* *Boyn*, synon.

The *Nap* is of the same form with the *Gann*, but larger. "*Nappe*, small vessels made of wood, for holding milk; little tubs termed *boynes* in some places of Scotland, and *coags* in other[s];" Gall. Encycl. The *boyn*, however, generally denotes a larger vessel.

This is undoubtedly the same with Teut. *nep*, *cyathus*, *scyphus*, *pater[a] poculum*, Kilian. Germ. *nappf*. Hence the old Teut. designation for a toper, *naphouder*, q. a *nep-holder*, pocillator. This term, has, indeed, been generally diffused. For A.-S. *nappe* and *knapp*, signify *cyathus*, "a cup, a pot, a dish, a platter," Somner. In this language it was expressly used in the sense retained in our times; *And gates meolcu thri nappes full*; Et tres *cyathos lactis caprini plenos*. MS. ap. Somn. *Knapp* is used in the same sense. Gloss. Pex. *napp*, crater, *nappo*, craterarum. *Naph* id. Willeram. Alem. *napp*, *Isl. nap*, Su.-G. *napp*, Ital. *nappo*, Armor. *anaf*, O. Fr. *hanap*, id. Verelius renders the *Isl.* term *poculum argenteum*; for *nep* and *alturnap* seem to have been used as synonymous. This word is viewed by some as formed from *Isl. napp-a*, *poculum usque ad fundum ebibere*, to empty one's cup to the bottom. Others prefer Su.-G. *naf*, which denotes what is concave. Here we have obviously the origin of E. *nappy* applied to ale, as denoting its inebriating quality, though Dr. John. views it as alluding to the *nap* of cloth, q. frothy.

NAPPIE, s. "A wooden dish," Ayrs., Gl. Picken.

NAP, s. A cant term for ale, or a stronger kind of beer, Aberd.

Nor did we drink o' gilpin water;
But reemin *nap*, wi' houps weel heartit.
Tarras's Poems, p. 24.

V. *NAPPY*.

[To NAP, v. n. To spring, to start clear; a fishing term, Banffs.

When a line becomes entangled on the bottom, it is pulled with as great a strain as possible, and when suddenly let go; the recoil commonly causes the hook to spring, and the line is said to *nap*, Gl. Banffs.]

NAP, NYAP, s. A bite, a morsel taken hastily, a snatch, Dumfr.

Nap and *Stoo* is communicated as a Dumfriesshire phrase, equivalent to "a bite and cutting entirely." It seems to signify complete consumption of any vianda. *Nap* is the same with *Gnap*, S. B., q. v.

[NAP, adj. 1. Expert, skilful, ready, S.; *nappie* is also used.

2. Desirous, eager, and ready for, as, "I'm *nap* for breakfast."

NAPPIE, adj. Strong, vigorous; "a *nappie* callan," a strong boy, Ayrs.

Isl. knapp-r, arctus; *knappir tostir*, res arctae.

[NAP, s. A stroke, a blow; also, a tap, a knock.]

[To NAP, v. a. and n. To knock, to strike; also, to hammer.]

[NAPPER, s. A beetle, a mall; as, a *claiith-napper*.]

NAPPIE, NAPPY, adj. Brittle, [easily broken; synon. *crumple*.]

WT cheese an' nappie noor-cakes, and
An' young weel fill'd an' daft are,
Wha winna be see crows an' bauld
For a lang townmost after
As on this day.

Rev. J. Nicolson's Poems, i. 27.

Perhaps, *q.* what *knaps*, or is easily broken, as being *crump*.

It indeed properly signifies that which breaks with a knock.

[**NAPPIN, NAPPING, s.** Knocking, beating, hammering.]

• **NAPKIN, s.** "A handkerchief. Obsolete. This sense is retained in Scotland;" Johns.

["So called about Sheffield in Yorkshire." Ray.

"It is frequently found in old plays, and is not yet obsolete." Halliwell's Dict.]

It may be observed that it is used in two senses, pocket-napkin, also a neck-napkin or cravat, S.

Johnson deduces the term from *nap* as signifying "down, villous substance." This, indeed, seems the origin; from A.-S. *knappa*, "villous, the nap of the cloth. Belgic, *noppe*;" Sommer. Su.-G. *nopp*, id. The termination *kin* seems to denote that this is *napery*, or cloth of a small size. V. *KIN*, term.

NAPPER o' NAPS, s. A sheep-stealer, Roxb.; given as old.

This is a cant phrase inserted by Grose in his Class. Dict. *Napper* is expl. by itself, "a cheat or thief;" and to *nap*, "to cheat at dice." It may, however, be an ancient term; as Teut. *knapp-en* signifies to lay hold of; prehendere; apprehendere, Kilian.

NAPPIE, NAPPY, adj. V. under *NAP*.

NAPPIT, part. adj. Crabbed, ill-humoured, Aberd.; *Cappit*, synon.

Teut. *knapp-en*, crepitare; or *knap*, alacer, agilis.

NAPPLE, s. "A sweet wild root," Gl. Galloway; apparently *Orobis tuberosus*, or *Heath-pea*, S. B. *knapparts*.

—The pidd napple rankly grows,
An' winnestrass excel the growling fog.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 441.

This is what Macgregor calls *Napple-root*, "the black knotty root of an herb, diligently digged for and greedily chewed by boys; its taste being rather pleasant." V. *KNAPPARTS*.

NAPPY, s. Ale, strong ale, S. O.

An' whyles twapennis worth o' nappy
Can mak the bodie unco happy.

Burns' Works, III. 6.

This is merely an elliptical use of the E. adj., *q.* "nappy drink."

• **NAPPY, adj.** Tipsy, elevated with drink, S.

The cold wives eat and they chew'd,
And when that the carles grew nappy,
They danc'd as weel as they dow'd,
Wi' a crack o' their thumbs and a kappie.

Pattie's Wedding, Herd's Coll., II. 191.

The E. word has been expl. by some writers, "inebriating." But this sense seems unknown. Serenius, vo. *Nappy*, refers to Lal. *Ang/a*, exhaurire. This is

expl. by Verelius, *Poculum usque ab fundum ebibere*. Halderson renders it, *cornu evaculare*.

NAPSIE, s. "A little fat animal, such as a sheep;" Gall. Encycl.

Allied perhaps to *nap*, E. a *knop*, as denoting what is protuberant.

NAR, prep. Near, S., Yorks. V. *NER*.

NAR, adj. Nearer, nigher; A.-S. *near*, comp. of *neah*, nigh.

Quhen all wes done, we had not bene the nar.

Poems, Sixteenth Century, 292.

NAR-SIDE, s. The left side, as opposed to *Aff-side*, the right side of any object, Mearns; being the side *nearest* to him who mounts on horseback, drives a team, &c.

NAR, conj. Nor.

This fremyt goddes held hir ene first fast
Apoun the ground, nar blankis list thaym cast.

Doug. Virgil, 28, 7.

NAR. Were not.

Blither with outen wene
Never nar nar that.

Sir Tristram, p. 148, st. 14.

i.e., never nearly as were they.

So blithe al bi dene,

Nar that never are.

Ibid., st. 15.

Ne were they never before.

To **NARR, NERR, NURR, v. n.** "To snarl as dogs. Teut. *knarren*, grunnire," Sibb.

This is merely E. *gnar*, written according to the pronunciation. A.-S. *gnyrr-an*, id.

NARROW-NEBBIT, adj. Contracted in one's views with respect to religious matters, superstitiously strict, apt to take, or pretend to take, offence on trivial grounds, S. from *Neb*, the nose, *q. v.*

NARVIS, adj. Of, or belonging to Norway.

Narvis talloun, tallow brought from Norway.

"Ik last of *Narvis talloun*, ii ounce." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Bullion*.

Sw. *Norwegz*, Norwegian, *Norwegz man*, a Norwegian; or the genit. of *Norige*, Norway; *Noriges rike*, regnum Norvegiæ; Verel. Ind. vo. *Norran*, *Noregs-veldi*.

NAS, was not.

Nas never Yeonde so wo,
No Tristram, sothe to say.

Sir Tristram, p. 114.

Nas, Chaucer, id. A.-S. *nas*, i.e., *ne was*, non erat, Lye.

To **NASH, v. n.** To prate, to talk impudently, S.; most probably from Teut. *knaschen*, frendere, stridere. Hence the phrase, "a *nashin'* body," a little pert chattering creature.

[**NASH, s.** Pert, insolent talk; *enash*, is also used, S.]

NASH-GAB, s. Insolent talk, Roxb.; [a pert, chattering person, Clydes.]

"There's the Philistines, as ye ca' them, are gaun to whirry awa' Mr. Harry, and a' wi' your nash-gab." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 194. In other counties, it is *Snash-gab*.

[**NASHIE, NASHIN, adj.** Talkative, chattering, Clydes.]

NASK, s. A withe for binding cattle, Caithn.

"The tenants residing near a lake paid a given number of trout annually, and if there was any wood or shrubbery on the farms, they paid so many *nastes* (binders made of birch twigs), to secure the laird's cattle in the byre." Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 41.

NAT, adv. Not.

Suffer nat to bira our schypps in a rage.

Doug. Virgil, 29, 33.

Nat, id. is used by Chaucer and other O. E. writers, so late as the reign of Elizabeth; A.-S. *nate*, non.

NAT. Know not.

Thow Phobus lyctmare of the planetis all,

I nat quhat deulle I the clope call.

Doug. Virgil, 4, 12.

Budd. acknowledges that he had improperly inserted *know* before *nat*, without observing that it was a contraction.

A.-S. *nat*, i. e., *ne nat*, non scio, Lye.

To NATCH, v. a. To seize, to lay hold of violently; often used as denoting the act of a messenger in arresting one as a prisoner, S. B.

Teut. *nacch-en*, *attingere*? q. to lay hold of legally by *touching*. I see no evidence that any cognate of the v. *natch* has been used without *s* initial.

To NATCH, v. a. To notch, Aberd.

NATCH, s. A notch, *ibid*.

It is probably in this sense that the term is used, as denoting the notch or incision made by a tailor in cutting cloth.

Loch man! hae merrcy wi' your natch.

Burns' Epistle to a Taylor.

To NATE, v. a. To need, Clydes. V. **NOTE**, v.

NATE, NAIT, s. Need; also use, business.

And forth echo drew the Troiane sword fute hate,
Ane wappen was neuer wrocht for sic ane nate.

Doug. Virgil, 122, 52.

Chaucer, *note*, *Is.* *not*, id. V. **NORR**.

NATHELESS, adv. Notwithstanding, nevertheless, S.

"But if you liked a barley scone and a drink of bland—*natheless* it is ill travelling on a full stomach." The Pirate, i. 254.

A.-S. *no the laces*, id. *nihilominus*.

NATHER, conj. Neither.

—"Gif *nather* his Hienee, nor Advocat, be warnit to the said service, the samin, with the retour, sasine, and all that followis thairupon, may be reducit." Balfour's Pract., p. 425.

A.-S. *nather*, *nawther*, id. from *ne*, the negative particle, and *ather*, *utroque*. V. **ATHIN**.

NATHING, s. Nothing, S. In old MSS. it is generally written as two words.

—He had *na thing* for to dispand.

Barbour, i. 319, ME.

NATIE, adj. Tenacious, niggardly, Shetl.; synon. with *Nittie* and *Nestie*, q. v.

NATIVE, s. The place of one's nativity, Perth.

NATKIN, s. A disagreeable taste or smell. V. **NADKIN**.

NATRIE, NATTRIE, NYATRIE, adj. Ill-tempered, crabbed, irascible, Aberd., Mearns; pron. q. *Nyattrie*.

This may be merely a provincial variety of *Atry*, *Attrie*, stern, grim. Or, as this seems to be formed from Su.-G. *etter*, venomum, *natrie* may be allied to A.-S. *naedre*, *naeddre*, serpens, *Is.* *nadra*, vipera. See, however, **NATTER**, v.

To NATTER, v. n. To chatter, conveying the idea of peevishness, ill humour, or discontentment, Roxb.; *Nyatter*, Dumfr., Gall.

"*Nyatterie*—to keep chattering when others are speaking;" Gall. Encycl. It is expl. "chiding, grumbling continually," Dumfr.

NATTERIN, part. adj. Chattering in a fretful way, *ibid*.

Teut. *knoter-en*, garrula, minutizare, murmurare. In modern Belg. the sibilant is prefixed; *enater-en*, "to chatter, to talk impudently;" Sewel. The Teut. word appears to be formed from *Is.* *gnaud-a*, lamentari, misere queri, *gnaud*, querela miserorum; *gnudd-a*, murmurare, *gnudd*, murmur, frequens rogatio; Su.-G. *knot-a*, submurmurare. V. **NYATTER**.

[**NATTRIE, NATTERY, adj.** Ill-natured, crabbed, irascible, *ibid*. V. **NATRIE**.]

To NATTLE, v. a. 1. To nibble; to chew with difficulty, as old people do with the stumps of their teeth, Roxb.

2. To nip; as, "To *nattle* a rose," to nip it in pieces, *ibid*.

Is. *knill-a* exactly corresponds: *Vellico*, paululum pango, vel petito; G. Andr. Halderson overlooks this verb; but mentions *knot-a*, vellicare.

***NATURAL, NATURALE, NATURALL, NATURALL, adj.** 1. Used in a sense directly the reverse of that of the term in E.; signifying lawful, as opposed to illegitimate.

"That ane richt excellent prince John duke of Albany, &c., tuteur to the kingis grace, and gouernour of this realme, anarlie *naturall* & lauchfull sone of vmquhile Alex^r. duke of Albany, &c., and of ane nobill lady dame Agnes of Bouloigne, is the second persoun of this realme, & aneie air to his said vmquhile fader. And that—Alexander Stewart, commendatour of Inchecheffray, *bastard* sone of the saidis vmquhile Alexander and Katherine [Sinclair the Erie of Cathness dochtir] is & vndoutable suld be reput borne bastard, and vnlegitimate be ony mariage." Acts Ja. V., 1516, Ed. 1814, p. 283. It is repeated *ibid*, p. 388.

"He is naturall some of vnuquill George Fresser, lauchfullie gottin in the band of matrimonie," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1443, v. 18.

"He is lauchfull naturall some," &c., "gottin lauchfullie in the band of matrimonie," &c. *Ibid.*, v. 24, p. 419.

"Dochter naturall & lauchfull," &c. *Ibid.*, v. 26. [*Natural*, *Natural* are used also in the sense of illegitimate.]

2. Kind, genial; used in regard to the weather, S. B. V. *NAITRAL*.

NATURALITIE, *s.* 1. Natural affection, that affection connected with propinquity of blood, S.

2. Naturalization; Fr. *naturalité*.

"The maist cristin king of France has grantit ane letter of *naturalité* for him and his successouris, to all and sundrie Scottismen being in the realme of France, or unhappin to be in the samyn in ony tymes to cum, makand thame hable to brouke landis, heretageis, offices, digniteis, and benefices," &c. *Acts Mary*, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 507.

NATURE, *adj.* 1. Fertile in spontaneously producing rich, succulent herbage; as, *nature grund*, land that produces rich grass abundantly, without having been sown with any seeds, S. O.

2. Rich, nourishing; applied to grass; as, *nature gersse*, *nature hay*, that is, rich grass and hay, produced by the ground spontaneously, S. O., Roxb.

"When they see a field carpeted with rich grasses, or those that grow luxuriant, they say that field produces *nature grasses*." *Agr. Surv. Ayr.*, p. 291.

NATURENESS, *s.* 1. Fertility in spontaneously producing rich herbage, S. O.

2. Richness, exuberance: applied to grass produced spontaneously, S. O.

These words are pronounced *naiter* and *naiterness*.

NATY-WOO, *s.* 1. Fine wool, Mearns.

2. Wool that has been pulled off a sheep's skin from the root, and not shorn, *ibid.*; q. *Nature-wool*.

NAUCHLE, *s.* A dwarf; *synon. Crute*, *Upp. Clydes*.

The *n* has the liquid sound as if *y* followed it, *ynauhle*.

Isl. heech, metaphoricis *pasillus*, *pasio*, G. Andr.

[**NAUHLIE**, *adj.* Dwarfish, small and ill-shaped, *ibid.*]

[**NAUFRAGE**, *s.* Shipwreck, Lat. *naufragium*, *id.*]

[**NAUKIE**, *adj.* Asthmatic, wheezing, Roxb., Loth.]

NAUM, *s.* A heavy blow with a bludgeon, *Ettr. For.*

NAUR, *prep.* Near; the pron. of some districts in S.

Sir John Cope took the north right far,
Yet near a rebel he came *naur*,
Until he landed at Dunbar,
Right early in a morning.

Jacobite Relics, II. 111.

V. *NEE*.

To **NAVELL**, *v. a.* To strike with the fist.
V. under *NEIVE*.

NAVEN, *NAWYN*, *s.* A navy; shipping.

"Ther prouisionis of diuerse sortis is vnder grit, nocht alaneerly be gryt multitude of men of veyr, and ane grit naues of schipis be seey-burde, bot as veil be secret machinations to blynd you be anereis."—*Compl. S.*, p. 141.

Schyr Nels Cambel befor send he,
For to get him *nawyn* and melte.

Barbour, III. 393, MR.

It has been observed that "the termination is Saxon," *Gl. Compl.* But the term is not to be found in that language. Mr. Macpherson views it as probably arbitrary. The term, however, occurs in the same form in other dialects. O. Sicamb. *naween*, Germ. *nawen*, *navis*, Kilian.

NAVIE. *Rid navie*.

"Magnus Rid, knyght of the ordour of the garter—was called be the Scottismen Magnus with the *rid navie*." *Pitcottie's Cron.*, p. 76.

In the *Addenda*, in regard to the reading of more recent manuscripts, it is said; "Magnus Reid is called Magnus Red-man, 'named with the Scots mans [Mans, the abbreviation of Magnus,] with the red maine.' The reading L 12, should probably be *rid seive*." P. 619.

The conjecture is very natural, *seive* denoting the fist. But if this was the original term, it must have proceeded from a mistake, similar to that particularized by Godscroft.

"He was remarkable for his long and red beard, and was therefore called by the English *Nagnus Red-beard*, and by the Scots, in derision, *Nagnus with the red Naine*, as though his beard had bene an horse maine, because of the length and thickness thereof. The manuscript calleth him *Nagnus with the red hand*, taking the word (Maine) for the French word which signifieth an hand: but the attentive reader may perceive the error, and how it was a word merely Scottish [English, he should have said], and used by the Scots in derision." *Hist. Dougl.*, p. 178.

NAVUS-, *NAWUS*-, or *NAWVUS-BORE*, *s.* A hole in wood, occasioned by the expulsion of a knot, *Aberd.*

NAVYIS, *adv.* No wise; the same with *Nawayes*, *Nawiss*.

—"That all his hienes subjectis sall communicate anis euerie yeir, and sall *nawvis* pretend ony excusis of deidlie feid, rancour, or malice to appeir towardis thair nyctbouris—to abstene or to debar himself fra participation of the said sacrament," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 173.

The superstitious believe that, by looking at a *dead-candle* through such a hole, one will see the person's face whose death the candle portends.

For fear the poor dumb brutes sud smore,
He staps wi' strae ilk *nawus-bore*,
An' ilka crevice darne.

W. Scott's Tales, p. 30.

This is evidently the same word which has been given under the form of *Ausue-bore*.
Irl. *aqur* and Dan. *never* signify terebra, an augre or wimble.

This, however, there is reason to believe, is not the true orthography. A very intelligent friend in Aberdeenshire, whom I have consulted on this subject, says; "I find that *Ausue*, or *Ausue-bore*, is the original and proper word. W. Beattie must have mistaken a *nevus-bore*, for an *ausue-bore*. The word is variously pronounced by different people, *aius*, *aius*, *aus*, *aus*, *aus*, *aus*."

NAWAYES, adv. No wise.

"The samin lykwayes sawayes previt that heid nor article of the said summondis." Acts Ja. VI, 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 128.

—"That the earle of Annandaill his taking place befor him in his present parliament could sawayes preiudge him of his richt," &c. Acts Cha. I, Ed. 1814, Vol. v. 132.

NAWISS, NAWYSS, adv. By no means, in no wise.

New may I nawiss forthyr ga.
Barbour, iv. 214, MS.

Ryn afre him, and him ourta,
And let him ne wyss pass thaim fra.
Ibid., vi. 504, MS.

NAWN, NYAWN, adj. Own. *His nyawn*; his own, what properly belongs to him, Angus.

The proper S. term is *awin*, *awn*, to which *n* has been prefixed from the sound which it assumes when connected with the possessive adj. denoting the first person; *mine awin*. V. **NAWN**.

[NAWYN, s. Shipping. V. **NAVEN**.]

NAXTE, adj. Nasty, filthy.

—I in danger, and doel, in dongon I dwells,
Naxte, and nedeful, naked on night.
Sir Gawen and Sir Gal., i. 15.

E. *nasty* is derived from Franc. *nauso*, humidus, *nausi*, humiditas; Germ. *naet-en*, humectare.

NAY, adv. Tyrwh. remarks that this "seems to be used sometimes as a noun. *It is no nay*; It cannot be denied."

Heir is ryaltie, said Rauf, ansuch for the nanis,
With all noblines anourait, and that is na nay.
Rauf Coilyear, C. iij. b.

This world is not so strong; it is no nay
As it hath ben in olde times yore.
Chaucer, Clerkis Tale, v. 9015.

NAYSAY, NA-SAY, NA-SAYIN, s. A refusal, a nayword, S. The *v.* is also sometimes used, S.

Her laugh will lead you to the place
Where lies the happiness you want;
And plainly tells you to your face,
Nineteen *naysays* are half a grant.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 207.

This is borrowed from the old S. Prov.—"Nineteen *say says* of a maiden is but half a grant, spoken to encourage those who have had a denial from their mistresses to attack them again." Kelly, p. 269.

NAYSAYER, s. One who denies or refuses, S.

"A sturdy beggar should have a stout *naysayer*."
S. Prov., Kelly, p. 21.

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NAZE, s. A promontory, a headland, S.B.; the same with *Nes*, *Ness*.

"*Naze*, *ness*, and *maill* are also used to signify remarkable parts of land stretching out into the sea." Ewing's Geogr., Ed. 1st, p. 24.

NE, conj. Neither, nor. V. **NA**.

NE, adv. No; [not, when joined to verbs, *Barbour*, i. 293.] V. **NA**.

NE WAR. Were it not, unless, [but for that. V. **NA WAR**.]

Incontinent thay had to batal went,—
Ne war on thame the rosy Phebus rede
His very stedis had doukit over the bede.
Doug. Virgil, 308, 40.

Alem. *ne uware idem est ac nisi*; *ne neware*, *nonnisi*; Schilter.

NE, prep. Near, nigh.

The lattir terme and day approachis ne
Of fatale force, and strangest destinyne.
Doug. Virgil, 412, 10.

A.-S. *neah*, *neh*, Belg. *nae*, Alem. *nah*, Germ. *nahr*, Su.-G. *naa*, Dan. *na*, *id*.

To NE, v. n. To neigh as a horse.

The dynnyng of thare hors felt sik hard he,
Thare stamping storange, and thare stedis ne.
Doug. Virgil, 308, 37.

A.-S. *anaeg-an*, Tent. *naeg-en*, Su.-G. *gnaeg-g-a*, *id*.

NE, s. Neighing, a neigh.

He sprentis furth, and ful proude waloppis he,
His strekand vp his hede with mony ane ne.
Doug. Virgil, 381, 20.

[NEAP, s. A turnip. V. **NEEP**.]

NEAPHLE, s. A trifle, a thing of no value, Dumfr.

Fr. *nipes*, trifles; Su.-G. *nipp*, a trifle.

* **NEAR, adj.** 1. Close, niggardly, S.

[2. Closely related or connected; as, a *near-freen*.

3. The nearest possible; as, "That was a *near miss*," i.e., almost a miss, or the nearest possible to missing.

It is sometimes used in the opposite sense, viz. almost a hit, the nearest possible to a hit.

4. Left, left-hand; as, "the *near side* o' a horse;" so used in some districts of E.

5. Neither; as, "The *near* o' ane o' them did it," neither of them did it, West of S.]

[NEAR-THE-BANE, adj. Niggardly, sparingly, S.]

NEAR-BEHADDIN, adj. Niggardly, Roxb.; *Near-be-gaun*, synon.

NEAR-GAWN, NEAR-BE-GAWN, adj. Niggardly, S.

Shall man, a niggard, *near-gawn* ell,
Rin to the tether's end for pelf;
Learn ilka cunyled scoundrel's trick,
Whan a's done sell his soul to Nick!
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 105.

U 2

There'll just be as bar to my pleasure,
A bar that's affill'd me wi' fear,
He's do a hard, near-to-pass mizer,
He likes his soul less than his gear.—*Ibid.*, ii. 153.

From near and passed, going. *Be* expletive sometimes intervenes. In the same way it is said of a parsimonious person, that he is very near himself, *S.*

NEAR-HAND, NEAR-HAN, *adj.* Near, nigh; niggardly, *S.*

NEAR-HAND, NEAR-HAN, *adv.* Nearly, almost, *S.* V. NEERHAND.

[NEAR-HANDNESS, NEAR-HANNESS, *s.* Nearness, short distance, Banffs., Clydes.; niggardliness, Clydes.]

NEAR HIMSELF. A phrase applied to a man who is very niggardly, or tenacious of his property, *S.*

"I'm no a man that's near myself;—walth—I wad like to use in moderation." *Saxon and Gael*, iii. 59.

NEAR-SIGHTED, *adj.* Short-sighted, *S.*

NEASE, *s.* Nose.

"Turne to faith, and it will make thee to turne to God, and swa conjoine thee with God, and make all thine actions to smell weil in his nease." *Bruce's Sermon on the Seer.*, p. 3, a. V. NIZZ.

NEATY, NEATTY, *adj.* 1. Mere, having no other cause, *S. B.*

As they the water past, and up the brae,
Where Nory mony a time had went to play,
Her heart with neatty greif began to rise,
When she so greatly alter'd saw the guise.
Ross's Helenore, p. 79.

2. Identical, *S. B.*

Three lusty fellows gat of him a clank;—
And wha were they, but the same neatty three,
That with the raips gard him the delour dree;
Ibid., p. 47.

Perhaps allied to *Isl.* *neyt-wr*, *nytt*, commodus, probatus, *q.* the very thing in use, or approved by use. V. *NORR*, *s.*

NEB, *s.* 1. The nose; now used rather in a ludicrous sense; as a *lang neb*, a long nose. Hence *Lang-nebbit*, *Narrow-nebbit*, *q. v.* *Sharp-nebbit*, having a sharp nose, *S.* *Neb* bears the same sense, *A. Bor.*

—Howe in a 'tato fur,
There may Willie lie,
Wi' his neb boomermost,
An' his doup downermost, &c.
Jacobite Relics, i. 25.

'Twas on a cauld November e'en,—
The 'mell frost-win' made nebs an' e'en
To rin right sair.
T. Scott's Poems, p. 323.

It would seem that this was the original sense of the term; *A.-S.* *nebbe*, *nasus*, *Isl.* *nef*, *nasus*.

2. The beak of a fowl, *S.* *A. Bor.* *nib*, *E.*

"You may dight your neb, and flie up;" *S. Prov.*, "taken from pallets who always wipe their bill upon the ground before they go to roost. You have ruined and undone your business, and now you may give over." *Kelly*, p. 390.

A.-S., *Belg.* *nebbe*, *Su.-G.* *nasbb*, *Dan.* *neb*, *Isl.* *neib*, *rostrum*; *Hoka nef*, *rostrum accipitris*.

3. Any sharp point; as the *neb* (*E. nib*) of a pen; the *neb*, or point of a knife, &c., *S.*

4. Applied to the snout. "You breed of Kil-pike's swine, your *neb's* never out [of] an ill turn," *S. Prov.* p. 362.

The following passage conveys the same idea:—

"So as morning siccan a fright as I got! twa unlucky red-coats were up for black-fishing or some siccan ploy, for the *neb o' them's* never out of mischief." *Waverley*, iii. 238.

5. To *gie* a thing a *neb*, to make it pungent, *S. B.*

NEB AND FEATHER, used as an *adv.* Completely, from top to toe; as, "She's dinkit out *neb and feather*;" *Teviotd.*

[This phrase may be derived from the act of a bird preening itself, or from the operation of trimming an arrow.]

NEB AT THE GRUNSTANE. To keep one's *neb* at the *grunstone*, to keep one under, or at hard work, *S.*

NEB O' THE MIRE-SNIPE. "To come to the *neb o' the mire-snipe*;" to come to the last push; *S. A.*

"There was nae time to lose—it was come fairly to the *neb o' the mire-snipe wi' me*." *Brownie of Bodaback*, i. 30.

NEB O' THE MORNING. "That part of the day between daylight and sun-rising;" *Gall. Encycl.*

This phraseology seems borrowed from the sharpness of the beak of a bird, as it follows; "There are few who do not love to keep the bed until the *neb gangs off the morning*. It is when the *neb* is on the morning that the hoar-frost is produced." *Ibid.*

To NEB, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To bill, to caress as doves do, *Loth.*; from *neb*, the beak or bill.

Near to him let his grace of Gordon stand,
For these two drakes may *neb*, go hand in hand.
Jacobite Relics, i. 241.

2. To scold, flyte; generally, to *miscall*, *q. v.*, *Clydes.*

[NEBBIE, *adj.* Sharp-tongued, snappish; good at or given to scolding, *ibid.*]

NEBBIT, *part. adj.* 1. Having a beak or nose, *S.*

This term is frequently used in composition, as in *Lang-nebbit*, *Narrow-nebbit*, *Quhaup-nebbit*, *q. v.*

2. Having a hooked head. Thus *Nebbed staff* would seem to be synon. with *Kebbie* and *Nibbie*.

My daddy left me gear enough,
A counter, and an auld beam-plough,
A *nebbed staf*, &c.

Willie Winkie's Testament, *Herd's Coll.*, ii. 143.

NEB-CAP, *s.* The iron used for fencing the point of a shoe, *Ettr. For.* V. CAP-NEB.

NEBSIE, *s.* An impudent old woman, *Roxb.*

Perhaps from *Neb*, the nose, as in advanced life the nose often becomes a marked feature, and its approximation to the chin has sometimes exposed the owner to the imputation of sorcery.

[NEBIR, NEBIET, *s.* Bait for fishing lines, Shetl.]

NECE, *s.* Grand-daughter. V. NEIPCE.

NECES, *s. pl.* *Ext.* for *Netes*.]

"Item, one pair of the like slevis of the skynnys of neces with the bord of the same." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 128. V. NETES.

NECESSAR, *adj.* Necessary, S. A. Fr. *necessaire*. "The gryt adois *necessar*;" Aberd. Reg.

To NECK, or NICK, *with nay*. V. NYKIS.

NECK-BREAK, *s.* Ruin, destruction.

"Folks poring over much on the tentation is their neck-break and their snare; the man thought ay on these things—till he wracked his conscience by them." W. Guthrie's Sermon, p. 14.

The term is inverted in E.

—I must
Forsoke the court; to do't or no, is certain
To me a break-neck.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

[NECKIN, *s.* Toying as lovers, courting: used also as a *part*, Clydes.]

NECKIT, *s.* A tippet for a child, S. B. *Neckatee*, E., a handkerchief for a woman's neck, Johns.

NECK-VERSE, *s.* A cant term formerly used by the marauders on the Border.

Letter nor line know I never a one,
Wer't my neck-verse at Hairibee.

Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. l. 24.

"Hairibee, the place of executing the Border marauders at Carlisle. The neck-verse is the beginning of the 51st psalm. *Miserere mei*, &c., anciently read by criminals claiming the benefit of clergy." N. *ibid.*

This phrase has been common in Henry VIII.'s time. Hence Tyndale says of the Roman clergy: "But hate thy neyghbours as moche as thou wilt,—yea robbe hym, murther hym, and then come to them and welcome. They have a sanctuary for thee, to saue thee, yea and a necke verse, if thou canst rede but a lytle latently thoughe it be neuer so sorryly, so that thou be redy to recogne the beastes marke." Obedyence of a Crysten man, F. 66, a.

[NED, NEID, *s.* Need, extremity of peril or danger, Barbour, ii. 231.]

[NEDLYNGIS, *adv.* Of necessity, *Ibid.*, ix. 725. V. NEIDLINGIS.]

NEDWAYS, *adv.* Of necessity. V. under NEID.]

"The behowis nedways, said the King,
To this thing her say thine awia."

Barbour, xix. 156, MS.

A-S. *neadwies*, necessary.

[NEDYT, *pret.* Needed, was needful, Barbour, iii. 692. V. NEID.]

[NEDDAR, NEDDER, *s.* An adder.]

[NEDDARCAP, NEDDERCAP, *s.* An ill-natured, cross-tempered person; generally applied to children.]

[NEDDER, NEDDERIN, *conj.* and *adj.* Neither, Banffs., Shetl.]

[NEDDER, *adj.* Nether, inferior, lower, Shetl. Isl. *nedri*, *nedare*, lower, Sw. *nedre*, Ger. *nieder*.]

NEDMIST, *adj.* Undermost, lowest in situation, S.

A-S. *neothemast*, id. from *neothan*, under, Ss.-G. *ned*. This is the correlate of *Ummist*, uppermost, q. v. V. NETE.

NEDEUM, *s.* "A gnawing pain," Gall.

Pair Ghray o' her upset chin,
A nedeeum gnaws her ay within.

Gall. Encycl., p. 362, 363.

To NEDEUM, *v. n.* To thrill with pain, *ibid.*

"When a corn is biting a toe grievously, that toe is said to be *nedeeuming*;" *ibid.*

C. B. *caie-tau*, to afflict; *caie*, trouble, pain; *caie-gad*, molesting; *cauoad*, gnawing.

[NEEBIN, *part.* Nodding from drowsiness, dosing, Shetl. Isl. *knipa*, to droop, *knipinn*, to sit drooping.]

[NEEBOR, NEIBOR, *s.* A neighbour, companion, partner, bedfellow, husband, wife, West of S.; *neiper*, Banffs., Aberd.]

[NEEBOR, NEIBOR, *adj.* Neighbouring, adjoining, *ibid.*

Tells how a neebor lad cam o'er the moor
To do some errands, and convey her hame.

Burns, Cotter's Saturday Night.

[To NEEBOR, NEIBOR, *v. n.* To co-operate, generally followed by *in*; to act as partners, *ibid.*]

[NEEBORHEED, NEIBORHEID, *s.* Neighbourhood; *quid neeborheed*, friendship, good terms, *ibid*; *neiperheed*, Banffs., Aberd.]

[NEEBORLY, NEIBORLY, NEEBOR-LIKE, *adj.* and *adv.* Neighbourly, friendly, kindly disposed; as, "He's a *neeborly* body," *ibid.*]

NEED-BE, *s.* Necessity, expediency; applied to an afflictive dispensation of Providence, and apparently borrowed from 1 Pet. i. 6. S.

"He afterwards saw a remarkable providence in it, and need-be for it." Walker's Peden, p. 69.

NEEDLE-E'E, *s.* *Through the Needle-e'e*, a play among children, in which, a circle being formed, each takes one of his neighbours by the hands, the arms, being extended; and he, who takes the lead, passes under the arms of every second person, backwards and forwards, the rest following in the same order, while they repeat a certain rhyme, S.

"Another game played by a number of children, with a hold of one another, or *tickle-tails*, as it is tech-

usually called in Scotland, is *Through the needle's e*. The immemorial rhyme for this alluring exercise is this:—

Butcher Jack, if ye were mine,
I would give you claret wine;
Claret wine's gude and fine—
Through the needle's e, boys!

Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1821, p. 26.

It is the same game that in E. is called *Thread-the-Needle*.

It is played in a different manner in Teviotdale. Two stand together, facing each other, having their hands clinched, and lifted above their *breath*, so as to form an arch. Under this perhaps twenty or thirty children pass, holding each other by their clothes. When all have passed save one, the arms of the two, like a portcullis, fall down and detain this individual as prisoner. He, or she, is asked in a whisper, "Will ye be *Tod* or *Fern-buss*?" If *Tod* is the answer, the person takes one side, and must wait till all are caught one by one. This being done, the *Tods* draw one way, and the *Ferns* another, the two candidates still keeping hold of each other's hands; and he, who can draw the other and his party to the opposite side of the street, and separate their hands, gains the victory.

This, like many of the sports of children, has an obvious reference to a state of warfare.

NEEDLE-FISH, s. The Shorter Pipe-fish. V. STANG.

NEED-MADE-UP, adj. and s. Applied to any thing hastily prepared, as immediately necessary, *Aberd.*

NEEF, NEIF, s. Difficulty, doubt.

The stalk indeed is unco great
I will confess away:—
Great as it is, I needna voust;
I'm sair I hae nae neef;
To get fat cou'd be ett'd at
By aik a menesless thief.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

See, sure, Aberd.

A.-S. *neafde*, want, *neafga*, a needy person; Su.-G. *neapp*, difficulty, strait, whence *neapflga*, with difficulty; Belg. *neuw*, narrow, strait.

[NEEFE, NEEVE, NEFF, s.] The fist, hand, *Barbour*, xvi. 129, *Herd's Ed.* V. NEIVE.]

[NEEF-FOU, NEFFOW, s.] A handful. V. under NEIVE.]

[NEEK-NACK, adv.] Out and in, backwards and forwards, hither and thither, quickly, *Banffs.*

NEEMIT, NIMMET, s. Dinner; in Loth. *neemit*, in Teviotd. *nimmet*.

This must be a corr. of A.-S. *non-mete*, "refectio, vel prandium, a meal or bever at that time. Howbeit of latter times *noons* is midday, and *non-mete*, dinner;" *Somner*. This corresponds with the Sw. name for dinner, *middag*, i.e., mid-day or noon; Teut. *non-moel*, *non-moel-tyd*, prandium. In Norfolk *noon-tage* denotes "workmen's dinner;" *Grose*.

NEEP, NEIP, s. 1. The old, though now vulgar, name for a turnip, S.

"Pulling of their neeps." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, v. 16.

But he mean hame but stocking or shoe,
To mump his neeps, his sybown, and leeks.

Jacobite Relics, l. 97.

"*Raphanus*, a radish. *Rapum*, a neip." *Wedderburn's Vocab.*, p. 18.

[2. Anything ugly or ill-shaped, *Banffs.*]

3. A disagreeable or ill-tempered person, *ibid.*

4. A large, old-fashioned watch, *Clydes.*; a watch, *Banffs.*

It is evidently from A.-S. *neap*, id. *rapa*; perhaps remotely from the synon. Lat. word *nap-us*, whence Fr. *naveau*, O. E. *nawew*.

[To NEEP, v. a. To serve cattle with turnips, S.; part. pr., *neepin*, used also as a s.]

NEEP-HACK, s. 1. A pronged mattock for taking turnips from the ground during severe frost, *Ang.*, *Mearns*.

[2. A turnip-rack, from which cattle are fed in the fields during winter, S. *neep-hack*, *Clydes.*]

[NEEP, s.] A knoop or promontory, *Shet.* Isl. *nybba*, a knob, a peak, Norse, *nup*, a promontory.]

NE'ER-BE-LICKET, a vulgar phraseology equivalent to—nothing whatsoever, not a whit, S.

"I was at the search that our gudsire, Monkbarns, that then was, made wi' auld Rab Tull's assistance; but ne'er-be-licket could they find that was to their purpose." *Antiquary*, i. 200.

NEER-DO-GOOD, NEER-DO-GUDE, s. Synon. with *Neer-do-weel*, S.

"Dye hear what the weel-favoured [weel-faur'd] young gentleman says, ye drunken ne'er-do-good?" *Waverley*, ii. 124.

"Back came the same reckless ne'er-do-gude to night, i' the very midst o' the thunder and fire,—to make a like attempt on our laird's roost of fat capons." *Blackw. Mag.*, May 1820, p. 163.

NE'ER-DO-WEEL, adj. Past mending, S.

"Eh! see if there imna our auld ne'er-do-weel deevil's buckie o' a mither—Heh, sirs! but we are a hopeful family, to be twa o' us in the Guard at ance." *Heart M. Loth.*, ii. 151.

"Some of the ne'er-do-weel clerks of the town were seen gaffawing—with Jeanie," &c. *Provost*, p. 279.

NEERDOWELL, s. One whose conduct is so bad, as to give reason to think that he will *never do well*, S.

"Some hae a hantla [hantle o'] fauts, ye're only a ne'er dowell;" *Ramsay's Prov.*, p. 63.

NEESE, NEEZE, s. 1. "The nose," S. O., Gl. Picken.

[2. A sneeze, S.]

A.-S. Dan. *naese*, Su.-G. *naesa*, id.

To NEESE, v. n. To sneeze, S.; neeze, id. Gl. *Grose*.

A.-S. *nies-an*, Belg. *nies-en*, Germ. *nies-en*, Alem. *nies-an*, *nies-an*, Su.-G. *nies-a*, id.; all, as *Ihre* has observed, from A.-S. *naese*, Su.-G. *naesat*, &c., the nose, "the fountain of sternutation." V. *NKIS*.

"Sternuto, to sneeze. Sternutatio, sneezing." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 19. In a later Ed., perhaps in accommodation to the E., this is changed to *sneise* and *sneising*.

[NEESHIN, *s.* Snuff; *neeshin-mill*, a snuff-box, also called *sneeshin-mill*.]

NEESING, NEESHIN, *s.* Sneezing, S. V. the *v.*
To NEESHIN, *v. n.* To desire the male,
S. B. V. EASSIN.

[NEEST, *adj.* Nearest, next. V. NEIST.]

[NEEST, *s.* The least spark of fire, Shetl.
Ial. *neisti*, *gneisti*, a spark.]

[To NEESTER, *v. n.* To crackle, to throw off sparks; also to creak, Shetl.; part. pr. *neesterin*, crackling, creaking, used also as a *s.*]

NEET, *s.* A parsimonious person, a niggard, Aberd.

This has been supposed to be merely a figurative use of E. *net*, from its close adherence to the hair, as fitly transferred to one who keeps a *firm* hold of property. But this etymon is very doubtful.

NEETIE, *adj.* Avaricious, S. V. NITTIE, where this *adj.* is traced to a different source.

NEFF, *s.* The nave of a church.

"The embalmed body is yet to be seen, whole and entire, in a vault built by his grandchild King James VI. in the south-east corner of the *nef* of that stately church which stands to this day." Keith's Hist., p. 22.

Fr. *nef* *de* temple, id. For the different opinions as to the origin of this term, V. *Naf*, *Ihre*.

NEFF, *s.* A hand, [fist; also, a mitten.]

"Mantioles, *nefs*, or hands." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 14.

It seems to be used for some kind of covering for the hands, as *mitten*; being conjoined with *Manica*, the sleeve, Sudarium, a napkin, &c., under the article, De Vestibus. V. NEIVE, NEIV.

NEFFIT, *s.* A puny creature, a pigmy, S., pron. *nyeffit*.

Most probably from *neif*, *q.* one who might be held in the hand of another. Belg. *nyffe*, however, signifies a chit.

[NEFFOU, NEFFOW, *s.* A handful, a small quantity, Clydes., Loth.]

To NEFFOW, *v. a.* 1. To take in handfuls, Loth., Clydes.

2. To handle any animal; as, "Sandie, callant, lay down the kitlin; ye baggit, ye'll *neffow'd* a' away, that will ye," Roxb.; also pron. *Nieffu'*, *Niffu*. V. NEIVE and NEVEL.

To NEICH, NEYCH, NICH, NYGH, NYCHT, (gutt.), *v. a.* To approach, to come, or get nigh.

— The schipmen as handlyt war,
That thair the schip on na mair
Mycht gar to cum the wall as ner,
That thair fallbrig mycht *neych* thartill.
Barbour, xvii. 419, MS.
They wer as *nyes* quhan men thame *neicht*,
They squallit lyk ony gaittie.
Chr. Kirk, et. 2.

i.e., approached.

But it is improperly used with *t* in the pres.

Micht nane thame note with invy, nor *neicht* thame to *neir*.

Gosse and Gol., l. 19.

Off ony *neicht* wald him nere,
He had thame rebaldis cress
With a *ruyne*.

Houlate, iii. 21.

The phrase is used by R. Brunne, p. 41—

Fyue wynter holy lasted that werre,
That never Eilred our kyng durst *neicht* him *nerre*.

Also by Minot—

Wight men of the west
Neighed tham *nerre*.

Poeme, p. 68.

I ne wist where to eat, ne at what place,
And it *neighed* nye the none, and with Nede I met.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 111. b.

i.e., "and I was in want."

"And whanne he had entrid into Cafernaum, the centurion *neighede* to him." Wiclif, Matt. 8.

Neighe, Chaucer, id.

"To *neigh* a thing, to be close to it, to touch it. North." Gl. Grosse.

"I *nyghe*, I drawe nere to a thing." Palagr. B. iii. F. 206, b.

Moss-G. *negh-jan*, A.-S. *nehu-an*, Su.-G. *naa*, *nack-ast*, Alem. *nach-an*, Germ. *nach-en*, Belg. *nach-en*, id. Ial. *na*, to touch. As the *v.* literally signifies to come nigh, *Ihre* derives it from the prop. *naa*, *prope*; as Schilter from Alem. *nach*, id. Otfried, *nach-ta ime*, *appropinquavit ei*.

NEID, NEIDE, *s.* Necessity. *O neide*, of necessity. *Most o neide*, must needs.

O der Wallace, wmqhill was stark and star,
Thow *most o neide* in presence till endur.

Wallace, ii. 207, MS.

[NEID, *adj.* Needful, of necessity, Barbour, x. 576, 39.]

[To NEID, *v. a.* To need, *ibid.*, xiii. 46.]

[NEID-BE, *s.* V. NEED-BE.]

NEID-FIRE, NEID-FYRE, *s.* 1. "The fire produced by the friction of two pieces of wood," S. Gl. Compl., p. 357, 358.

The following extract contains so distinct and interesting an account of this very ancient superstition, as used in Caithness, that my readers, I am persuaded, would scarcely forgive me did I attempt to abridge it:

"In those days, [1788] when the stock of any considerable farmer was seized with the murrain, he would send for one of the charm-doctors to superintend the raising of a *need-fire*. It was done by friction, thus: upon any small island, where the stream of a river or burn ran on each side, a circular booth was erected, of stone and turf, as it could be had, in which a semicircular or highland couple of birch, or other hard wood, was set; and, in short, a roof closed on it. A straight pole was set up in the centre of this building, the upper end fixed by a wooden pin to the top of the couple, and the lower end in an oblong *trisk* in the earth or

door; and lastly, another pole was set across horizontally, having both ends tapered, one end of which was supported in a hole in the side of the perpendicular pole, and the other end in a similar hole in the couple log. The horizontal stick was called the auger, having four short arms or levers fixed in its centre, to work it by; the building having been thus finished, as many men as could be collected in the vicinity, (being divested of all kinds of metal in their clothes, &c.), would set to work with the said auger, two after two, constantly turning it round by the arms or levers, and others occasionally driving wedges of wood or stone behind the lever end of the upright pole, so as to press it the more on the end of the auger: by this constant friction and pressure, the ends of the auger would take fire, from which a fire would be instantly kindled, and thus the *need-fire* would be accomplished. The fire in the farmer's house, &c., was immediately quenched with water, a fire kindled from this *need-fire*, both in the farm-house and offices, and the cattle brought to feel the smoke of this new and sacred fire, which preserved them from the murrain. So much for superstition.—It is handed down by tradition, that the ancient Druids superintended a similar ceremony of raising a sacred fire, annually, on the first day of May. That day is still, both in the Gaelic and Irish dialects, called *Lá-beal-tia*, i.e., the day of Beal's fire, or the fire dedicated to Beal, or the Sun." *Agr. Surv. Caithn.*, p. 200, 201.

"It is very probable," says Borlase, "that the *Tia-epia*, or forced fire, not long since used in the Isles as an antidote against the plague or murrain in cattle, is the remainder of a Druid custom." *Antiq. of Cornwall*, p. 120. He then quotes Martin, who gives the following account of it:—

"The inhabitants here did also make use of a fire called *Tia-Epia*, i.e., a forced fire, or fire of necessity, which they used as an antidote against the plague, or murrain in cattle; and it was perform'd thus: all the fires in the parish were extinguish'd, and then eighty-one married men, being thought the necessary number for effecting this design, took two great planks of wood, and nine of 'em were employ'd by turns, who by their repeated efforts rubbed one of the planks against the other until the heat thereof produced fire; and from this forc'd fire each family is supply'd with new fire, which is no sooner kindled than a pot full of water is quickly set on it, and afterwards sprinkled upon the people infected with the plague, or upon the cattle that have the murrain. And this they all say they find successful by experience: it was practis'd on the main land, opposite to the south of Skie, within these thirty years." *Descr. Western Islands*, p. 113.

As the Romans believed that the extinction of the perpetual fire of Vesta, whether this proceeded from carelessness or any other cause, was a certain prognostic of some great public calamity, it was not deemed lawful to rekindle it in any way but by *Neid-fire*. The ceremony was performed in the same manner as that described above. The Vestal Virgins kept boring at a wooden table, till it caught fire. *V. Fest. vo. Ignis*. Simplicianus, an ancient philosopher, gives an account of the process in language perfectly analogous to that used in the definition of our term. *Ignem ē lignis excoctant, alterum lignorum, tanquam terebram, in altero circumvertentes*. In *Aristot. de Caelo*, iii., We learn from Plutarch, that among the Greeks, if the sacred fire was extinguished, it might not be rekindled from any ordinary fire, but by means of vessels made of tiles in which they collected the rays of the sun, as in a focus. *V. Pitisc. Lex. vo. Ignis*, p. 307. Macrobius informs us, that, although this sacred fire had not gone out, it was annually extinguished, and rekindled on the first day of March, which was with the Romans

the first day of the year. For the use of *Neid-fire*, or forced fire as a charm for curing cattle, *V. BLACK-SPAUL*.

This is undoubtedly the same with *Alem. needfir*, *needfir*, id. *conatus ignis fricando*; *Germa. needfir*, *ignis sacrilegus*. In a council held in the time of Charlemagne, A. 742, it was ordained that every Bishop should take care that the people of God should not observe Pagan rites,—*ave illos sacrilegos ignes, quos Neofyres vocant*;—"or make those sacrilegious fires, which are called *Neofyres*." *Capitalar. Karolman*, c. 5. In the *Indiculus of Superstitions and Pagan Rites* made by the Synod of Liptineca, the following title is found; *De igne fricato, de ligno, id est, Neofyr*. *V. Schilter*, p. 641. It is also written *Neofyres*, and *Neofri*.

Lindembrog, in his *Gl.*, thus explains the remains of this superstition: "The peasants in many places of Germany, at the feast of St. John, bind a rope around a stake drawn from a hedge, and drive it hither and thither, till it catches fire. This they carefully feed with stubble and dry wood heaped together, and they spread the collected ashes over their pot-herbs, confiding in vain superstition, that by this means they can drive away canker-worms. They therefore call this *Neofyr*, q. *necessary fire*."

Spelman thinks that the first syllable is from *A.-S. need*, obsequium; and thus that *needfyres* were those made for doing homage to the heathen deities.

It is the opinion of Wachter, that this received its name from some kind of calamity, for averting which the superstitious kindled such a fire. For *ne* signifies calamity.

But the most natural, as well as the best authenticated, origin of the word, is that found in the *Indiculus* referred to above. It seems properly to signify forced fire. Before observing that our term had any cognates, it had occurred to me, that it must be from *A.-S. nýd*, force, and *fyr*, fire; and that this idea was confirmed from the circumstances of a similar composition appearing in a variety of *A.-S.* words. Thus, *nýd-name* signifies taking by violence, rapine; *nýdd-hæmed*, a rape; *nýd-gild*, one who pays against his will.

Fires of the same kind, Du Cange says, are still kindled in France, on the eve of St. John's day; *vo. Neofri*.

These fires were condemned as sacrilegious, not as if it had been thought that there was any thing unlawful in kindling a fire in this manner, but because it was kindled with a superstitious design.

2. Spontaneous ignition, S.

"Quhen the bishop of Camelon was doand diuyns seruice in his pontifical, his staf tuk *neid fyre*, and mycht nocht be slokynnit quhil it was resolut to nocht." *Bellend. Cron.*, B. x. c. 12. *Lituan*—repente igne correptus, Boeth.

"In Louthiana, Fiffe & Angus, grene treis & cornis tuk *neid fyre*." *Ibid.*, B. xii. c. 12. *Sponte incensae*, Boeth.

This is obviously an oblique use of the word; as denoting fire not kindled by ordinary means. Both senses refer to wood as taking fire of itself; although the one supposes friction, the other does not.

3. "Neidfire is used to express—also the phosphoric light of rotten wood," *Gl. Compl.*, p. 357, 358.

4. It is likewise used as signifying beacon, S.

The ready page, with hurried hand,
Awak'd the *need-fire's* slumbering brand,
And ruddy blushed the heaven:

For a sheet of flame, from the turret high,
Waved like a blood-flag on the sky,
All faring and uneven.

Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. iii. st. 29.

"*Neid-fore*, beacon," N. This is an improper and very oblique sense.

NEIDFORSE, *s.* Necessity. *On neidforse*, of necessity.

"But Morpheus, that alypye gode, assailyeit al my membris, ande oppressit my dul melancolius nature, quhillk gart al my spreitis vital ande animal be cum impotent & paralitic: quhar for on *neid forse*, I was constraynit to be his sodiour." Compl. S., p. 105.

"For emphasis, two words are united which have the same meaning, though one of them is derived from the Saxon, and the other from the French. A.-S. *nead* and *neod*, *vis.* Fr. *force*, *vis.*" Gl. Compl.

The A.-S. word, however, in its various forms, *nead*, *neod*, *nid*, *nyd*, primarily signifies necessity. The term therefore properly denotes one species of necessity, that arising from force.

NEIDLINGIS, *adv.* Of necessity.

Your jely we *neidlingis* moist I endite.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 92. 2.

A.-S. *neadling*, *neadling*, *nydling*, denotes one who serves from necessity; also a violent person, one who uses compulsion. But the term is apparently formed from the *c.* and termination *lingis*, q. v.

[**NEIDNA**, **NEEDNA**. Need not; is or are not necessary, S.]

[**NEID-WAX**, *adv.* Of necessity, Barbour, xix. 156; *neidwais*, necessarily, V. 242. Skeat's Ed.]

TO NEIDNAIL, *v. a.* 1. To fasten securely by nails which are clinched, S.

This term is used figuratively by Niniane Winyet.

"Ye yourself, brother, of your magnificence and liberal hand, has oppinit the yettis of hevyn to the faythful Fatheris, afore our Saviour, be his dethe, resurrection, and glorious ascension, had preparit thairto this way to man; and utheris your scoleis, ye know, mair cruellie hes in thare imaginatioun cloisit up, slotit, and *neidnailit* the samyn yettis of our heretage (albeit now already oppinit to the just) quhill the latter day of all." *Fourscore Thre Questionis*, Keith's Hist., App., p. 256.

2. A window is said to be *neidnail'd*, when it is so fixed with nails in the inside that the sash cannot be lifted up, S. This is an improper sense.

This term might seem literally to signify, *nail'd from necessity*. But it appears to have been originally synon. with *roove*, E. *riev*. Sw. *nei-nagla* still signifies to clinch or rivet. The first part of the word may therefore be the same with *nead-a*, id. *clavi cuspidem retundere*; i. e., to roove a nail.

NEIF, *s.* Difficulty, Aberd.

Wow, sirs! when I first fill'd the tack

Of Mains of Mennie,

The farmers had nae *neif* to mak

An arrow penny.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 10.

V. NEEP.

TO NEIFFAR, *v. a.* To exchange. V. under NEIVE.

NEIGHBOUR-LIKE, *adj.* 1. Resembling those around us, in manners, in appearance, or in moral conduct, S.

2. Often implying the idea of assimilation in criminality, S.

—"If ye gie me an order for my fees upon that money—I dare say Glossin will make it forthcoming—I ken something about an escape from Ellangowan—aye, aye, he'll be glad to carry me through, and be *neighbour-like*." *Guy Mannering*, iii. 85.

An old crabbed fellow, who had been attending a meeting of creditors, when going home, was overheard by a friend pouring out curses by himself, without any restraint, on some unknown culprit. "Who is this," said the other, "who has so deeply injured you now?" "Nobody," replied he, "has injured me. But I am just thinking of the greatest rascal in the universe." "Who can this be?" rejoined his friend. "It is that scoundrel *Neighbour-like*," said he, "who has ruined more than all other rascals put together."

NEIGRE, **NEEGER**, *s.* A term of reproach, S. borrowed from Fr. *negre*, a negro.

NEIP, *s.* A turnip. V. NEEP.

NEIPCE, **NECE**, *s.* A grand-daughter.

"The like is to be vnderstood of ane *Neipce*, or *Neipces*, ane or mas, begotten be the eldest sone already deceased, quha suld be preferred to their father brother, anent the succession of their Gudechirs heritage; except special provision of tailie be made in favours of the aires maill." *Skene*, Verb. Sign. vo. *Enys*, Sign. l. 3.

For I the nece of mychty Dardanus,
And gude dochter vnto the blisit Venus,
Of Mirmidones the realms sal neuer behald.

Doug. Virgil, 64. 53.

As far as I have observed, Skene still uses *neice* for grand-daughter, thus translating *neptis* in the Lat. V. Reg., Maj. B. ii., c. 23, a. 3, c. 32, by mistake numbered as 33, also c. 33.

The origin is undoubtedly *neptis*, which was used by the Romans to denote a grand-daughter only, while the language remained in its purity. Spartan seems to have been among the first who applied the term to a brother's daughter. *Adrain*, p. 2, B. On this word the learned Casaubon says; *Juris auctoribus et vetustioribus Latinis nepos est tantum, e crywes, filii aut filiae natus*. Posterior ætas produxit vocis usum ad ἀδελφίδου, natos fratris aut sororis; quam solam vocis ejus notionem, vernaculus sermo noster et Italicus agnoscunt. Not. in Spart., p. 6.

There seems to be no term, in the Goth. dialects, denoting a grand-daughter, which resembles the Lat. A.-S. *nift*, however, a niece, is evidently from *neptis*. For by Ælfric it is written *neptis*, which he explains, *brother dochter* vel *sister dochter*, Gl., p. 75. Germ. *nift*, *nicht*, a niece. A.-S. and Alem. *nift* also signifies a step-daughter. Moes.-G. *nithjo*, a relation; C. B. *nith*, a niece. Both these Wachter, (vo. *Nicht*), derives from Goth. *nid*, genus, propago; observing that hence the term not only bore the sense of *neptis*, but denoted relations of every kind. To this origin he refers Lal. *nidur*, filius, *nidiungar*, posterus, *nidin*, cognatio nepotum, *nidiar arf*, hæreditas quæ transit ad proximos adscendentes et collaterales. Seren. vultus *nidur*, decorem, as the origin of the terms last mentioned, as referring to property which descends.

NEIPER, *s.* A prov. corr. of neighbour, S.B.

Well, *neiper*, Ralph replies, I ken that ye
Had aye a gued and sound advice to gee.

Ross's Helmsore, p. 81.

[**NEIPERHEED**, *s.* Neighbourhood; with *adj.* *gued*, friendship; with *adj.* *ill* or *bad*, enmity, Banffs.]

NEIPERTY, *s.* 1. Partnership, companionship, Aberd.

[2. The embrace of the sexes in generation, Banffs.]

To **NEIR**, **NERE**, *v. a.* To approach; also, to press hard upon.

Bot than the swypper tuskand hound assayis
And neris fast, ay reddy hym to hynt.

Doug. Virgil, 430, 30.

Text. *neder-en*, O. Fland. *nacere-en*, Germ. *naher-n*, propinquare.

[**NEIR**, *adj.* Near, close, niggardly; closely connected; the left, *S.* V. **NEAR**.]

[**NEIR**, *adv.* Clean, closely; sparingly, niggardly; exactly, exactingly.]

[**NEIR-BY**, **NEIR-TIL**, *prep.* Near to, *S.* V. under **NER**.]

[**NEIR-BY**, **NEIR-HAN'**, **NEIR-HAND**, *adv.* Nearly, almost, *S.* V. under **NER**.]

[**NEIR-BLUDIT**, *adj.* Closely-related, *S.* V. under **NER**.]

[**NEIR-OUT**, *s.* A shorter road, way, or method than the usual one, *S.*]

[**NEIR-HAN**, **NEIR-HAND**, *prep.* Near, close to. V. under **NER**.]

[**NEIR-SICHTIT**, **NEIR-SIGHTED**, *adj.* V. under **NER**.]

NEIRS, **NERES**, *s. pl.* The kidneys, *S.* corr. *cirs*.

I trow Sanctum Ecclesiam;
Bot nocht in thir Blachope nor freirs,
Quhilk will, for purging of thir neirs,
Hard up the ta raw and down the uther.

Lindsay's S. P. Rep., li. 234.

Thair, I suppose, should be read for *this*.

"Laborat nephritide, he hath the gravel in the neirs." *Wedderb. Vocab.*, p. 19.

"O.E. *Nere*. Ren." *Prompt. Parv.*

Isl. *nyra*, Su.-G. *niere*, Text. *niere*, ren, *niere*, *renes*.

NEIS, **NES**, *s.* The nose, *S.*

Of brokris and sic bandry how suld I write?
Of quham the filth stynketh in Goddis neis.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 96, 52.

—"Hir Majestie gat some releif, quhilk lestit quhill
Furidday at Ten houris at evin, at quhilk tyme hir
Majestie swounit agane, and failyiet in hir sicht, hir
fait and hir neis was cauld, quhilkis war handlit be
extreme rubbing, drawing, and utheris cureis, be the
space of four houris, that na creature culd indure gryter
paine." Lett. B. of Ross to Abp. of Glasgow, Keith's
Hist. App. p. 134.

A.-S. *nase*, *nese*, Su.-G. *nasea*, Alem. *nasa*, Isl. *noce*, *nasna*. V. **NEASE**.

NEIS-THYRLE, **NES-THRYLL**, *s.* Nostril, *S.*

Vntill Eneas als thare Prince absent
Ane rial chare richly arrayit he sent,
With twa sterne stedis therin yokit yfere,
Cumyn of the kynd of heuynlye hors were,
At thare neis thyrlis the fyre fast snering out.

Doug. Virgil, 215, 32.

Out of the neis-thryllis twa,
The red blaid brystyd ow.

Wyndown, vii. 2. 455.

"Efter this the minister takis his spattel and vnctis
the barnis *neyethirles* and the eiris, to signiffe, that a
christin man suld haue ane sweet savor, that is to say,
ane gud name and fame that he may be callit a gud
christin man, & also that he haie alwaie his eiris oppin
to heir the word of God." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catech.,
Fol. 130 b, by mistake printed as 131.

A.-S. *nase-thyrlis*, pl. from *nase*, and *thyrl*, *S.*, *thirl*,
foramen.

[**NEIS-WISE**, *adj.* 1. Having or pretending
to have acute smell, *S.*

2. Metaph., quick in perception, far-seeing, *S.*

3. With negative it implies ignorant, in the
dark; as, "I didna mak him *neis-wise*," I
did not enlighten him, I kept him in the
dark. V. **NOSEWISS**.]

NEIST, **NAYST**, **NES**, **NIEST**, *adj.* Nearest,
next, *S.* *neist*, Westmorel.

Destyné swa inad hym ayre
Til Comrade this Emperoure,
And til hym hys neist successeure.

Wyntown, vi. 12. 236.

Ah chequer'd life!—As day gives joy,
The neist our hearts maun bleed.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 180.

A.-S. *neahst*, Su.-G. *Dan. neast*, Belg. *naast*, Germ.
nachste, Pers. *naaz*, id. V. **NE**.

NEIST, **NEYST**, *prep.* Next.

Benedict neist that wyf
Twa yhere Pape was in hys lyf.

Wyntown, vi. 6. 37.

NEIST, *adv.* Next, *S.*

A meener phantom neist with meikle dread,
Attacks with senseless fear the weaker head.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 55.

[**NEISTMOST**, **NEISTMEST**, *adj.* Next; the
next, *S.*]

NEITHERS, **NETHERINS**, *adv.* Neither,
Renfr.

—Their auld forefathers,
Wha war nae blocks at dressin' *neithers*,
Wad ran as lang as they had sight
To seen their sons in sic a plight.

Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 61.

NEIVE, **NEIF**, *s.* 1. The fist, *S.* A. Bor.
nieve, pl. *neiffis*, *nevys*, *newys*, *newffys*.

And now his handis raxit it enery stede,
Hard on the left neif was the scharp stels hede.

Doug. Virgil, 396, 37.

And *nevys* that stalwart war and squar,
That wout to spayn gret speris war,
Swa spaynyt aris, that men mycht as
Full off the hyde leve on the tra.

Barbour, iii. 581.

In MS. *nevys*.

W 2

handful of anything, S. When used in this sense, it is pron. *neffle*.

Isl. Angl.-a, *id.* *pugno pugno*, from *knegh*, the fist. *Su.-G.* *knegh-a*, *pugnis impetere*, *knegh-a*, *id.*

As *nece* is used as a *s.*, its derivative *nevel* is also used as a *s.*, Yorks.

She'll deal her *neves* about her, I hear tell,
Neen's yable to abide her cruelty;
She'll *neves* and *nevel* them without a cause,
She'll *nevel* them late their teeth want in their
lives.

"*Neuve* and *Nevel*, is to beat and strike;" *Gl. Shid.* Both terms seem to have the common origin given under *Neve*. But *neuve* is immediately allied to *Isl. kneppe*, *pello violentor propulso*; *G. Andr.*, p. 114, 117. *Neve* is used for the fist, Lancash.

3. To knead well; to leave the marks of the knuckles on bread, Ayrs.

Think *nevel's* scones, beer-meal, or peace,—
I'd rather have—
Than a' their fine blaw-flume o' teas,
That grow abroad.

Pitkin's Poems, 1788, p. 63.

4. To pommel, to beat with any kind of instrument; used improperly, Ayrs.

"When we came to the spot; it was just a yird toad, and the liddle weans *nevelled* it to death with stones, before I could persuade them to give over." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 104.

NEVELLING, NEFFELLING, *s.* Fisticuffs, striking with the fist or folded hand, S.

"—Fra glooming they came to schouldring, from schouldring they went to buffetis, and fra dry blawis he *nevelled* and *neffelling*." *Knor's Hist.*, p. 51, N. 2, Sign. It is *neffelling* in both MSS.

To NEIFFAR, NIFFER, *v. a.* 1. To exchange or barter; properly, to exchange what is held in one *fist*, for what is held in another, *q.* to pass from one *neive* to another, S.

"I know if we had wit, and knew well that ease slayeth us fools, we would desire a market where we might barter or *niffer* our lassy ease with a profitable cross." *Rutherford's Lett.*, P. 1, ep. 78.

Stand yond, proud oar, I wadna *niffer* fame
With thee, for a' thy furs and paughty name.

Ramsay's Poems, II. 322.

We is me! quhat merest bath soho maid!

How *neffarit* be parentis twa

Hy'r bliss for tale, my lave for feid.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., II. 322.

"—Confessie—that he staw [stole] ane gray staig of twa year old from James Weir at Carlok;—and that he *nifferit* that staig with ane John Buchanan," &c. *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, V. 447. V. NERVA.

2. To higgie, South of S.

"Weel, Ratchiffe, I'll no stand *niffering* wi' ye; ye kan the way that favour's gotten in my office; ye maun be usefu'." *Heart M. Loth.*, II. 85.

This is an oblique sense of the *v. a.*, as people often higgie in bartering.

NEIFFER, NIFFER, *s.* A barter, an exchange, S.

Ye see your state wi' theirs compar'd,
And shudder at the *niffer*.

Burns, III. 114.

NIFFERING, *i.e.*, The act of bartering.

"I should make a sweet bartering and *niffering*, and give old for new, if I could shuffle out self, and substitute Christ my Lord in place of myself." *Rutherford's Lett.*, P. 1, ep. 37.

To NEK, *v. a.* To prevent receiving check, "a term at chess, when the king cannot be guarded;" Ramsay.

—Under cure I gat ilk chek,
Quhill I might nocht remulf nor net,
But eyther stall or malt.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 16.

Perhaps from *Su.-G.* *nek-a*, to refuse.

[To NEK, NECK, *v. a.* To toy as lovers, to court; part. pr. *neckin*, *nackin*, used also as a *s.* Clydes.]

[NEKBANE, *s.* Neck-bone, Barbour, i. 218.]

[NEKKYT, *adj.* Having a covering for the neck. *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, i. 146. Dickson.]

[NEKLEDDERIS, *s. pl.* Neck-leathers for draught horses.

"Item, [the viij day of September, 1486], for a quhit hyde to be brestledderis and *nekledderis* to hamys, . . . xvj s." *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, i. 293. Dickson.

This was for the horses of the King's "artillery," then lying at Leith.]

To NELL, *v. n.* To *Nell and Talk*, to talk loudly, loquaciously, and frivolously, Clydes. *Now and Talk*, synon. Hence, "a *nellin talk*."

Probably from *E. knell*; *A.-S.* *cnall-an*, to ring. Perhaps the word appears in its primary sense in *Isl. knall-a*, *faste tunders*, to beat with a rope.

NELL, NELLY, *s.* Abbrev. of *Helen*, S.

[NEMMYT, *part. pa.* Named, appointed, Barbour, viii. 215. *A.-S.* *nemnan*, to name, call, call by name.]

NEPIS, *pl.* Turnips. V. NEEP.

NEPS, *s.* The abbrev. of *Elspeth* or *Elizabeth*.

NEPUOY, NEPOT, NEPHOY, NEPHEW, NEVO, NEVW, NEWU, *s.* 1. A grand-son.

The heldare douchtyr yhoure modyre bare;
My modyr hyre syster wes yyoungare;
To the stok I am swa *Nepwa*.

Pronewa yhe ar.—
Newe for til have wndon,
Is nowthir brodyr na syster sone;
Bot fra the stok down ewynlykly
Disceandand persownys lynealy
In the tothir, or the thryd gre,
Newe, or *Pronewa* suld be:
As for til call the swne swne,
[Or] the dowchtyr swa to be dwne,
Hy'r swne may be cald *Newe*:
This is of that word the werta.

Wynslow, viii. 3. 85. 111, &c.

"Failyeng sonnes and dauchters,—the richt of succession pertainis to the *Nepwoy* or *Nepce*, gotten vpon the sonne or the daughter." *Skene Verb. Sign.* vo. *Encye*.

Urry and Tyrwhitt refer to Chaucer's Legend of Good Women (v. 2648) in proof that it denotes a grandson. But there it undoubtedly signifies nephew.

"We ar faderis, ye our sonnys, your sonnys ar our nepotis." *Ballad. Cron.*, B. i., Fol. 6, b. 7, a.

"Some alledges the after-borne sonne to be mair righteous air, than the *Nephew*." *Reg. Maj.*, B. ii., a. 32, a. 2. *Nephew*, *ibid.*, a. 26, a. 2.

Bot, lo, Panthus slippit the Grekis speris—
Hearing him efter his littill newis.

Doug. Virgil, 49, 51.

Lat. *nepos*, a grandson. V. *NEPOS*.

"The King beand deceist, his eldest sone, or his eldest *nepote*,—all succed to the crown. The *nepote* gottin be the King's sone all be preferrit to the *nepote* gottin on the King's dechter." Auld Lawrie, Balfour's *Pract.*, p. 682.

It is evident that this sense, in relation to a grandson, was given to the term, not only by ordinary writers, and individual lawyers, but legally admitted in the supreme courts of the nation.

"Anent the summondie maid be Johne Carlile apoun Gavin of Johnnestoun, *newe* & are [heir] of vnguhile Gavin of Johnnestoun, to here lettres decernit to distrayne him, his landis & gudis for the soume of an hundred merkis recoverit of before apoun his said *grand-achir*. Bath the saidis partiis beand personally present, the said Gavin denyit that he was are to his said *grand-achir*," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1494, p. 368.

2. A great grandson.

Thus Venus is introduced as saying to Jupiter.

Suffer that ying Aeneasus mot be
Suffr fra all wappinnis, and of perrellis fre;
And at the leist in this ilk mortall stryffe
Suffer thy newe to remane alyffe.

Doug. Virgil, 314, 12.

3. Posterity, lineal descendants, although remote.

The mone sounoun this Anchises the prince—
Gan rakin, and behald ententfully
Alkale the nowmer of his genology,
His tendir *newis* and posteritit,
Thare fatis, and thare fortunoun every gre.

Doug. Virgil, 189, 11.

—Of quhale stok the *newis* and offspring
Vnder thare feit and lordship sal behald
All landis sterit and reult as they wald.

Ibid., 206, 12.

Nepotes, *Virg.*

4. A brother's or sister's son.

His *newis*, Malcolme caid, for-thi
Herytabill in-till his lyf
The Eridwme tuk till hym of Fyfe:
Efyr that his Eme was dede,
He Erie of Fyfe was in his stede.

Wyntoun, vii. 2. 322.

His Eyme Schyr Ranald to Rycardoun come fast,—
And at the last rycht freindfully said he,
Welcum *Newis*, welcum der sone to me.

Wallace, ii. 430, MS.

A.-S. *nepos*, brother *sunc*, vel *suster sunc*, that is, *nefa*. *Gl. Aelfr.*, p. 75. *Nefu*, *newa*, *Lye*; Germ. *nef*, Fr. *neveu*. This is now the usual sense of the term, S., although, as I am informed, some old people still call their grand-children *newis*, *Loth. Tweedd.* This signification is, however, nearly obsolete.

5. Any relation by blood, although not in the straight line.

Bot this Pape the nynd Benet
Till Benet the suchtand, that that set
Held before, was *newis* nere.

Wyntoun, vi. 12. 57.

i.e., A near relation. "Benedict IX. succeeded. He was son of Alberic count of Tuscan, and a near relation of the two preceding Popes." *Walch's Hist. Popes*, p. 138. V. *PRONVW*.

NEPUS-GABLE, s.

"There being then no *rouns* to the houses, at every place, especially where the *nepus-gables* were towards the streets, the rain came gushing in a spout." *The Provost*, p. 201.

Perhaps q. *knapp-house*, Su.-G. *knapp*, *knapp*, vertex, summitas, and *aus*, domus; *kyrkenapp*, vertex templi vel summa turris. S. *Timpan*, synonym.

NER, NERE, prep. Near, S.

A.-S. *ner*, Su.-G. Dan. *naer*. V. *NYCHBOUR*.

It is frequently used in composition; as *ner-by*, nearly, S. Belg. *dyna*.

NERBY, NEAR BY, prep. Near to. *Nerby Glasgow*, near to that city, S.

It is also used as an *adv.* signifying nearly, almost; as, "I was *nerby dead*," I was almost lifeless, S.

The Germans invert the synonyme, *bey-na*.

NER BY, NEAR BY, adv. Nearly, S.

"Sae aff I set, and Wasp wi' me, for ye wad really hae thought he kent where I was gaun, pur beast,—and here I am after a trot o' sixty mile or *near by*." *Guy Mannering*, iii. 107.

NER-BLUDIT, adj. Nearly related, q. *near* in blood, Clydea.

[NER-CUT, NEIR-CUT, s. A path, way, or method that is shorter or more direct than the usual, S.]

NERHAND, NEAR HAND, prep. Near, just at hand, S.

Quhen that the land was rycht *ner hand*,
And quhen schippys war sailand *ner*,
The se wald ryse on sic manner,
That off the wawys the weltrand hycht
Wald refe thaim oft off their sycht.

Barbour, iii. 716, MS.

Four scoyr of speris *ner hand* thaim baid at rycht.

Wallace, iv. 546, MS.

"They were standing at that time when hee hung quicks vpon the crosse, so *near hand*, that he speaks to them from the crosse, and they hearde him." *Rollocks on the Passion*, p. 213.

"Hamilton, Lanerk his brother, the lord Gordon his sister's son, and the earl of Argyle—went quietly frae court, and rode to a place of Hamilton's mother's called Kinnell, where for a while they remained together, *nearhand* Linlithgow, syne went to Hamilton, and therefrae to Glasgow in sober manner, as they thought fit." *Spalding*, i. 326, 327.

It also occurs in O. E., "He was so sore taken with her lous that he went *nerhand* made for her sake;" *Palagr.*, B. iii., F. 147, a.

"He played so long tyll he hade *nerhand* brokyn the glaive." *Ibid.*, F. 454.

NERE HAND, NERHAN, adv. Nearly, almost.

Swa bot full fewe wyth hym ar gane;

He was *ner hand* left hym alane.

Wyntoun, viii. 26. 414.

NER-SICHTIT, adj. Short-sighted, purblind, S., a Goth. idiom; Su.-G. *naarsynt*, id.

NER TIL, prep. Near to, S.

NES, a. A promontory; generally pron. *ness*, S.

Then I my self, fra this was to me schaw,
Down at the sea richt by the coasts law,
Ane void tumb reit, and with louds voice thryis
Apen they wandring and wrachit gaists cryis.
Doug. Virgil, 181, 40.

—"Before the last bell was rung, certane scholars came in partly to the kirk, and took up their hail service books, and carried them down to the *Nees* with a coal of fire, there to have burnt them altogether; but there fell out such a sudden shower, that before they could win to the *Nees* the coal was drowned out." Spalding, i. 64.

Nees is used in the same sense in E. as a termination; but not by itself.

A.-S. *nessa*, *ness*, Su.-G. *naes*, Belg. *naus*, id. This designation is undoubtedly borrowed from A.-S. *naese*, *naes*, a nose, as a promontory rises up in the sea, like the nose in the face. V. Wachter, p. 1120. V. *Nais* and *Nams*.

NES-THRYLL. V. **NEIS-THYRL.**

NESS. S. pl. *nessis*.

Maden, he said, rycht welcum mot ye be,
How pleasie yow our coting for to se!
Bycht weyll, seho said, off frendship half we neld;
God grant ye wald off our *nessis* to speid.

Wallace, viii. 1237, MS.

This term may denote territories, confines in general; from A.-S. *nessa*, *nesses*, a promontory, used obliquely. But it seems rather to signify vallies, low grounds, according to another signification of the same A.-S. word; *nessa*, profunda, locus depressa; Lye, vo. *Nesse*.

This sense corresponds with the description given of the site of Wallace's camp, when, as it is fabled, the Queen of England came to visit him.

—Chesyt a sted quhar thal suld bid all nycht,
Tuntis on ground, and palyonis proudly pycht;
Intill a wall, he a small rywer layr,
On ather sid quhar wyld der maid repayr.

Id., v. 1174, MS.

Early editors, according to the inexcusable liberties they have generally taken, when they did not understand any term, have thus altered the former passage:

God grant ye will our errand for to speed.

Nes is the term used, Edit. 1758, p. 231.

NESSCOCK, s. A small boil; *Nesscockle*, Strathmore.

"*Furunculua*, a *nesscock*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 20.

This seems merely a corruption of *Arsecockle*, q. v.; formed perhaps by the separation of the letter *n* from *an* or *one*, the article, when prefixed to the word.

[NEST, s. A number of articles of the same kind, generally of glass or china, fitted into each other and forming one clump or parcel, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 300, Dickson.]

NET, s. The *omentum*, the caul, or film which covers the intestines, S.

Tent. *net*, omentum; diaphragma, Kilian; A.-S. *net*, *nette*, id.

NETES, s. pl. [Horned cattle; *skynne* of *nete*, cow-skin, dressed whole, i.e., with the hair, like furs. Isl. *naut*, cattle.]

"Item, ane pair of the like slevis of jennetis with the bord of the same. Item, ane pair of the like slevis

of the skynnis of *netes* with the bord of the same." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 128. V. *NECES*.

[Dr. Jamieson quite misunderstood this extract, and became merry over "the fur of this animal," which he called "a nondescript." But many a person, even now, wears not only sleeves but a sleeved-waistcoat of the same material, viz. cow or calf-skin dressed with the hair.

And "the bord of the same," was no doubt a border or trimming with the hair turned out, in order to set off the sleeves, which had the hair turned inside for warmth. In the same way the "slevis of jennetis," were sleeves of horse-skin dressed and trimmed in like manner.

By the way, the *puendenete*, *puদিনে*, to which Dr. J. refers, are certainly errors for *pied-nete*, spotted or speckled cattle, just the very ones whose skins would be selected then, as they are still, for such articles. V. *PUENDENETE* in Dict.

NETH, prep. Below, downwards.

Doune *net* thal held, graith gydy: can thaim leyr,

Above Clochar Wallace approcht ner.

Wallace, ix. 1750, MS.

A.-S. *neðthan*, Su.-G. *ned*, Isl. *neðan*, infra.

NETHER, adv. Next, below, nearer, Ettr. For.

NETHER-END, s. The breech, S.

Meanwhile two herds upo' the sinny brae
Forgathering, straught down on tammocks clap
Their *nether ends*, and talk their unco's o'er.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 8.

NETHIRMARE, adv. Farther down, farther below.

Tyll hellis fiedis Enes socht *nethir mare*,
And Palinurus his sterisman fand thare.

Doug. Virgil, 173, 81.

A.-S. *nither*, Isl. *neðre*, Su.-G. *neder*, downward, and *mare*, more. The phrase is perhaps tautological. For all these terms seem comparatives formed from those mentioned under *NETH*.

NETHMIST, NETHMOST, adj. Undermost, Aberd., Ettr. For.; the same with *Nedmist*, q. v.

NETHRING, s. Injury, depression, degrading; deposition.

— He delt as curtaily
With me, that on nawys suld I
Giff counsell till his *nethring*.

Barbour, xix. 155, MS.

V. *NIDDER*.

NETHELES, conj. Notwithstanding, nevertheless.

And *netheles* with support and correctionn, —
Yit with thy laif, Virgil, to follow the,
I wald into my vulgare rural grose,
Write sum sanoring of thy Eneadoses.

Doug. Virgil, 3, 83.

Natheles is commonly used in the same sense by R. Glouc. A.-S. *na the laes*, id.

NETHER, NEDDIR, s. An adder. This in some counties is the invariable pron., a *nether*.

"*Neddyr* or *eddyr*, Serpens." Prompt. Parv. This corresponds with A.-S. *naeddre*, *nedder*, *neddre*, *serpens*, *anguis*, &c., a serpent, an adder; Somner. *Neidr* is the C. B. term, written by Lhuyd *neidir*; Corn. *naddy*; Ir. Gael. *nathair*; L. B. *nader-a*, id. Mr. Todd has inserted the term *Nedder* in the E. Dictionary, on the authority of Chaucer.

NETHERANS, NAITHERANS, NAITHERS,
conj. Neither, West of S.

"I was for thinking at first it was—the boulets an' the wulcats tryin' wha wad mak the loudest scraigh; yet it was na like them netherans I thought again." Saint Patrick, i. 167.

"*Naitherans, Naitthers, neither, a.g., I dinna like it naitherans, I do not like it neither.*" Gl. Picken.

[**NETTER, s.** An adder. V. **NETHER.**]

[**NETTERCAP, s.** A peevish, cross-tempered person, Clydes. V. **ETTERCAP.**]

NETTERIE, adj. Ill-tempered, Tweedd.

Perhaps from A.-S. *netdru*, Teut. *netter*, an adder, a serpent.

NETTLE-BROTH, s. Broth made of *net-tles*, as a substitute for greens, especially when gathered young in Spring, S.

NETTLE-EARNEST, s. In *nettle-earnest*, no longer disposed to bear jesting, but growing tasty, Selkirks.

"'It's a queer place this,' quo he; 'ane canna speak a word but it's taen in *nettle-earnest*.'" Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 10. Perhaps q. stinging like a *nettle*.

NETTLIE, adj. Ill-humoured, peevish, S.A.

Isl. *knittileg-r* is rendered acer, as equivalent to Dan. *snild*, sharp, our *snell*. But I suppose that the adj. is formed from the name of the weed, as referring to its stinging quality.

NETTY, s. A woman who traverses the country in search of wool, Ettr. For.

NETTY, adj. Mere, sheer, Aberd.

The ne'er a bodle mair I'll spend

On ale or liquor;

Except it be for *netty* drouth.

I tak a drap to wet my mouth.

W. *Bentlie's Tales*, p. 16.

NEUCHELD (gutt.), part. pa. With calf; a term applied to a cow that is pregnant, Perth.

NEUCK-TIME, s. The name given, in W. Loth., to the twilight; immediately in reference to its being the season for pastime or gossiping among the working people.

Isl. *knauk*, labor tedious, opus serville; *knauk-a*, cernuus laborare. Perhaps merely q. a *nook*, angle, or small portion of time.

NEUK, s. Corner, S.; same with *nook*, E. V. Oo.

For *nook*, the extremity of any thing, S.; q. the utmost corner.

"He will have us trained up in the exercise of believing and waiting; but I trow, instead of waiting, many a one of us be come to the *far nook* of our patience." Mich. Bruce's Lectures, &c., p. 48.

In the *neuk*. In child-bed, Galloway.

"He was sent to Wigton for a bottle of wine, and another of brandy, to comfort a few gossips who were

attending his first wife, then in the *neuk*." Caled. Merc., Mar. 3, 1823.

NEUKATYKE, s. 1. A designation given to a *collie*, or shepherd's dog, that is rough or shaggy, Fife.

2. Applied to a man who masters another easily in a struggle or broil; *He shook him like a neukatyke*, i.e., as easily as a powerful *collie* does a small dog, *ibid*.

To *co's* a dog after sheep, or any other animal, is to bound him on them. The most natural idea therefore, is, that the phrase had originally been a *new co'd tyke*; i.e., a dog that is quite fresh and vigorous, as being only *newly* bounded out, one that is not exhausted by running.

NEULL, NEULL'D, NULL'D, adj. Having very short horns, or rather mere stumps of horns, Roxb., Ayrs.; *Nittled*, synon.

["Ill-willy kye suld hae *neull* horns," Ayrs.]

Teut. *knovel*, *knovel*, nodus.

[**NEUTH, NEWTH, prep.** Beneath, Barbour, xi. 538, 537.]

[**NEVEL, NEVELL, s.** and *v.* V. under **NEIVE.**]

NEVEW, NEVO, NEVOW. V. NEPUOY.

NEVIL-STONE, s. The key-stone of an arch.

"I admire the rooffe of it [the Pantheon], being so large and so flat without any pillar to support it; and altho' it be a vault, it hath no *nevil-stone* to bind it in the middle, but in places thereof a round hole so wide that it lights the whole roome abundantly, nor is there any other window in the fabrick." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 137.

Qu. if q. *navel-stone*, as being the central part?

To **NEVIN, NEUIN, NYVIN, v. a.** To name.

Quhat media, said Spingroes, sic notis to *nevin*?

Gowan and Gok, ii. 16.

———We socht this ciété tyll,

As folkis fiemyt fra thare natyue cuntré,

Vnquihle the maiest souerane realme, trayst me,

That euer the son from the fer part of heuyn

Wyth his bemys ouer achane, or man couth *neuin*.

Doug. Virgil, 213, l.

All thair namys to *nyvin* as now it nocht *nedia*.

Houlate, l. 3, MS.

By mistake *nyum*, Edit. Pink.

The *v.* occurs in R. Brunne, p. 20—

The date of Criste to *neuen* thus fele were gon,

Auht hundredth euen, & sexti & on.

Chaucer uses *neuen* in the same sense.

The *s* occurs in Hardyng.

When he had reigned ful eyghtene yere,

Baried he was at Glastenbury to *neuen*.

Chron., Fol. 116, b.

Skinner views this word as paralogical of *name*. Rudd. gives no other view of it. Sibb. calls it "a corruption of *name*." But it is evidently from Isl. *nafa*, Dan. *nafa*, a name, whence *naeuu-er*, to name, to call.

[**NEVIS, NEVYS, s. pl.** Fists, Barbour, xx. 257. V. **NEIVE.**]

NEVOY, s. A nephew, S. V. **NEPUOY.**

• **NEW, adj.** Of New, newly, anew.

"It was reformed againe of new, better nor it was befor." *Pittscottie's Cron.*, p. 57. O. E. id., Chaucer.

There can no man in humblesse him acquite
As woman can, so can he half so trave
As woman bea, but it be full of newe.

Clarke's Tale, v. 3614.

Obviously a Lat. idiom; *de novo*, id.

To **NEW, v. a.** To renovate, to renew; used in an oblique sense.

Rise and talk to our Boy, richest of rent,
Thow sall be newt at neld with nobillay enouch;
And dakt in our duchery all the duelling.

Gowen and Gof., iv. 6.

i.e., Thou shalt have new honours in abundance, be acknowledged as a duke, &c.

It occurs in a sense somewhat different in the S. Prov.; "It is a sary brewing, that's no good in the newing," i.e., when it is new; "spoken when people are much taken with new projects." Kelly, p. 181.

A.-S. *newian*, id. Part. pa. *niwed*; Alem. *niwmen*, *renovare*, Schilter. Ital. *nuovo*, *novus*, whence *four-ny-a*, to renew; Germ. *neu*, whence *cr-nu-ern*, id.

Mr. Todd has inserted this as an O. E. word, used by Gower and Chaucer. It occurs in Prompt. Parv. "*Nuyn* or *innuyn*. Innouo.—*Neuen* or *maken newe*."

NEWIN, NEWYN, part. pr. Renewing; recalling, or calling up anew.

Off da mater I may nocht tary now,
Quhare gret dule is, bot redemyng agayne,
Nwyn of it is bot ckyng of payne.

Wallace, vi. 198, MS.

Newing, Edit. 1754. The sense seems to be renewing. V. *new*. I am not certain, however, that this does not signify, naming, from *Nevin*.

NEWINGIS, NEWINGS, s. pl. 1. News, a new thing, a fresh account of any thing.

"—Quhair ye say, your cumming in this cuntrie was—simple to propene vnto the people Jesus Christ crucified, to be the only Sauour of the world, praise be to God, that was na *newingis* in this cuntrie, or ye war borne." Q. Kennedy, Reasoning with J. Knox, iii. b.

"Quhair ye ar glaid to knaw, quhat ye suld impung, apperallie that sould be na *newingis* to yow," &c. *Ibid.*, D. ii. a.

2. Novelties, what one is not familiar with.

"Strokes were not *newingis* to him; and neither are they to you." Bath. Lett. P. iii. ap. 27.

NEWIT, part. pa. Renewed. V. **NEW.**

NEWLINGIS, adv. Newly, recently, S. *newlins*.

Syk hantell to that folk gaird he,
Eycht in the fyrst begynnyng,
Newlingis at his arwyng.

Barbour, v. 122, MS.

A.-S. *newlice*, Belg. *nieuwlycke*, have the same sense. But this is formed from the adj. with the termination *lingie*, q. v.

NEWOUS, adj. Newfangled, fond or full of what is new, Clydes.

NEWOUSLIE, adv. In a newfangled way, *ibid.*

NEWOUSNESS, s. Newfangledness, *ibid.*

C. B. *newyz*, new; *newyz-ian*, to make new; *newyz-a*, to innovate.

To **NEWSE, v. n.** To talk over the news, Aberd.

NEWSIE, adj. Fond of hearing or rehearsing news, *ibid.*

NEWCAL, s. A cow newly calved, Loth., used as pl.

My foulds contain twice fifteen farrow nowt;
As mony newcal in my byers rowt.

Ramsay's Poems, li. 122.

[**NEW-CA'D, adj.** Newly calved; as, *new-ca'd kye*, Clydes.]

NEW CHEESE. A sort of pudding made by summering the milk of a new-calved cow, Aberd.

[**NEW-FANGL'T, adj.** Newly invented, lately devised or introduced; as, "*new-fangl't notions*," Clydes.

2. Fond of, taken up with, or enthusiastic about a new thing, *ibid.*

"Ye're *new-fangl't* now, but wait a wee
Till ance ye've spun as lang as me,
I'll wad a dollar, Mr. Deil,
Ye'll gladly gie me back my wheel."

Alex. Wilson, Eppie and the Deil, p. 48, Ed. 1876.]

[**NEW-YEAR'S-DAY, NEW-ZERE-DA, NEW-ZERDAYE, NEWZEREMES.** The first day of January, New Year tide.

Till the year 1600, the civil, ecclesiastical, and legal year began in Scotland on the 25th March; but in that year it began on the 1st January, in terms of an Act of the Privy Council, 17th Dec., 1599.]

Among the many superstitions connected with this day, the following is one which still keeps its place in Ayre.

"—She was removed from mine to Abraham's bosom on Christmas day, and buried on Hogmanae; for it was thought uncanny to have a dead corpse in the house on the *new-year's-day*." *Annals Par.*, p. 60.

To **NEW, v. a.** To curb; to master, to humble, to maul, Aberd.; pron. *Nyow*. V. **NEW'D**, which is the *part.* of this *v.*

NEW'D, part. pa. "Oppressed, kept under," Gl. Ross, S. B.

'Bout then-a-days, we'd seldom met with cross,
Nor kent the ill of *coners*, or of loss.
But now the case is alter'd very sair,
And we sair *new'd* and kaim'd against the hair.

Ross's Helenore, p. 92.

As I have not met with this word anywhere else, it may be proper to give another example—

—Your sell, as well as I,
Has had bad hap, our fortun's been but thry.
Anes on a day, I thought na to hae been
Sae sadly *new'd*, or sick mischances seen.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 43.

This, as synon. with *Nidder*, q. v., may be from the same source, A.-S. *neothan*, infra, q. "kept under," as explained. Or from A.-S. *neod-ian*, *nyd-ian*, cogere; part. *nied*, enforced, constrained, Somner. Ital. *neudga*, *neyde*, cogere, subigo, vim facio. It seems

to have more affinity to either of these, than to Alem. *nib-en*, *hemb-en*, incurvare; although this verb is conjoined with the cognate of *niddered*; *Kenichel unde genideret pin ih harto*; *Incurvatus et humiliatus sum nimis*. Notker, ap. Schilt., p. 633.

Halderson gives the *lal. v.* in various forms; as it is well known that *g*, *A*, and *k*, are almost indiscriminately used as the initial letter in many Gothic words; and that they are all occasionally thrown out before *n*. *Gny-a*, *gnyd*, *gnuddi*, fricare; also, subigere; vi exponere. *Kny-a*, cogere, urgere; whence *knyer*, viri belluosi. *Nu-a*, contere, part. pa. *nuit*, the same with *Gny-a* and *Kny-a*. I need scarcely say that *nud* nearly resembles *nuit*. He gives Dan. *gnid-a*, to rub, to grate, and *need-a*, to force, to constrain, as synonymous.

NEWIS, NEWYS, NEWOUS, adj. Keeping under, holding in. "Parsimonious," Sibb. It generally signifies, earnestly desirous; also, covetous, greedy, Loth.

A.-S. *neceus*, tenax, "that holdeth fast;—also, niggish, sparing, hard, covetous," Somner. Su.-G. *niegg*, *lal. niegg*, *neoggr*, id. From the termination of our word, it would seem more nearly allied to Su.-G. *niedak*, *nied*, avarus, parvus, tenax, from *nid*, avaritia. A. Bor. *nything*, sparing of, Alem. *nied-en*, concupiscentia.

NEWMOST, adj. Nethermost, lowest, S.B.

"My side happen'd to be newmost, an' the great huddren carlen was riding hookerty-cookerty upo' my shoulders in a hand-clap." Journal from London, p. 3. A.-S. *neothemost*, imus, infimus.

NEWTH, prep. Beneath.

The New Park all eschewit thai,
For thai wist weill the King was thar.
And newth the New Park gan thai far.
Barbour, xl. 537, MS.

V. NETH.

[NEW-YEAR'S-DAY. V. under NEW.]

[To NEYCH, *v. a.* To approach, come or get nigh, Barbour, xvii. 419, MS. V. NEICH.]

NEYPSIE, adj. Prim, precise in manners, Upp. Clydes.

The term may have been first applied to affectation in language; Teut. *knipp-en*, resicare, tondere, as we still speak of clipping the King's English, as our ancestors did of "*knapping* Southron," i.e., imitating the E. mode of pronunciation. Or it may be allied to Teut. *knipp-en*, arcare, to pinch, *q.* doing every thing in a constrained way.

[NEYST. 1. As an *adj.*, next, Barbour, xiv. 21, MS.

2. As a *prep.*, next, Wyntown, by whom it is used also as an *adv.* V. Gl. A.-S. *neahst*, id.]

To NIB, *v. a.* To press or pinch with the fingers. V. NIP.

They know'd all the kytral the face of it before;
And wib'd it see doon near, to see it was a shame.
Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 19.

V. WORLIX.

lal. kneppe, coarctare; etiam pello, violenter propulso.

NIBAWAN, adj. Diminutive and meagre, Aberd.; *q.* resembling what is picked by the *nib* or beak of a fowl.

NIBBIE, s. A stick or walking-staff with a hooked head, used by shepherds, like the ancient crook. "Gin I get had o' my nibbie, I see reesle yer riggin for ye;" Teviotd.

Nibbie is mentioned as synonym. This, I suppose, is only a variety of *Kebbie*, id. *Nibbie* seems to signify a staff with a *nib*, *neb*, or beak, a *neb staf*.

NIBBIT, s. "Two pieces of oatmeal bread, spread over with butter, and laid face to face," Ayra.

Braw butter'd nibbits ne'er wad fall
To grace a cog o' champit kail,
Sent down wi' jaws o' nappy ale.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 63.

This may be *q.* *nieve-bit*, a piece of bread for the hand; or *knave-bit*, the portion given to a servant, as the uppermost slice of a loaf is called the *knave's-piece*.

* **NICE, adj.** Simple.

Quha that dois deldis of petie,
And leavis in pece and cheritie,
Is haldin a fule, and that full nice.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 169.

"Nice is from Fr. *niais*, simple. Thus Chaucer, Cukow and Nightingale.

For he can makin of wise folk full nice.

Thus also Dunbar;

Quhen I awolk, my dreame it was so nice.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 24."

Lord Hailes, Note. V. the following word.

It is rendered foolish, as used in O. E.

So tilakid me that nyce reverence,
That it ma-de larger of despenace.

Hoccleve's Poems, p. 41.

NICETE', NYOETE', s. Folly, simplicity.

Thaim thoct it was a nyceid,
For to mak thar langer duelling,
Sen thar mycht nocht anoy the King.

Barbour, vii. 379, MS.

It seems to have had the same sense in O. E.

The kyng it was herd, & chastised his mayne,
& other afterward left of thar nycele.

R. Branne, p. 123. Hoccleve, id.

Mr. Pinkerton derives this word immediately, as Lord Hailes does the *adj.*, from Fr. *niais*, which primarily signifies a young bird taken out of the nest, and hence a novice, a ninny, a gull. But neither of these learned writers has observed, that Fr. *nice* signifies slothful, dull, simple. It is probable, however, that *niais* is the origin; *nice-rr*, to deal simply or sillily, being derived from *nice*, as synonym. with *niais*. The Fr. word is probably from the Goth.; Moes.-G. *Anacwis*, mollis, A.-S. *Anec*, *nec*, tener, effeminatus, from *Anec-ian*, mollire; Germ. *nack-en*, Su.-G. *nack-a*, to love delicacies.

NICE-GABBIT, adj. Difficult to please as to food, Fife. V. GAB.

To NICH, NYGH, *v. a.* To approach. V. NEYCH.

To NICH, NEIGH, (gutt.) NICKER, *v. n.* 1. To neigh, S.

I'll gie thee a' these milk-white steids,
That prance and nicker at a speir;

And as meekle gud Inglish gilt,
As four of their bruid backs dow bear.
Minstrelsy Border, l. 65.

It is printed *nicker*, Ritson's *S. Songs*, ii. 10.

"And hark! what capul *nicker'd* proud!

Whase bagil gas that blast!"

Jameson's Popul. Ball., l. 233.

"Little may an auld nag do, that mauna *nicker*;"

Ferguson's *S. Prov.*, p. 25. Ramsay writes it *nigher*.

Now Sol wif his lang whip gas cracks

Upon his *neighing* couriers' backs.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 558.

"*Nickering*. Neighing. North." Gl. Grose.

Isl. Anag-ga, A.-S. *gnag-an*, Su.-G. *gnag-ga*, id.

2. To laugh in a loud and ridiculous manner,
so as to resemble a horse neighing, S.

Now in the midst of them I scream,

Quhen toedlin on the haugh;

Than quhiddir by thaim doun the stream,

Lead *nickerie* in a laugh.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 361.

- NICKER, NICKER, s. 1. A neigh, S.

When she cam to the harper's door,

There she gave mony a *nicker* and sneer;

"Rise up," quo' the wife, "thou lary lass,

Let in thy master and his mare."

Minstrelsy Border, l. 85.

2. A horse laugh, S.

[NIGHT, NYOHT, s. Night, darkness; on
nychtis, by nights, by night, Barbour, vii.
506, MS. A.-S. *niht*, id.]

[To NIGHT, NYOHT, NIGHT. 1. As a v. *im-*
pere., to darken, draw to night.

—It *nychtid* fast; and that

Thowcht til abyd thare to the day.

Wyntoun, viii. 26. 77.

Su.-G. *Isl. natt-as*, ad noctem vergere, quasi noctu-
tore; Alem. *pt-nachten*; *pt-nachtet*, obscuravit,
Schiller.

2. As a v. a., to benight, cover with darkness;
as, "The sun 'clipse nichted a' the lan'," S.]

3. As a v. a., to lodge during night.

"They *nichted* for their own pay in the Old town."

Spalding, i. 291.

4. To *Night Thagither*, to lodge under the
same roof, S.

—"I has sworn to myself, and I'll keep my aith,
that you and I shall never *night thagither* again in the
same house, nor the same part o' the country."

Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 53.

Isl. natt-a, noctem peragere, pernotare.

- NIGHTED, NIGHTIT, part. pa. Benighted, S.

Nighted is used by Shakespeare in the sense of
darkened, black.

- NIGHT-COWL, s. A night-cap, S.

NIGHT-HAWK, s. 1. A large white moth
which flies about hedges in summer even-
ings, Clydes.

2. A person who ranges about at night, *ibid*.

Probably the same with A.-S. *niht-buttorflege*, night-
butterfly, blatta; Lye.

NIGHT-HAWKIN, *adj*. Addicted to nocturnal
roaming, *ibid*.

NIGHT-HUSSING, NIGHT-HUSSING, s. A
night-cap for a female, Selkirks.

"Her mutch, or *night-hussing*, as she called it, was
tied close down over her cheeks and brow;—her grey
locks hanging dishevelled from under it." Brownie of
Bodsbeck, i. 209.

This might seem to be q. *housing*; Fr. *houssé*, covered
with a foot-cloth. But it is more probably
allied to *How, Hoo*, a cap or covering for the head;
perhaps from Su.-G. *hufwa*, *huif*, a cap, and *saeng*, a
bed, q. a "bed-cap."

NIGHT QUAIFFIS. Night-coifs. V. QUAIFFIS.

NIGHTED, part. pa. Benighted, S. V.
NIGHTIT.

NIGHTYRTALE, s. *Be nyghtyrtale*, by night,
in the night-time.

Bot a grete plane intil it was.

Thidder thought the lord of Dowglas,

Be nyghtyrtale, thair oot to bring.

The Bruce, xiv. 289, Edit. 1820.

When publishing this edition of Barbour, I hesitated
whether this might not be the name of a place. But a
learned friend has since supplied me with decisive proof
that it must signify "by night;" on *nyghtyrtale* occur-
ring in this sense in a very ancient translation of
the Burgh Laws ascribed to David I.

"The propyr fleschewaris of the toune sal by bestis
to the oysse of the toune al tyme of the day at hym
lykis. Ande na fleschewar sal ala na by na best on
nyghtyrtale bot on *lycht day* in thair bothys, ande thair
wyndowis beande opyn." Let. Quat. Burg., c. 66.
De nocte, Orig. Lat.

This word is used by Chaucer.

So hote he loved, that *by nyghtertale*

He slep no more than doth the nightingale.

Prol. v. 97.

Before observing Tyrwhitt's note, it occurred to me
that it might be q. *nihterne-tale*, from A.-S. *niht-erne*,
nocturnus, and *tale*, computus, as denoting the re-
ckoning or computation of the hours during night. But
perhaps his idea is preferable, that it is q. *niht-ern dael*,
nocturna portio. Lydgate uses *nightertyme*.

To NICK, v. n. A cant word signifying, "to
drink heartily; as, *he nicks fine*." Shirr.
Gl. S.B.

It is probable, however, that this word is of high
antiquity; for, in Su.-G. we find a synon. term, one
indeed radically the same. Singulare est, quod de
ebrio dicimus, *Hafwa naagot paa nocka*. This seems
literally to signify, To have some thing *notched* against
him. Thus, the phrase, *he nicks fine*, may properly
signify, he drinks so hard, that he causes many *nicks*
to be cut, as to the quantity of liquor he has called for.
V. NICKSTICK.

To NICK, NICKLE, v. a. 1. To strike off a
small bowl by a quick motion of the first
joint of the thumb pressing against the
forefinger; a term used at the game of
marbles or *taw*, S.

[2. To hit smartly or exactly, to hit the mark,
to notch or mark off, Clydes., Banffs.

3. To lop or cut off quickly ; to cut, to separate, Clydes.

"It's een a lang, lang time indeed,
Sae I began to stick the thread
An' choke the breath.
Folk mair do something for their bread,
An' see mair Death."
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

[NICK, *s.* A cut, incision, a slight mark ; allied to the E. *nick*, a notch.]

NICKET, *s.* A small notch, Sibb. Gl.

[NICKLE, *s.* 1. A smart stroke ; a fillip, the fillip given to a marble in the game of *taw*, Clydes., Banffs.

2. A player at *taw* ; as, "He's a good *nickle*," *ibid.*]

NICKSTICK BODIE. One who proceeds exactly according to rule ; as, if he has had one to dine with him, he will not ask him again without having a return in kind, Teviotdale.

NICKSTICK, *s.* A piece of wood, corresponding to another, on which notches are made ; a tally, S.

"We serve the family wi' bread, and he settles wi' hus ilka week—only he was in an unco kippage, when we sent him a book instead o' the *nick-sticks*, whilk, he said, were the true ancient way o' counting between tradesmen and customers." *Antiquary*, i. 321.

"You are to advert to keep an exact *nickstick* between you and the coalier, of the number of deals of coals received in, and pay him for every half score of deals come in."—"A deal of coals is 23 hundred lib. weight, N." D. of Queensberry's Instructions, &c. *Trans. Antiq. Soc. Scot.*, p. 558.

This custom is still used by bakers.

The word is evidently from S. *nick*, Su.-G. *noeka*, a notch, and *stick*. The simple mode of reckoning, by marking units on a rod, seems to have been the only one known to the Northern nations. This rod is in Sw. denominated *karystocke*. Thus E. and S. *score* is used both for a tally, and for the notch made on it ; from Su.-G. *skær-a*, incidere.

The Scandinavians, in like manner, formed their *Almanacks* by cutting marks on a piece of wood. V. *Wormii*, *Fast. Dan.* lib. 1, c. 2, also, *Museum Worm.*, p. 367. An almanack of this kind was in Denmark called *Primetaf* ; in Sweden *Runstaf*, i.e., a stick containing Runic characters. A similar custom prevailed among the peasants in some parts of France. V. *Ihre*, vo. *Runstaf*.

[NICK O' TIME. Exact time, just when wanted, opportunity, Clydes.]

NICK, *s.* 1. The angle contained between the beam of a plough and the handle on the hinder side, Orkn. *Asse* synonym.

2. A narrow opening between the summits of two hills, South of S.

This is perhaps merely a peculiar use of the E. word. "Nick, a hollow pass through moors, from which a great ballock or moor view is to be had." *Gall. Enc.* *Ballock*, itself, properly signifies a pass.

VOL. III.

NICK, NICKIE, NIKIE, *s.* 1. The abbrev. of the name *Nicol* ; sometimes of the female name *Nicolas*, S. "Nikie Bell," *Acts*, iii. 392.

[2. *Auld Nick*, *Nickie Ben*, a name for the devil ; V. *Burns' Death and Dr. Hornbook.*]

[NICKALIE TAES, *s. pl.* Long, small, slender toes, Shetl.]

To NICKER, *v. n.* To neigh. V. NICKER.

NICKERIE, *s.* *Little nickerie*, a kindly compellation of a child, Loth.

NICKERERS, *s. pl.* A cant term for new shoes, Roxb. ; probably from their making a creaking noise.

[NICKIE, NIKIE, *s.* V. under NICK.]

NICKIM, NICKUM, *s.* A wag, one given to mischievous tricks, although not as implying the idea of immorality, Fife, Aberd.

Perhaps q. *nick him*. If so, it has originally denoted deception. Isl. *Anick-r*, dolus, also apprehensio violenta, *Anick-in*, raptare ; *Halderson*.

NICK-NACK, *s.* 1. A gim-crack, a trifling curiosity, S.

Grose expl. *nicknacks*, "toys, baubles, or curiosities," *Class. Dict.*

2. Small wares, S. B.

Blankets and sheets a fouth I hae o' baith,
And in the kist, twa webs of wholesome claith ;
Some ither *nick nacks*, sic as pot and pan,
Cogues, caps, and spoons, I at a raffle wan.
Morison's Poems, p. 458.

[3. A precise person ; also, one who is clever and careful in doing nice work, Clydes.]

S.-G. *nicknack* is composed in the same alliterative manner ; but differs in sense, signifying a taunt, a sarcasm. S. a *knack*. *Nicknack* is probably formed in allusion to the curious incisions anciently made on bits of wood, by the Goth. nations, which served the purpose of Almanacks, for regulating their festivals. V. *Worm. Fast. Dan.*, lib. 2, c. 2.—5.

NICKNACKET, *s.* A trinket, S. A.

"Nick-nackets, trinkets ;" *Gl. Antiq.*

NICKNACKIE, *adj.* Dextrous in doing any piece of nice work, Roxb. ; synonym. *Nacketie*.

[NICKNAY. V. NIGNAY.]

To NICKS, NIX, *v. n.* To set up any thing as a mark and throw at it ; to take aim at any thing near ; as, to *nix* at a bottle, Roxb.

Teut. *naeck-en*, appropinquare ; attingere ; A.-S. *nihta*, *nyct*, proximus ; q. a trial who shall be nearest to the mark.

NICNEVEN, *s.* A name given to the Scottish *Hecate* or mother-witch ; also called the *Gyrecurlin*.

Fra the sisters had seen the shape of that shif,
Little luck be thy lot there where thy lyes,

X 2

Thy fumard face, quoth the first, to slyt shall be fit.
Nicneven, quoth the next, shall nourish thee twyse,
 To ride post to *Elphine* name abler nor it.—
 Then a clear companie came soon after close,
Nicneven with her Nymphs, in number aneew,
 With charms from Caltres and Chanrie in Ross,
 Whose cunning consists in casting a clew.

Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 16.

"From that he past to St. Androis, quhair a notabill
 sorcerus callit *Nicneven* was condemnit to the death and
 brunt." *Historie Ja. Sext.*, p. 66.

Mr. C. K. Sharpe remarks; "This name, generally given to the Queen of the Fairies, was probably bestowed upon her on account of her crimes." *Pref. to Law's Memor.,* xxviii. N.

On three headed *Hecatus* to hear them, they cry'd;
 As we have found in the field this fuddling for-fairn,
 First, his father he forsakes in thee to confyde,
 Be vertue of thir words, and this raw yearn.
 And while this thrise-threty knots on this blue thread,
 And of thir mens members well sowed to a shoe,
 Which we have taen from top to toe,
 Even of a hundred men and mee;
 Now grant us, goddess, or we gas,
 Our duties to doe.

Ibid., p. 17, 18.

It is not improbable, that this charm of the *clew*, contains an allusion to the Greek and Roman fable of one of the Fates holding the distaff, another spinning, and a third cutting the thread of human life.

There is no evidence that the first syllable of this name has any reference to *Nick*. For this is the Northern name given to "the angry spirit of the waters;" whereas *Nicneven's* operations seem to be confined to the earth and the air. *Neven* may be from *Ial. na/sa*, a name, which seems sometimes to signify, celebrated, illustrious. Whether this designation has any affinity to the *Nekes* or nymphs, worshipped by the ancient Northern nations, it is impossible to say. Wachter views these as the same personages called *Mairae*, or *Matrons*, *vo. Neka*. But Keyser distinguishes between them: *Antiq. Septent.*, 263. 371.

Some peculiar necromancy must lie in casting a clew; as it is said of *Nicneven* and her nymphs,

Whose cunning consists in casting a clew.

This is one of the heathenish and detestable rites used on Hallow-even, by those who wish to know their future lot in the connubial state. The following is the account given of this ceremony in a note to Burns's Poems:—

"Whoever would, with success, try this spell, must strictly observe these directions: Steal out, all alone, to the *kiln*, and, darkling, throw into the pot, a clew of blue yarn; wind it in a new clew off the old one; and towards the latter end, something will hold the thread; demand, *wha hae'ds?* i.e., who holds; and answer will be returned from the kiln-pot, by naming the christian and surname of your future spouse." *Burns*, iii. 130.

Some particular virtue must be supposed to be in the colour: and there is reason to apprehend that this idea has been of long standing. It is referred to by *Montgomery*, in the invocation he puts in the mouths of his witches, in order to the accomplishment of their spells on a child represented as the brood of an *Incubus*. The Poet introduces *Hecate*, improperly printed *Hecatus*, as distinct from his *Nicneven*; although he has previously given the latter the honours ascribed to the former. He thought, perhaps, that the mother-witch of his own country owed some peculiar respect to the great enchantress of the classical writers.

Nicneven displays her power, not only by making a sieve, notwithstanding all the leaks, as secure as the tightest boat, but by withdrawing the milk from cows. Of the pretended brood of the *Incubus* it is further said;

Nicneven, as nourish, to teach it, gart take it,
 To sail sure in a self, but compass or cart;

And milk of a hair tedder, though wives should be wrackt,
 [I. wrackit,]

And a cow give a chopin, was wont to give a quart.
 Many babes and bairns shall bless thy bair bairns,
 When they have neither milk nor mell,
 Compell'd for hunger for to steil.

Ibid., p. 20.

In the *Malleus Maleficarum*, we have a particular account of the manner of conducting this process.

Quaedam enim nocturnis temporibus et sacratori-
 bus utique ex inductione Diaboli, ob majorem offensam
 divinae majestatis, quocunque angulo domus suae
 se collocant, uroreum inter orura habentes, et dum
 cultrum vel aliquod instrumentum in parietem aut
 columnam infigunt, et manus ad mulgendum apponunt,
 tunc suum Diabolum, qui semper eis ad omnia cooper-
 atur, invocant, et quod de tali vacca ei tali domo, quae
 senior, et quae magis in lacte abundat, mulgere affectat,
 proponit, tunc subito diabolus ex mamillis illius vaccae
 lac recipit, et ad locum ubi Malefica residet, et quasi
 de illio instrumento suat reponit. P. 354.

But the author seems to have been ignorant of the importance of the *hair tedder*; although it is not yet entirely forgotten by the vulgar in this country.

NIDDER, *s.* "The second shoot that grain makes when growing; in dry seasons it never bursts the *nidder*;" *Gall. Encycl.*

"This and *niddering*," it is subjoined, "to pine and fret, to seem in a withering state, are the same." Perhaps rather from A.-S. *nither-ian*, as signifying detrunder, to thrust out, because here the grain pushes itself forth.

To NIDDER, NITHER, *v. a.* 1. To depress, to constrain, to keep under, S, [to depreciate, undervalue, Shetl.]

This seems to be the primary sense.

What think ye, man, will you frank lassie please?
 Will ye our freedom purchase at this price!—
 Fair are we *nidder'd*, that is what ye ken;
 And but for her, we had been bare the ben.

Ross's Helenore, p. 51.

But why a thief, like Sisyphus,
 That's *nidder'd* sae in hell,
 Sud here tak' sittinment,
 Is mair na' I can tell.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 4.

2. To press hard upon, to straiten; applied to bounds.

We hane bot sobir panceance, and no wounder,—
 On this half cloist with the Tuslane flude;
 On yonder syde ar the Rutullanis rude,
Nidderis our boundis, as ful oft befallis,
 With thare harness clattering about our wallis.

Doug. Virgil, 259, 17.

3. To pinch or bind up with cold, S. *Niddered*, pinched with cold; constrictus frigore, Ang. Loth. "*Nithered*, starved with cold." Gl. Grose.

Tho' snaw bend down the forest-trees,
 An' burn an' river cease to flow;
 Tho' nature's tide hae shor'd to freeze,
 An' winter *nithers* a' below,
 Blyth are we, &c.

Picken's Poems, i. 90.

4. Pinched with hunger; used both in the N. and S. of S. "Hungered, half-starved." Shirr. Gl. "Marred or stunted in growth," Sibb.

5. To stunt in growth, Roxb.

"*Nidderik, Nidderik*, marred or stunted in growth;"

Gl. Sibb.

Sibb. renders *niddering*, "niggardly, sparing;" Chron. S. P. I. 143, N.

6. To put out of shape, as by frequent handling and tossing. "*Nidderit* & deformit;" Aberd. Reg.

7. The part. is also used in a loose sense, as equivalent to "plagued, warily handled," Shirr. Gl.

—A fun-stane does Sisyphus
Down to the yerd sair guidga.—
But why a thief, like Sisyphus,
That's *nidder'd* sae in hell,
Sud here tak sittinment,
Is mair na' I can tell.

Ajazz's Speech, Poems Buch. Dial., p. 4.

Rudd. mentions A.-S. *nid-an*, *urgere*, *nyd-ed*, *conatus*; but more properly refers to *nyther*, *deorsum*. For our *v.* is perfectly synon. with Su.-G. *nedr-as*, anciently *nidr-as*, *deprimi*; whence *feer-nedr-a*, to humble, Teut. *ver-neder-en*, id. *lhre*, certainly with propriety, views *ned*, *infra*, as the root. Hence *nedrig*, low in place, also, humble. A.-S. *nither-ian*, *ge-nither-an*, *dejiocera*, *humiliare*, to bring or pull down, to humble, (Somner), has a similar origin, from *nyther*.

R. Glouc. uses *anothered* for diminished.

The compaynye athes half muche *anothered* was.

Cron., p. 217.

i.e., on this half or side.

To NIDDLE, *v. n.* To trifle or play with the fingers; sometimes to be busily engaged with the fingers, without making progress, S.

Isl. *handl-a*, to catch any thing with the fingers, *digitis prensare*, *tractare*, *knitl-a*, *vellico*, to pinch, to pluck. G. Andr., Su.-G. *nudd-a*, to touch lightly; from Isl. *haua*, *intermedium digitorum*.

To NIDDLE, *v. a.* "To overcome;" Gall. Enc.

A.-S. *nid-ian*, *urgere*, *cogere*; whence *nidling*, *exactor*; *nydling*, *qui ex necessitate servit*.

To NIDGE, *v. n.* To squeeze through a crowd, or any narrow place, with difficulty, Roxb. V. GNIDGE, *v. a.*NIDGELL, *s.* 1. "A fat froward young man;" Gall. Encycl.2. "A stiff lover, one whom no rival can displace;" *ibid.*

C. B. *cnodig*, signifies *fleshy*, *corpulent*, *fat*, from *cnæd*, *human flesh*; and *cnælid*, *juicy*, *sappy*. In the second sense it might seem rather allied to Teut. *knuds-aw*, *tandere*, *batuere*.

NIEF, *s.* A female bond-servant.

"A *Nief* (id est, a villain woman) marrying a free-man, is thereby made free, and shall never be *Nief* after, without a special act done by her, as divorce, or confession in a court of record." Spotiswoode's *Practicks*, p. 309.

Cowel has given this term in the form of *Neife*, rendering it *natives*. He quotes the Stat. of Edw. VI. and of R. (apparently Richard) I. cap. 2. The word is also in Jacob's Dict.

It had occurred to me that *Nief*, being explained by the singular phrase, "a villain woman," might be a corr. pronunciation of *knave*, which is equivalent to L. E. *villanus*. But Cowel more properly refers to Fr. *naif*, *naturalis*, a term applied, in that language, to one born a servant; *Naif*, *serf de naissance* on d'origine; *natives*, Roquefort. It is also written *seif*, *ibid.* Du Cange quotes the laws of William the Conqueror, in proof that *ancillae*,—*servitute obnoxiae*, were denominated *niefes* and *naifs*, *ut contra viri*, *Villani*; *vo. Natives*.

NIEL, *s.* The abbrev. of *Nigel*, S.NIEVE, *s.* The fist, S. V. NEIVE.[NIEVEFU, *s.* A handful. V. under NEIVE.]NIEVESHAKIN, NIEVESHAKING, *s.* 1. Something dropped from the hand of another, a windfall.

[2. A woman's quarrel, a scolding match, West of S.]

"Next her bosom bane—she wears Ronald Morison's gowden chain, whilk was won by the dour and bauld Lord Allan Morison at the storming o' Jerusalem, i' the days o' the godless Saracens. Sic a braw *nieve-shaking's* no to be got when the world's wind leaves the carcass of ilka uncannie carlin." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1820, p. 508. V. NEIVE.

To NIFFER, NYFFER, *v. a.* 1. To exchange. "Be way of *nyffering*, *coffing*, & *excambium*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17. V. under NEIVE.

2. To higgie. V. under NEIFFAR.

[NIFFER, NIFFERIN, NYFFERING, *s.* An exchange. V. under NEIVE.]To NIFFLE, *v. n.* To trifle, to be insignificant in appearance, in conversation, or in conduct; "He's a *nifflin'* body;" Fife.NIFFNAFFS, (pron. *nyiffnyaffs*), *s. pl.* 1. Articles that are small and of little value, S.

2. It is sometimes used in relation to silly peculiarity of temper, displayed by attention to trifles, S.

3. In singular, it sometimes denotes a small person, or one who has not attained full strength, S. A.

"'Wha's this stripling that rides the good dun mare?'" "That's my bit *niff-naff* o' a callant;" says my father." *Perils of Man*, ii. 229.

To NIFNAFF, *v. n.* To trifle, to speak or act in a silly way, S. synon. *kiow-ow*, S. B.

O my dear lassie, it is but daffin

To had thy wooer up ay *nif-naffin*.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 263.

"*Niffynaffy fellow*, a trifler;" Grose's *Class. Dict.* From the sense of the *v.*, it might seem allied to Isl. *hnefs*, the fist, *q.* to play with one's hands or fingers, like an idle awkward person.

NIFT-NAFFY, *adj.* Troublesome about trifles, S.; "fastidious; a phrase of contempt;" *Gl. Antiq.*

—"She departed, grumbling between her teeth, that she wad rather look up a hail ward than be fiking about these *nif-naffy* gentles that gae see muckle fash w' their famies." *Guy Mannering*, iii. 92.

Fr. nipes, trifles. This is most probably from *Sw. nipp, pl. nipper, id.* V. the *v.*

NIGER (*g* hard), *s.* *Corr. of negro, S.*

—How graceless Ham laugh at his Dad,
Which made Canaan a *niger*. *Burns*, iii. 63.

[To **NIGG**, *v. n.* To carp at, fret, scold, chide; *nigg*, is another form, *Shetl.*]

NIGGAR, NIGGER, NIGRE, *s.* A miser, a person of hard exacting disposition, S.

A nephew he had, at the news he was glad,
As' laugh in his sleeve like to rive,
That by help of the button, he came to be put in
What stored the auld *nigger's* hive.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 123.

Corr. from E. niggard. Isl. nauggur, hnauggur, parous, tamar, Sw. nigg, nigger, id.

NIGGARS, *s. pl.* Two pieces of black iron, in the form of brick-bats, placed on the sides of cast-metal grates for contracting then in size, *Roxb.*

A. Ber. "*Niggards*, iron cheeks to a grate," *Grose*, evidently from *E. niggard*, as it is a parsimonious plan.

[**NIGHT-HUSSING**, *s.* V. under **NICHT**.]

[To **NIGGLE**, *v. a.* To ensnare, to entrap by ambuscade, *Shetl.*]

[**NIGGLER**, *s.* A term used in a boy's game; one of the number who is placed in ambush, *ibid.*]

NIG-MA-NIES, *s. pl.* "Unnecessary ornaments;" *Gall. Encycl.* V. **NIGNAYES**.

NIGNAG, *s.* A variety of *Nicknack*, *Teviotd.*

NIGNAYES, NIGNYES, *s. pl.* 1. Gim-cracks, trinkets, trifles, *Shirr.* *Gl.* pron. *signies, S.*

Fr. signet signifies a trifle, a bauble.

He was not for the French *nig nays*,
But briskly to his brethren says;
Good gentlemen, we may not doubt,
Wherefore the Duke of York's left out,
And is exempted from the *Test*,
Wherewith he doth turmoyl the rest;—
He thinks not fit to fawn and flatter,
But to prove gallant in the matter:
And when he his designs commences,
Rears up Rome's kennels, yairds & fences.

Cleland's Poems, p. 92.

Perhaps *fench* should be *fench*.

Poor Fousies now the daffin saw,
Of gawn for *signies* to the law,
And bill'd the judge, that he wad please,
To give them the remaining cheese.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 479, 480.

2. Whims, trifling scruples, peculiarities of temper or conduct, S.

I will not stay to clash and quibble
About your *signies*, I'll not nibble:
I'll with a bare word you redargue,
Tho' till your wind pipes burst you argue.
—Consider who's the church's Head,
And at your leisure, pray you read
Your oath, and explicating act;
And all you say's not worth a plack.

Cleland's Poems, p. 93.

From the contempt which the vulgar affect to pour on the forms of courtesy, acquired in civilized life, we might almost suppose that this term, in the latter sense, had originated from *Su.-G. nīg-a*, *A.-S. Anig-an*, *Isl. Anig-a*, *Germ. neig-en*, to bow, to courtesy.

[To **NIGNAY**, *v. n.* To make a fuss about doing; "to show whimsical reluctance," *Gl. Banffs.* Part. *nignayin*, used also as a *s.*]

[**NIGNAYIN**, *adj.* Fussy, full of whims, *ibid.*]

[**NIGRAMANSY**, *s.* Necromancy; commonly called "*the black art*," *Barbour*, iv. 747. *Lat. nigromantia*.]

NILD. Expl. "Outwitted." *Gl. Sibb.*

This refers to Mr. Pinkerton's query, *Gl. Maitl.* with respect to the following passage:—

I semit sobir, and suet, and sampl without fraude,
Bot I *nild* sextie desane that subillar war halding.

Maitland's Poems, p. 54.

But, as has been observed since by the editor, (*S. P. Rep.*, i. xxvi.), in *Edit. 1508*, it is—

I could sextie desane, &c.

[**NILE, NILE-HOLE**, *s.* 1. A hole bored in the bottom of a boat, below the aft-stern, in order to run off the bilge-water, *Shetl.*

2. The plug that fits into the hole, *ibid.*

Isl. niple, a plug to close a hole in a boat.]

NILL YE, WILL YE. A phrase still used in S. signifying, "Whether ye be reluctant or well pleased." *A.-S. nill-an*, *nolle*.

[**NIMM**, *adj.* Pleasant to the taste; used also like *nam*, *nom*, *q. v.*, *Shetl.*]

NINE-EYED-EEL. The Lesser Lamprey, Frith of Forth. V. **EEL**.

NINE-HOLES, *s. pl.* 1. The game of Nine men's Morris, S.

2. That piece of beef that is cut out immediately below the *brisket* or breast, S.; denominated from the vacancies left by the ribs.

The piece next to the *nine-holes* is called the *runner*, as extending the whole length of the ribs of the fore-part of the animal, S.

[**NIOGLE**, *s.* A kind of water-kelpie, *Shetl.* *Goth. gneg*, a horse, and *el*, water.]

* **NIP, s.** Bread, and especially cheese, is said to have a *nip*, when it tastes sharp or pungent, S.; evidently an oblique sense of the E. word.

[To **NIP, v. n.** To taste sharp or pungent; hence, to bite, S.]

[**NIPPIE, adj.** Sharp, acrid, or pungent to the taste, biting, S.]

[To **NIP, v. a.** 1. To pinch, bite, snap; as a crab with its claws, S.

2. To seize, hold fast, snatch; hence, to cheat, to steal, S.]

[To **NIP at, v. a.** To eat daintily or affectedly, S.]

To **NIP, NIP up, or awa, v. a.** To carry off any thing by theft; as implying the idea of alertness and expedition, S.

"Ye was set off frae the oon for *nipping* the pyes;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 87.

Then said she, Frae this back near thirty year,
Which is as yesterday to me as clear,
Frae your ain uncle's gate was *nip* awa'
That bonny bairn, 'twas thought by Junky Fa.

Ross's *Helensburgh*, p. 126.

Either immediately from the v. as used in the ordinary sense; or as allied to *Su.-G. napp-a*, *carpere*, *vellere*, *cito arripere*; *Isl. knippe*, *raptim moto*, *knipla*, *furtim derogito*, *paualalum furari*.

Nip signifies a cheat, in cant language. Grose's *Class. Dict.* To *nip*, "to—bite, cheat, or wrong;" *Gl. Lancash.* Tim Bobbin.

[**NIP, s.** 1. A bite, a pinch, a smart tap; also the pain caused by any such act.]

2. A bite, a term used in fishing, S.

3. A small bit of any thing, q. as much as is *nipped* or broken off between the finger and thumb, S.; *nimp* is also used.

Su.-G. appa, *id.*, quantum primoribus digitis continere valeamus; *Isra. vo. Nipa*.

"If thou hast not laboured but hee bene idle all day, looke that thou put not a *nip* in thy mouth: for there is an inhibition. Let him not eate that labours not." *Kollock on 2 Thea.*, p. 140.

"Then must it not followe, he workes not; therefore he must not eate? O ye will say, that is very strait, if men and women eat not they will die. But I say, die as they will, the Lord vouchsafes not a *nip* on them except they worke." *Ibid.*, p. 150.

[4. A small quantity of spirits; as, a *nip* of whiskey,—generally half a glass, West of S. *Nipper* is so used in Banffs.]

* **NIPPERS, s. pl.** The common name for pincers, South of S. In E. the word denotes "small pincers."

[**NIPPIE, NIPPOCK, s.** A very small bit; dimin. of *nip*; *nipperkin*, *nippockie* also used, Clydes.]

[**NIPPIE, adj.** Parsimonious; niggardly; apt to take advantage, tricky in money or business matters, Clydes., Banffs.]

[**NIPPIN', part. adj.** 1. Same as **NIPPIE, adj.** Banffs.

2. Smarting, as a wound, paining, S.

3. As a *s.*, smarting, pain, S.]

NIPPERKIN, s. Dimin. of *nip*; a mere morsel, Roxb., Clydes.

Apparently the same with *nipperkin*, which Serenius gives as an E. word corresponding with Lat. *triental*, as denoting a small measure. 'It would seem, indeed, that *Nipperkin* is sometimes used. Grose gives it as a cant term.

It may have originated from *nip*, a small bit, or Teut. *knapp-en*, *arctare*, whence *knapper*, homo *præparcus*.

NIPPIT, adj. 1. Niggardly, parsimonious, S.

—"Na, na, I ae'er likit to be *nippit* or pingin; gie me routhrie o' a' thing." *Saxon and Gael*, i. 121.

This term bears a striking analogy to *Su.-G. napp*, *knapp*, *Isl. naufr*, *knapp-cr*, *arctus*, *exiguus*; *naep-peligen*, anc. *naept*, *aegre*, *vix*, Dan. *neppe*, *Isl. knept*, scarcely, with difficulty, narrowly. *Isra* views *knipa*, to compress, as probably the origin. *Kilian* seems to be of the same opinion; giving Teut. *knipper*, homo *præparcus*, *sordidus*, in immediate connexion with *knapp-en*, *arctare*, *premere*, E. *nip*.

"A *nip*. A neat, thrifty, or rather penurious housewife. *Norrl.*" *Gl. Grose*.

2. Too small, scanty, in any sense; often applied to clothes which confine, or are too short for, the person who wears them, S.

Solace is made to say that his coat is

—short and *nippit*.

Lyndsay, S.P.R., li. 29.

A *nippit* dinner, a scanty one, S. Sw. *knapp naering*, short allowance. *Haer aer knapt efter foedan*; Food is scarce here, *Wiedeg*.

NIP-CAIK, s. A name given to one who eats delicate food clandestinely, S., from *nip* and *cake*.

Nysa Nagus, nipcaik, with thy shoulders narrow.

Dunbar, Eccegreen, li. 57.

Perhaps it may here be equivalent to parasite.

[**NIP-LOUSE, NIP-THE-LOUSE, s.** A vulgar and low name for a tailor.]

NIPLUG, s. 1. Persons are said to be *at niplug*, when they quarrel, and are at the point of laying hold of each other, q. ready to *pinch* each other's ears, S.

[A vulgar, low name for a teacher, a school-master, Clydes.]

NIPPERTY-TIPPERTY, adj. Childishly exact, or affectedly neat, in reference, as it would seem, to the regular return of rhymes, S. A.

—"He's crack-brained and cockle-headed about his *nipperty-tipperty* poetry nonsense." *Rob Roy*, li. 158. *Hippertie-tippertie* is the pronunciation in Roxb.,

and supposed to be the right one; from the v. *kip*, to hop, and *tip-toe*, q. "hopping on the tiptoes." See, however, *TIPPERARY* and *TIPPERARY*. It is applied,

1. To a light unstable person; as, "a *kipperly-tipperly* lass."
2. To songs or tunes that are quick and rattling in their rhythm.

NIP-SCART, s. 1. A niggardly person, Teviotd.

2. A crabbed or peevish person, Clydes.

The phrase *Nippit scart*, used in Angus, corresponds exactly with the first sense; according to which the word might seem to be composed of other two, both giving the idea of great parsimony. Did we view the second as the primary signification, we might consider the term as meant to intimate that the person to whom it is applied, is disposed to express his ill-humour by *nipping*, or pinching, and scratching all who approach him.

NIP-SHOT, s. To play *nipshot*, to give the slip.

"Our great hope on earth, the city of London, has played *nipshot*; they are speaking of dissolving the assembly." Baillie's Lett., ii. 198.

Perhaps, q. to nip one's shot, to take one's play, by moving so as to preclude him. V. SHOT. Or it may have some allusion to a person's taking himself off, without paying his shot or share of a tavern-bill. Belg. *knippe*, however, signifies a snare, a trap; perhaps, q. to shoot the snare, i.e., to escape from it.

[NIP-SIOCAR, NIP-SICKER, adj. Captious, ill-natured, Shetl.]

NIRB, s. 1. Anything of stunted growth, Ettr. For.

2. A dwarf, *ibid.* V. NIRLIE.

NIRL, s. 1. A crumb, a small portion of anything, S.

2. A small knot, S. B., perhaps the same with A. Bor. *narle*, "a knot in a tangled skein of silk or thread," Grose.

3. It is often used to denote a puny dwarfish person, whether man or child, S. B. Sometimes an *adj.* is conjoined; as, a *weary nirl*, a feeble pigmy.

"You are? Why he has na mair calf to his leg than a grey-hound.—And sic a whey face!—a perfect *nirl*! as I sail answer, I've seen as boardly a chiel in a glass bottle upon a doctor's shelf." Reg. Dalton, iii. 118.

In the last sense, it is certainly allied to Teut. *knorre*, tuber, nodule; E. *knur*, *knurle*.

To NIRL, v. a. 1. To pinch with cold, Loth.

2. To contract, to make to shrink. "Thai pickles (grains of corn) hae been *nirled* wi' the drowth," or "wi' the frost," Loth. Hence,

NIRLED, adj. Stunted; applied to trees, Loth.; most probably q. *knurled*. "That's puir *nirle* grain as ever I saw," Loth.

In this sense *Nirl* is allied to "O. E. *Nyrull*, *Pa-silla*." Prompt. Parv. It is indeed printed *Nyrull*. But this must certainly be viewed as an *erratum*. For under the synon. term, we read "*Nyrull*, dwerfe. Supra in *Nyrull*."

NIRLIE, adj. 1. Very small, synon. with *Nirled*; as, "*Nirle-headed* wheat;" South of S.

2. Niggardly; as, "a *nirle* creature;" Loth.

This might seem allied to Isl. *nirbell*; vir parvus et sordidus; Ad *nirbla saman sordide opes comparare*; G. Andr.

NIRLES, s. pl. The name given in S. to a species of Measles, which has no appropriate name in E. It is said to be the *Rubeola variolodes* of Dr. Cullen. In the *Nirles*, the pimples are distinct and elevated, although smaller; in the common measles, they are confluent and flat.

—With Parleses and Plurales opprest,
And nip'd with the *Nirles*.

Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 14.

V. FEYE.

"Morbili, the *nirles*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 19.

[To NIRRR, v. a. To purr like a cat, Shetl., part. pr. *nirrin*, used also as a *s.* Dan. *knurre*, *id.*]

[NIRS, adj. Harsh and disagreeable to the taste, Shetl.]

[NIRT, s. A very small piece, *ibid.* Clydes.]

NISBIT, NIZBIT, s. The iron that passes across the nose of a horse, and joins the *branks* together, Ang.

From *neis*, nose, and *bit*. The latter is not, as Johns. imagines, from A.-S. *bitel*, but Sw.-G. *bett*, lupula.

NISE, s. Nose; properly *niz*, S. B.

The wabster's *nise* was dung aje,
The bluid run o'er his beard.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 136.

V. NIZ.

NISSAC, s. The name given to a porpoise.

"Delphinus Phocaena, (Linn. syst.) *Nissac*, (*Niss* of Pontoppidan), *Pellach*, *Forpus*." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 299.

Evidently a dimin. from Norw. *niss*, expl. by Hallager, *Delphinus Phocaena*. Isl. *Anise* is rendered *Delphinus minimus*.

[To NISSLE, v. a. To beat with the fists, Clydes.]

[NISSLIN, s. A beating, thrashing, *ibid.*]

[NISTIE-COCK, s. A small suppurating pimple, Shetl.]

NIT, s. 1. A nut, the fruit of the hazel, S.

2. The wheel of a cross-bow ; pl. *nittis*.

"Item, sex corabollis with thair *nittie*, and certane said ganycia." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 172.

"In the opposite side of the circumference was a much smaller notch, by the means of which the spring of the trigger kept the wheel firm, and in its place; this wheel is called the *nut* of the cross-bow." Gross's Military Hist., ii. 237.

NIT-GRIT, *adj.* Of the size of a *nut*, as large or *great*, South of S.

[NIT, s.] A wanton female; dimin. *nittie*.]

[NITACK, NITTACK, s.] A little saucy girl, Shetl.; *nittie* is also used.]

[NITTIE, *adj.* Clever, agile, smart, neat, *ibid.* Used also as a *s.*]

NITCH, s. A bundle or truss. V. **KNITCH**.

To NITE, v. a. To rap, to strike with a smart blow, S.

"And ye're baith king's officers too!—If it warns for the blood that's i' your master's veins, I wad *nite* your twa bits o' paws thegither." Brownie of Bodlauch, l. 117. V. KNOTT, NORR.

NITHER, NIDDER, *adj.* Nether, S. Isl. *ædre*. Rudd. vo. *Nethirmare*.

To NITHER, NITTER, v. a. To repress. V. **KIDDER**.

NITHERIE, *adj.* Wasted, growing feebly; as, "*nitherie* corn," that which is so feeble that it can scarcely be cut, Roxb. The same with *Niddered*. V. **NIDDER, v.**

[To NITTER, v. n.] To grumble, complain, to be constantly finding fault, Clydes.]

[NITTERET, NITTERIE, *adj.* Ill-natured, sulky, or having the appearance of being so, *ibid.*]

[NITTERET, s.] An ill-natured expression of countenance, Shetl.]

NITTERS, s. "A greedy, grubbing, impudent, withered female;" Gall. Encycl.

Avarice is obviously the prominent idea. Thus the term must claim a common origin with *NITTE*, q. v.

NITTIE, NEETIE, *adj.* Parsimonious, niggardly covetous, S.

Su.-G. *gnedig*, Mod. Sax. *netig*, id. A.-S. *gnete nasse*, parsimony. O. E. *nything*, used both as an *adj.* and *s.*, seems radically the same.

If thou have hap treasure to win,
Delight thou not too mickle therein,
No *nything* thereof be.

Sir Parny, Ellis, Spec. E. Poetry, l. 271.

The ingenious Editor, after Warton, (Hist. Poet. iii. 94.) renders it *careless*. But the meaning is quite the reverse;—parsimonious. Somner refers to Medull. Grammat., where *tenaz* is explained in E. *nything*. This he mentions under A.-S. *nything*; which, if the origin, has considerably changed its meaning. This is the same with Su.-G. *niding*, a worthless person, one

on whom any abuse may be poured; which Ihre derives from *nid*, contumelia. A. Bor. *nything*, sparing; as, *nything* of his pains, unwilling to take any trouble. Sibb. views this as synon. with *niddering*; Chron. S. P., l. 143, N. But it would seem that they are radically different. V. **NIDDER, v.**

[NITTIE, *adj.* Clever, smart, Shetl. V. under **NIT**.]

NITTLES, s. pl. 1. Horns just appearing above the skin, on the head of an animal, Clydes.

2. Applied to the small stunted horns of sheep, *ib.*

Isl. *knut-r*, a knob, a knot.

NITTLED, *adj.* Having horns of this description, *ibid.* *Neull'd*, synon.

[NITTLES, s. pl.] Local pron. of *nettles*: to be on *nittles*, to be restless, peevish, or ill-humoured, Banffs.]

NITTY, s. Expl. a "little knave," Gl. Aberd. V. under **NIT**.

But fowls will say it was na pretty
To yoke sic twa in conjunct ditty,
Them baith to hit;
And ca' you but a twa-fac'd *nitty*,
Wi' a' your wit.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 187.

This may be viewed as claiming the same origin with the *adj.* *Nittie*, q. v.; if not from Teut. *nestigh*, inutilis, nullius valoris.

NIVIE-NICKNACK, s. V. **NEIVIE-NICKNACK**.

NIVLOCK, s. A bit of wood, around which the end of a *hair-tether* is fastened, for holding by, Banffs., Aberd.; from *nieve*, Su.-G. *naefve*, the fist, and perhaps *lycka*, a knot, fibula, nodus; Ihre.

NIVVEL, NIVVIL, s. 1. The full of the fist, S. B. V. **NERVE**.

[2. A blow with the fist, a *nevel*, *ibid.*]

[To NIVVEL, v. a.] 1. To strike with the fist. V. **NEVEL**.

2. To grip or pinch with the fingers, Shetl. Isl. *hnefi*, *knefi*, the fist.]

[NIVVELIN, s.] Pinching, *ibid.*

NIXIE, s. A naiad, a water-nymph.

She who sits by haunted well,
Is subject to the *Nixie's* spell;
She who walks on lonely beach,
To the mermaid's charmed speech.

The Pirates, iii. 19.

If a *Nixie*, seek thy ring,
If a *Nixie* seek thy spring.

Ibid., ii. 246.

It might seem that this term is originally the same with Norw. *Nisse*, thus defined by Hallager, "a Trolld, (monster), or a long-consumed substance, which appears as a little boy in a grey jacket with a red cap

on his head. He dwells especially in houses; and it is believed, that he brings good luck with him, for which reason they set down meat to him about evening. He is also known in Denmark." This hobgoblin is obviously the *Browie* of our own country.

But the attributes of *Nies* do not agree with those of *Nixe*. We must therefore turn our eye to *Ial. Nix-r*, hippopotamus, monstrum vel daemon aquaticum. G. Andr. Dan. *nicken*, *nocken*, Sw.-G. *necken*, Germ. *nicks*, Belg. *necker*, all signify, according to Thre, daemon aquaticus. Hence also E. *nick*. *Nixar* was one of the names of Odin.

NIXIN, s. A play, in which cakes of gingerbread being placed on bits of wood, he who gives a certain sum to the owner of the cakes, has a right to throw at a given distance, with a *rung* about a yard long, and to claim as many cakes as he can displace, or clean ones in lieu of them, Roxb.

Sw.-G. *nyck* signifies concussio. But it is most probably a cant term.

NIXT HAND, prep. Nighest to.

Nixt hand his went Lavinia the maid.
Doug. *Virgil*, 280, 33.

NIXTIN, adj. Next.

The *firsten* shot was to *neir*, —
The *nextin* shot their foes hurt.

Battle of Bannockburn, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 353.

Both *firsten* and *nextin* retain the A.-S. form of the dative and accusative; *nextan* from *nezzet*, *next*, proxima.

NIXTOCUM, adj. Next. Aberd. Reg.

NIZ, s. The nose, Ang. V. **NEIS**.

[**NIZBIT, s.** Same as *nibbit*, q. v., Banffs.]

[**NIZZAN, s.** Exposure to severe weather, Gl. Banffs.]

[**To NIZZER, NISSER, v. n.** To contract, to become dried or stunted, Clydes. V. **GIZZEN**.]

[**NIZZERT, NISSART, adj.** Contracted, dried up, stunted, *ibid.*]

[**NIZZART, NISSART, s.** A lean person with a hard, sharp face, Gl. Banffs.]

NIZZERTIT, part. pa. Stunted in growth, Lanarks.

Nizzer'd is used in the same sense. V. the v., sense 3. It might perhaps be viewed as a corr. of this; did not Alem. *ack*, denote affliction, *ack-en*, to hate, and Mos.-G. *neitha*, invidia, rancor.

NIZZELIN, part. adj. 1. Niggardly, parsimonious, S. B.

2. Spending much time about a trifling matter, especially when this proceeds from an avaricious disposition, S. B.

Sw.-G. *nidat*, *niet*, covetous, from *nid*, avarice; A.-S. *neðling*, an usurer; Belg. *nyd-en*, to grudge.

It seems more nearly allied to Teut. *neusel-en*, frivola agere. The primary sense of this Teut. word seems

to be, to be clandestinely poking into every corner, or searching with the nose like a dog; Nasu sive rostro tacite scrutare; Kilian. The root is *neus*, the nose. It is probable that Dan. *nosale*, "to be busy, to be taken up about some trifling thing, to be full of bustle." &c. (Wolff), which corresponds with the second sense of our term, has had a common origin; to which may be added *Ial. nys-a*, Sw. *nos-a*, defined by Serenius in the very words used by Kilian.

[**To NIZZLE, v. a.** To beat with the fists, Clydes. V. **NISSLE**.]

NO, adv. This negative has peculiar emphasis in the Scottish language; and converts any adj. to which it is prefixed, into a strong affirmative of the contrary of its proper meaning; as, *no wyse*, mad; *no blate*, impudent, arrogant; *no canny*, dangerous, often including the idea of witchcraft or supernatural power.

NOAH'S ARK. An appearance in the atmosphere, when the clouds are parted in an elliptical form, which assumes somewhat of the likeness of a boat or yawl, pointed at both ends, S.

"The grey and misty appearance of the atmosphere, by which the present good weather was ushered in, is held by country people to be the strongest proof of its continuance. In addition to this, the Robin Redbreast has carolled from the house-tops, and *Noah's Ark* been seen in the heavens—omms which, in the opinion of many, are more to be depended on than either the rising or the falling of the barometer." *Dumfries Courier*, Edin. Ev. Cour., Sept. 18, 1817.

The prognostic, concerning the state of the weather, is formed from the direction of this ark in the heavens. If it extends from south to north, it is viewed as an indication of good weather; if from east to west, a squall of wind or rain is certainly looked for. Hence the old adage:

East and west (west), the sign of a blast;
North and south, the sign of drouth.

The change, it is observed, generally takes place within twenty-four hours after this phenomenon.

It is singular that this prognostic should be interpreted quite in an opposite way on the other side of the Border. For Clarke, in his Survey of the Lakes of Cumberland, &c., expresses himself thus:

"I will add to those already mentioned that appearance in the heavens, called *Noah's Ark*; which being occasioned by a brisk west-wind rolling together a large number of small bright clouds into the form of a ship's hull, and exhibiting a beautiful mottled texture, is pointed North and South, and said to be an infallible sign of rain to happen within twenty-four hours." *Introd.* xlii.

NOB, s. A knob.

My *neb* is nytherit as a *noð*. I am but ane oyle.
Howlate, l. 5.

The *k* used in the E. word is left out.

[**NOBILL, s.** Noble, Barbour, xi. 218.]

NOBLAY, s. 1. Nobleness of mind; as respecting one faithful to his engagements.

—As a man of gret noblay,
He held toward his trist his way,

Quhen the set day cummy was ;
He sped him fast toward the place
That he meynyt for to fycht.

Barbour, viii. 211, MS.

Nobley, Chaucer, nobility ; *noblay*, Gower, id. In R. Glouc. description of King Lear, it is said—

He thoght on the nobel, that he had in y be.

P. 24.

i.e., the noble state that he had been in.

And afterwards of Arthur ;

Tuelf yere he bylivede the here wyth *nobleye* y now.

P. 180.

i.e., He lived twelve years with dignity enough.

2. It immediately respects courage, intrepidity.

Bot he that, throw his gret noblay,
Till perallis him abandownys ay,
To recomfort his menyne,
Garris that he be off as gret bounte,
That mony tyme wnikly thing
They bring rycht weill to gud ending.

Barbour, ix. 95, MS.

Sibb. mentions Fr. *noblesse*. But it is from O. Fr. *noblois*, of the same meaning, [*nobilite*, *nobilete*.]

Si quiet les mondaines delices,
L'envoieseris, et le noblois.

Dict. Trev.

[*NOBLEIS*, *s. pl.* Nobles, Barbour, ii. 182.]

[*NOBLE*, *s.* A gold coin long used in S., of which there were three varieties, the Hari Noble, an E. coin worth about 32/; the Rose Noble, an E. coin worth 36/; and the Angel Noble, also an E. coin, and worth about 24/. Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 24, 64, 353, Dickson.]

NOBLE, *s.* The Pogge, or Armed Bull-head, a fish ; *Cottus cataphractus*, Linn. This is the name at Newhaven.

"*Cottus Cataphractus*. The pogge or Armed Bull-head ;—*Noble*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 9.

[*NOCHT*, *s.* Nothing, naught, S.]

NOCHT, *adv.* Not.

Thyht has he nochit sa mekill fre
As fre wyll to leyve, or do
That at hys hart hym drawis to.

Barbour, i. 246, MS.

In *The Bruce*, *nocht* is almost uniformly the MS. reading, where we find *not* in the printed copies. This error in orthography has been owing to the carelessness of transcribers, who have not observed that *nocht* is often written *not*, as a contr.

Nocht is used in the same sense by R. Glouc., and *nocht* by R. Brunne.

Moss.-G. *nivaiht*, nihil, from *ni*, no, and *waiht*, Isl. *waett*, Su.-G. *waetta*, the smallest thing that can be supposed ; hence E. *whit*, S. *kait*. A.-S. *naht*, *noht*, nihil ; also, non.

NOCHTIE, *adj.* 1. Puny in size, and at the same time contemptible in appearance ; as, "O ! she's a *nochtie* creature ;" Ang.

2. Bad, unfit for any purpose ; applied to an instrument, Aberd.

Q. a thing of nought, A.-S. *no-wiht*.

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NOCHTIS, *s.* Naught, of no value.

"In quhat proud arrogance and damnabil sacrilege is he specialie, and the utheris his fallowis in their degre, aliddin ; usurping the auctoritie of godly bischopes and utheris pastouris and preistis,—aluteris aganis all lauchfull power onyway gevin be man to ony ministeris, that thai use in the kirk, except only be that titill, quhilk thai esteeme *nochtis*." N. Winzet's Quest. Keith, Hist. App., p. 222.

Nochte, gen. of A.-S. *noht*, nihil, q. "of nought."

[*NOCHT-BOT*, *adv.* Only, merely, Barbour, i. 2.]

NOCHT-FOR-THI, *conj.* Nevertheless. V. FOR THI.

And nochit for thi his hand was yeit
Wadyr the sterap, magre his.

Barbour, iii. 122, MS.

NOCHTGAYNESTANDARD, *conj.* Notwithstanding, Brechine Reg. F., 54.

NOCK, *NOK*, *NOKK*, *s.* 1. The nick or notch of a bow or arrow.

—The bowand *nokkis* met almaist,
And now hir handis raxit it enery sted,
Hard on the left neif was the scharp stae beda.

Doug. Virgil, 393, 35.

"*Nocke* of a bowe, [Fr.] *oche de laro* : *Nocks* of shafte, [Fr.] *oche de la fleche* ;" Palagr. B. iii. F. 50, b.

2. The corner or extremity of the sailyard.

Now the le scheyt, and now the luf thay slayk,
Set in ane fang, and threw the ra abake ;
Bayth to and fra, al dyd thare *nockys* wry :
Prosper blastys furth caryis the nany.

Doug. Virgil, 156, 17.

3. The notch of a spindle, Shirr. GL. S. B.

—Ane spindle wantand ane *noht*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 160, st. 7.

Tent. *nocke*, crena, incisura ; incisura sagittae. E. *noct* is synon. with *notch*. Sw. *nocker*, denticuli incisi, Seren. Ital. *nochia*. Isl. *knocke* is used in relation to a spindle, apparently as in sense 3. Unicolus, qualis est in fuso ; G. Andr., p. 118.

NOKKIT, *NOCKET*, *NOKKIT*, *part. adj.* Notched.

With arrow reddy *nokkit* than Eurytionis
Plukkit vp in hy his bow.

Doug. Virgil, 144, 50.

[To *NOCK*, *v. a.* To knock up, to exhaust, to hurt, Banffs. ; synon. to *ding*, *part. pa.* *nockit*, exhausted.]

NOKKIT, *NOCKET*, *NOKKET*, *s.* A luncheon, a slight repast taken between breakfast and dinner, S. Aust. (*eleven-hours*, synon.) "perhaps *noon-cate*, or *cake*," Sibb. Roxb. Gall.

"*Nocket*—a meal between breakfast and dinner." A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 160, N.

NOCKET-TIME, *s.* The time for taking a luncheon, Roxb.

Wi' hamely cottage fare regal'd to be
At *nocket-time*, an' whan 'tis afternoon.

Y 2

By the moss-banks up' the velvet lee
Their table spread, ilk circle sits them down.
A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 100.

"Nocket, a mid-day lunch;" Gall. Encycl.

NOCKS, s. pl. "Little beautiful hills;" Gall. Encycl.; the same with *Knock*, q. v.

* **NOD, s.** *The Land of Nod*, the state of sleep. "He's awa to the *Land of Nod*," he has fallen asleep, *S. Lands of Nod, Aberd.*

"'And d'ye ken, lass,' said Madge, 'there's queer things chanced since ye has been in the *Land of Nod*.'" *Tales of my Landlord, S. 1. Vol. iii. 124.*

This figure is evidently borrowed from the use of the E. word, as denoting "the motion of the head in drowsiness." But it has most probably been at first employed as containing what is often mistaken for wit, a ludicrous and profane allusion to the language of scripture in regard to the conduct of the first murderer, Gen. iv. 16. "And Cain went out from the presence of the Lord, and dwelt in the *land of Nod*."

[To **NOD, v. n.** To become sleepy, to fall asleep in one's seat, to sleep, Clydes.]

[**NODDIN, NODDING, part., s., and adj.** Sleeping, falling asleep, nodding in sleep. *Nid-noddin*, is also used, as in the old song, and sometimes *nid-noddy*, *ibid.*]

[* **NODDY, s.** A simpleton; also, a sleepy-head: *noddy-head*, is also used, Clydes.]

[**NODDY-HEADIT, adj.** Sleepy-headed, dazed with liquor, *ibid.*]

NODDLE-ARAI, adv. Head foremost, Teviotdale.

The latter part of this word may be allied to *Isl. aread, impetus*.

NODDY, s. A one-horse coach, moving on two wheels, and open behind, *S.*

"There was a *noddy* at the door, bound for the town of Greenock; so I stepped into it." *The Steam-Boat, p. 121.*

The name may have been given from its *nodding* motion.

To **NODGE, v. a.** To strike with the knuckles, *S. B.*

This is nearly allied to *Gnidge*, although used in a different sense. *V. Gnidon and Knuse.*

NODGE, s. A push or stroke, properly with the knuckles, *Ayrs.*; *Dunsh, Punsh*, *synon.*

"They came to a cross-road, where my grandfather, giving Master Kilspinnie a *nodge*, turned down the one that went to the left." *R. Gilhaize, i. 85.*

"As we were thus employed, Mrs. Pringle gave me a *nodge* on the elbow, and bade me look at an elderly man, about fifty—something of the appearance of a gawey good-humoured country laird." *The Steam-Boat, p. 253.*

To **NODGE, v. n.** 1. To sit or go about in a dull, stupid kind of state, *Ettr. For.*

2. To **NODGE along**, to travel leisurely, *Dumfr.*

C. B. naged denotes "broken motion." But perhaps this *v.* is allied to *Teut. knodez*, clava nodosa, as denoting stiffness of motion.

NOG, s. 1. A knob; a stake, driven into the wall, having its extremity hooked, for keeping hold of what is hung on it, *S.*

Nought left me, o' four and twenty gude cussen and ky,—
But a toom byre and a wide,
And the twelve noges on ilka side.

Minstrelsy Border, l. 207.

2. A very large peg driven through *divots*, to keep them in their proper place on the roof of a cottage, *Dumfr.*

It seems originally the same with *Teut. knocke*, a knot in a tree, *Sw. knagg, E. knag*, and perhaps with *Sw. knoge*, the knuckle. The radical affinity of terms of this form and signification is illustrated by *Ihre, vo. Knae*, the knee.

NOGGAN, part. pr. "Walking steadily, and regularly nodding the head;" Gall. Encycl.

Allied perhaps to *C. B. nage-ise*, to shake, to quiver, *nug*, a shake. *Su.-G. nyck*, concussio; *Isl. knok-a, moto*.

NOGGIE, NOGGIN, s. A small wooden vessel with an upright handle, *Dumfr.*

The *Ceag* is a *Noggie* of a larger size, for milking in; the *Luggie* being of an intermediate size. In Galloway, it is pron. *Noggin*, like the E. word.

"*Noggins*, little wooden dishes;" Gall. Encycl.

[**NOIS, s.** Dirt, filth, noisomeness, *Lyndsay, Syde Taillis, l. 103.*]

NOISOME, adj. Noisy, *Aberd.*; q. *noise-some*.

NOIT, s. 1. A small rocky height.

"*Noits*, little rocky hills;" Gall. Encycl.

[2. A lump or swelling on the joint of the great toe; called also a *noityon*, *Ayrs.*]

Isl. knatur, knatur, a knot; hence a clump.

To **NOIT, NYTE, v. a.** To strike smartly, to give a smart rap or stroke, *S. V. KNOIT*.

NORING, s. A beating, *Lanarks.*

NOITLED, part. adj. "Intoxicated with spirits;" Gall. Encycl.

Teut. neutel-en, frivole agere; q. brought into that state in which one talks incoherently or foolishly.

NOK, s. A notch, &c. *V. NOCK*.

NOLD. Would not.

*I nold ye traist I said thys for dyspite,
For me lyst wyth no man nor bukis flyte.*

Doug. Virgil, 7, 55.

Nolde, *id.* is often used by Chaucer, according to Tyrwhitt, for *ne wolde*. But A.-S. *nolde* frequently occurs in the sense of *nolet*, as the pret. of *nell-an, nill-an, nolle*, which is indeed contr. from *ne* and *will-an*, not to will. *Ne willan* sometimes occurs without the contr.

NOLDER, NODER, conj. Neither. *V. NOUTHER*.

To NOLL, *v. a.* To press, beat or strike with the knuckles, *S. B.*, sometimes *null*.

"To *Null*, to beat; as, He null'd him heartily;" *Grose's Class. Dict.*

Alem. knouel, *Dan. knogle*, *Germ. knochel*, a joint, a knuckle. *V. Novell*, under *NEIVE*.

But the *v.* has more direct affinity to *Germ. knull-en*, used in the same sense; "to knubble, to cuff soundly," *&c.* *Ladwig*.

NOLL, *s.* A strong push or blow with the knuckles, *S. B.*

NOLL, *s.* A large piece of anything, as of bread, cheese, meat, &c., *S. B.*

It is equivalent to *S. knot*, *Su.-G. knoel*, tuber, a bump. This seems the primary sense of *E. knoll*, *q.* a knot or bump on the surface of the earth. *Knot* and *noll* seem to have the same origin, *Isl. knuc*, as denoting the form of the *knuckles*. *V. Knor*.

NOLT, Nowt, *s.* 1. Black cattle, as distinguished from horses, and sheep. It properly denotes oxen.

"All persons clemand the office of keiping of the Kings forests and parks, sall suffer na maner of gudes, horse, meir, noll, sheip or vther cattell, to be pastured within the Kings forests." *Skene, Crimes*, Tit. 4, c. 36, s. 7. *V. also Pitcottie*, p. 21.

Als bestial, as horse and *nowt*, within.
Among the fyr that maid a hidways din.

Wallace, vill. 1058. MS.

Although a collective *s.* it is used in composition for an individual of the kind, as a *nowt-beast*, *S.*

2. Metaph. used to denote "a stupid fellow;" *Gl. Surv. Moray*.

"What gar'd ye blaw out the cruise, Davie, ye stupid *nowt*?" *St. Kathleen*, iii. 159.

3. I have heard the phrase, a great muckle *nowt*, applied to a big, lumpish man, generally including the idea of inactivity, *S.*

[NOLT-FOOT, NOWT-FIT. 1. As a *s.*, the foot of an ox or cow, *S.*

2. As an *adj.*, Of, belonging to, or made from; as *nowt-fit-jelly*, *S.*]

NOLT-HIRD, NOWT-HIRD, *s.* A neatherd, a keeper of cattle, *S.*

Like as that the wyld wolf in his rage,—
Quhen that he has sum young grete oxin slane,
Or than werryit the *nolthird* on the plane.

Doug. Virgil, 394, 35.

"*Nowt-herd*. A neat herd. North." *Gl. Grose*.

NOLT-HORN, NOWT-HORN, *s.* The horn of an ox or cow, used for collecting cattle, &c., *S.*

A lang hall-gully hang down by his side,
And a muckle *nowt-horn* to rout on had he.

Humble Beggar, Herd's Coll., ii. 29.

Of a very cold day it is proverbially said, "It's enough to pierce a *nowt-horn*," *S.*

Isl. nauit, *Dan. nod*, *Sw. nood*, *not*, an ox, *not*, oxen; *Isl. nauita madr*, a herdman. These are radically the same with *A.-S. neat*, jumentum, a labouring beast; *sliten, slitens*, pecora, *Somner*; *E. neat*.

But it is evident, that our term more nearly resembles those used in the Scandinavian dialects.

The description given of *Bos* by *Linn.* contains a striking proof of the great affinity between the *S.* and *Sw.*

Suecia Noet [*nowt*, *S.*]; *mas*, *Tier*; *castratus*, *Oxe*; *junior*, *Stat*, [*S. Stot*, *id.*]; *foemin*, *Ke*, *donec prima vice peperit*, *Quiga*, [before her first calf, a *quoy*, *S.*] *Faan. Suec.*, p. 46, Ed. 1800.

NOLT-TATH, *s.* Luxuriant grass proceeding from dung, *S.* *V. TATH*.

NOME, *pret.* [Took, held; *part. pa.* taken, held.]

The croune he tuk upon that sammyne stane,
At Gadalos send with his sone fra Spaine,
Quhen Iber Scot fyrst in till Irland come,
At Cannmor syne king Fergus has it nome,
Brocht it till Scwne, and stapill maid it thar.

Wallace, l. 124, MS.

In all the edit. which I have seen, it is erroneously printed *won* or *wone*.

This is an *O. E.* word, which I do not recollect to have met with in this form in any other *S. work*. *Doug.* writes *summyne*. Both *nam* and *nome* are used in the same sense by *R. Glouc.* and *R. Brunne*; *Chaucer*, *nome*, *id.*; from the *O. E. v. nime*, to take; *A.-S. Alem. nim-an*, *Moe. G. nim-an*, *Su.-G. nam-a*, *naem-a*, *Isl. nem-a*, *Germ. neh-an*. *V. NUMMYN*.

[NOMMER, NUMBER, *s.* Number, *Lyndsay*, *Exper*, and *Courteour*, l. 1743.]

NONE, *s.* 1. Noon.

And, als some as the none was past,
Him thought weill he saw a fyr,
Be Turnberry byrmand weill schyr.

Barbour, iv. 617, MS.

[The *Cambridge MS.* has *moyn*, moon, which gives a much better meaning to the passage. If this is the correct reading, *none* is an err. for *none*.]

The word formerly signified three o'clock afternoon, or the ninth hour, when the *nones*, a name hence given to certain prayers, were said. This term being used by *Chaucer*, *Tyrwhitt* expl. it, "the ninth hour of the natural day; nine o'clock in the morning; the hour of dinner." According to *Sibb.*, "perhaps the prayers, called the *nones*, were, in *Chaucer's* time, recited three hours before, instead of three hours after, mid-day." But it is more natural to suppose that *Tyrwhitt* was mistaken in his definition. For there is no evidence that, in *Chaucer's* time, the *nones* were celebrated so early. *A.-S. non* uniformly signifies "the ninth hour of the day, which was at three of the clock afternoon;" *Somner*.

2. Dinner.

Gif seruandis of ane familie
Had daylie meit sufficientlie
Provydit for thame, and na mair;
Than gif the Stewart as wald spair
And on this sort thair meit dispone,
Of ane dayis meit mak four dayis none,
Wald not thay seruandis hungerit be,
And leif in greit penuritie!

Diall. Clerk & Courtour, p. 21.

Fr. none, *id.* *A.-S. non-mete*, "refectio, vel prandium, a meale or bever at that time," *Somner*; so called, because the priests used to take a repast after the celebration of the *nones*.

[NON-ENTREE, NONE-ENTRESS, *s.* The failure of an heir to renew investiture with the superior on the death of the holder,

called non-entry; also, the feudal casualty or fine payable to a superior on such failure. Accta. L. H. Treasurer, i. 211, 315. Ed. Dickson.]

NON-FIANCE, *s.*

"Essex much suspected, at least of non-fiance and misfortune; his army, through sickness and runaways, brought to 4000 or 5000 men, and these much malcontented that their general and they should be misprised." Baillie's Lett., i. 391.

It seems to signify discredit, want of confidence; from Fr. *non*, the negative, and *fiance*, trust, confidence.

NONFINDING, *part. pr.* Not finding.

"In onies of nonfinding squirtie, to denunce thaim rebellis lik as mene slaaris." Acts Ja. V., 1525, Ed. 1814, p. 298.

NON OBSTANT. Notwithstanding. "Non obstant that," &c. Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16; from Lat. *non obstante*.

NONREDDING, *s.* Not cleaning, or clearing out. "The nonredding of his buicht," keeping his booth in a state of disorder. Aberd. Reg., V. 15, p. 651.

NON-SOUNT, *s.* A term denoting a base coin.

"Now thay spair not planelis to brek down and convert gud and stark mony, cunyit in our cunye-house in our Sovereanes les aige, into this thair corrupted sord and baggages of Hard heidis and Nonesounts." Knox's Hist., p. 164.

This is not to be viewed as the designation of any particular coin, but of base money in general. It is of Fr. origin. *Messieurs de non sont*, is a phrase mentioned by Cotgr. as applied to men who are supposed to be imperfect in a physical sense; perhaps from *non*, the negative particle, and *sont*, the use or profit of rents that have been mortgaged, or detained by judicial authority, *q. no return*; or from L. B. *sont-ius*, verax, *q. not genuine*; or still more simply, from the 3rd p. pl. of the *v. subel*, *q. they are not*.

NON-SUCH, *s.* One without a parallel, *S.*

"If that non-such amongst mere men, the meek and sulous Moses, might have his spirit so provoked, as to speak unadvisedly with his lips, who ought not?" M'Ward's Contend., p. 65.

NONE-SUCH, *adj.* Unparalleled.

"This would have discovered our iniquity—preventing that day of none-such calamity." Ibid., p. 88.

[NONIS, *s.* The nonce, occasion, Lyndsay, Exper. and Courteour, l. 2139.]

NOOF, NUFE (Fr. *u*), *adj.* 1. Neat, trim, spruce, Galloway, Dumfr.

His tenement it was but sma',
Aught scrimpit roods, an' that was a';
And yet his wife was always brn',
An' unso noof. Davidson's Seasons, p. 65.

2. Snug, *ibid.*

"Noof, snug; sheltered from the blast;" Gall. Enc.

To NOOK, NEUK, *v. a.* 1. To check, to snib; to put down, to humble, Aberd.

I'll wad her cunstray fouk call no be dring
In seeking her, and gar us adly rew
That ever we their name or nature knew;
Nae farther back 'bout them need we to look,
Than how of late they you and me did noot?
Reed's Helenore, First Edit., p. 88.

In the third edition it is *nook*, undoubtedly by mistake.

2. To trick, to outwit, to take in, *ibid.*

This may be allied to Isl. *nauk-a*, cernuus laborare, servire, whence *naotia*, cernuus, pronus; *nauk*, labor tædiousus, opus servile; Halderson. I suspect, however, that the *v.* has been formed from the *s. nook*, or *neuk*, understood figuratively, as the *s.* itself is used in this sense in the same district.

NOOK, NEUK, *s.* 1. To Keep, or Hold one in his ain Nook, to keep a person under, to keep one in awe, Aberd.

2. To Turn a Nook upon, to outwit, to overreach, *ibid.*

NOOL, *s.* A short horn, Galloway.

He views the warale, laughing wi' himsel
To see auld brawny glower, and shake his nool.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 45.

"Nool, small horns which are not connected with the skull-bone;" Gall. Encycl.

Sa.-G. *knool*, a bump or knob; Germ. *knoll*, id. Wachter observes that it is from *no*, a hillock, which the ancients wrote *no*, and applied to any kind of protuberance in the body, trees, &c., resembling a small eminence.

[NOOP, *s.* A lofty headland, precipitous towards the sea, and sloping towards the land, Shetl. Isl. *nupr*, the top of a mountain.]

NOOPING, *part. pr.* "Walking with eyes on the ground, and head nodding;" Gall. Encycl.

Isl. *gnocf*, nasus, prominens, *gnapte*, prominet; *knip-in*, gestu tristia, et se coarctans membra, G. Andr.

NOOST, *s.* The action of the grinders of a horse in chewing his food, Roxb.

Isl. *gnust-a*, stridere, *gnist-r*, stridor, whence *tanna-gnist-r*, stridor, dentium.

To NOOZLE, *v. a.* To press down, to beat, to strike against, Teviotdale; Banffs.

"Ye're still but a young man yet, son, an' experience may noozle some wit intil ye." Winter Ev. Tales, i. 14.

This might seem to be the same with E. *nuzzle*; as referring to the act of rubbing with the nose, or digging with the snout. Tent. *neusel-en*, naso sive rostro, scrutari; from *neuse*, nasus. But it is more probably a derivative from *Knuse*, *v.*, especially as it properly signifies to press down with the knees.

[NOOSLAN, *s.* Exposure to stormy weather; *noosle* is also used, Banffs.]

NOOZLE, *s.* A squeeze, a crush, Ettr. For.

"Ane grit man trippyt on myne feet, and fell belly-faught on me with ane dreadful noozle." Winter Ev. Tales, ii. 42.

Belg. *knusel-en*, is mentioned by Ihre (vo. *Knyater*) as synon. with *knus-en*, to bruise. V. *KNUSE*.

NOP BED. A bed made of locks of wool, in E. denominated a *flock-bed*.

"That Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closebarne sall—pay to John of Grant—for twa *nop beddis* with the bous-teris XL s., for a felder bed with the bous-teris XL s., five pare of schetis, price of the pare x s." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 98.

A.-S. *nooppa*, villus, Su.-G. *noopp*, id.; Teut. *noppe*, villus, foccus, tomentum.

NOP SEK. [A sack or holder for *nop* or *flock*; when filled would be a *nop-bed*.]

"That Henry Leis burgess of Edinburgh sall restore—the ruf of a bed, the courtings of the samyn, a *nop sek*, iii pairis of schetis," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1478, p. 67. Also Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 176.

Apparently a sack or bag made of hard or coarse cloth. Su.-G. *nooppa*, stupae.

NOR, conj. Than, S.

The gudwyf said, I reid yow lat thame ly,
They had lever sleip, nor be in laudery.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 75.

"Sam thair be also that under cullour of seiking the Quenis authoritie, thinkis to eschape the punishment of said faultis, and have licence in tyme to cum to oppre thair nichtbouris, that be feibler nor thair." Buchanan's Admon. to Trew Lordis, p. 6.

It is used in the same sense, A. Bor. V. Gl. Grose. This, as far as I have observed, is not very ancient. *Ne*, q.v. is used in the same sense by our earliest writers.

[To **NOR** (long o), v. n. To snore, Shetl.]

[**NOR**, s. A snore, *ibid*.]

[**NORALEG**, s. The lower leg-bone of a swine, used in making a "*snorick*," q. v. *ibid*.]

Dan. *knorre*, Ial. *knorra*, to buzz, to murmur.]

[**NORDEN**, *adj*. Northern; used also as a s., the northern part or division of an island or district, Shetl. V. **NORTHIN**.]

NORIE, s. The Puffin, Orkn. *Alca arctica*, Linn.; the *Tam Norie* of the Bass.

"Among these we may reckon—the pickternie, the *norie*, and culterneb." P. Kirkwall, Orkn. Statist. Acc., vii. 546. This in Orkn. is also called *TOMMY NODDIE*, q.v.

"Did I not hear a halloo?" 'The skriegh of a *Tommie Norie*,' answered Ochiltree, 'I ken the skirl weel.'" Antiquary, i. 168.

Brand uses the term *Tominorie*.

"The fowls have their nests on the holms in a very beautiful order, all set in rows in the form of a dove-coat, and each kind or sort do nestle by themselves; as the Scarfs by themselves, so the Cetywaicks, *Tominorics*, Mawes, &c." Descr. of Zetl., p. 119.

Norw. *noere* signifies puellus, homuncio, G. Andr., p. 186, q. the boy, or mannikin. Hence perhaps the reason of his being otherwise called by the diminutive of a man's name.

NORIE, s. A whim, a reverie, a maggot, S.; pl. *nories*.

"Dear gudeman, whaten a question's that to speer at me? What can hae put sic a *norie* i' your head as that?" Brownie of Bodabreck, i. 7.

Let nae daft *norie* see bias us,

As gar us dread.—

Taylor's Scott's Poems, p. 5.

Sw. *narr-as*, to trifle with one, illudere; *narr*, a fool?

NORIE, s. The abbreviation of *Eleanor*, or *Eleanora*, S.

[**NORIS**, s. A nurse. V. **NOYRIS**.]

[**NORIST**, *part. pa*. Nourished, Barbour, xix. 164.]

NORLAN, **NORLIN**, **NORLAND**, *adj*. Of or belonging to the North country, S. B.

Four and twanty siller bells
Wer a' tyed till his mane;
And yae tift o' the *norland* wind,
They tinkled ane by ana.

Percy's Reliques, ii. 236.

Quhan words he found, their elricht sound
Was like the *norlan* blast,
Frae yon deep glack at Catla's back,
That skegs the dark-brown waste.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 359.

As the orthography of this word is various, I am at a loss whether it has been originally q. *northland*, or allied to Ial. *nordlingr*, *norlingr*, *aquilonarius*. Perhaps *norlan* is the proper form. Dan. *nordlaend-r*, however, signifies a northern man.

NORLINS, *adv*. Northward, S. B.

They rub their een, and spy them round about,
Thinking what gate the day to hadd their rout.
Nae meiths they had, but *norlins* still to gae,
Kenning that gate that Flaviana lay.

Ross's Holmors, p. 78.

[**NORLE**, **NURLE**, s. A lump, knob, knot, Clydes.; a lump, a tumour, Banffs.]

[To **NORLE**, **NURLE**, v. n. To become knotty, to rise in lumps or knobs, Clydes.]

[To **NORLE**, v. a. To strike so as to produce lumps, Banffs.]

NORLICK, **KNURLICK**, s. A small lump, a tumor, a hard swelling occasioned by a blow, S. B.

"I wat she rais'd a *norlick* on my crown that wis nae well for twa days." Journal from London, p. 3.

A dimin. from E. *knur*, *knural*, a knot; or immediately from Teut. *knorre*, a knot, a knob, a small swelling. Su.-G. *knorrig* is applied to the hair, when knotted or matted. These, perhaps, are all originally from Ial. *knuc*, internodius digitorum.

[**NORLIE**, **NURLIE**, *adj*. 1. Covered with small lumps or knobs; as, *nurlis taes*, Clydes.

2. Ill-shaped, rough, unevenly, *ibid*.

3. Applied to a person of a testy, cross-grained disposition, *ibid*.]

NORLOC, s. A cyst, growing on the head of some persons even to the size of an orange, S.B.; expressed S.A. by the use of the E. word *Wind-gall*.

This is evidently a dimin. from E. *knurle*, a knot. Teut. *knorre*, tuber, tuberculum.

NOR'LOCH. The corr. of *North loch*, the name of a body of stagnant water, which

formerly lay in the hollow between the High Street of Edinburgh and the ground on which Prince's Street now stands. Hence,

NOR'LOCK TROUT. A cant phrase formerly denoting a joint or leg of mutton, ordered for a club of citizens who used to meet in one of the *closes* leading down to the North loch. The invitation was given in these terms; "Will ye gang and eat a *Nor'lock trout*?"

The reason of the name is obvious. This was the only species of *sal* which the North loch, on which the shambles were situated, could supply.

[NORN, adj. Norse; as, "a *norn* veesick," a Norse ballad; Isl. *norranna*, id.]

[NORRALEG, s. A needle without an eye, Shetl.]

[To NORTH, v. n. To blow from the north; to tend to the north, Banffs.]

[NORTHALUE FORTH. The country north of the Forth. Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 48, 50, Dickson.]

NORTHERT, adj. Northern, of or belonging to the north, Ayr.; corr. from *Northward*.

Far o'er the brass, the *Norther* could
To distant climes had ta'en it's way.

Pickens's Poems, i. 16.

NORTHIN, NORTHYN, NORTHER, adj. Northerly.

"The third cardinal vynd is callit septentrional or boreal, quhill vulgaris callis *northern* vynd." Compl. S., p. 86. *Northyn*, Barbour.

Sw. *nord*, *norden*, North; *nordan-wæder*, a north-wind, *Seren*.

[NORTHLAND, NORTLAND, s. The northern part of the country. Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 121, 241, Dickson.]

NORYSS, s. Nurse. V. **NOYRIS**.

[* NOSE. *Nose of the Pier*, the extreme end that fronts the sea, the point, Gl. Shetl.]

[NOSEBAND, s. *Noseband of the Lead-stane*, a loop of stout cord to which one end of the lead-stone is attached, the other end being fastened to the line, Gl. Shetl.]

NOSEBITT, s. Any thing that acts as a check or restraint.

—I will augment my bill
As I gatt witt in mair and mair
Of his proceedingis heir and thair.
I sall leive blankis for to imbrow thame,
That he a *nosebitt* m'aly beleive thame,
Whome to my buik sall be directit.

Legend Ep. St. Andrewis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 343.

NOSEL, NOZLE, s. A small socket or aperture, S. A.

[NOSETIHL, s. A nostril, Shetl.]

NOSEWISE, (pron. *nosewys*), adj. 1. Having, or pretending to have, an acute smell, S. 2. Used metaph. in relation to the mind, to denote one, who either is, or pretends to be, quick of perception.

"Your calumnies,—that the shew of worldly glorie hath turned me out of the path-way of Christ, that a man *nose-wise* (like you) might smell in my speeches the saucour of a vaine-glorious, and self-pleasing humour,—are but words of winde." Bp. Galloway's *Dikaiologie*, p. 173.

Germ. *nasewis*, self-witted, presumptuous, critical; Sw. *nasewis*, saucy, malapert.

Teut. *neuswis*, odorous, sagax; *nasutus*; *curiosus*.

Noss, s. A term apparently of the same meaning with *Ness*, a promontory, Shetl.

"Who was't shot Will Paterson off the *Noss*?—the Dutchman that he saved from sinking, I trow." The *Pirate*, i. 246.

Su.-G. *nos*, the nose. It is generally admitted that the terms, denoting a promontory, are borrowed from that member which projects in the human face. Isl. *nos*, indeed denotes a promontory. V. *Ihre*, vo. *Naes*.

NOST, s. Noise, talking, speculation about any subject, S. B.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *knyst-a*, Dan. *knyst-er*, to mutter, to make a low noise, from Su.-G. *knyst*, id.

We may add Isl. *gnist-a*, *gnest-a*, stridere, strepere; *gnist*, stridor.

NOT, know not.

Bot *Timotes* exhortis first of all
It for to lode and draw within the wal,—
Quhiddir for dissalt I not, or for malice.

Doug. Virgil, 30, 43.

V. **NAT**.

NOTAR, NOTER, s. A notary public. "Ane *noter*," id. Aberd. Reg.; *Noter*, Gl. Lynds.

"They took instruments in the hands of two *notars* brought there for the purpose." Spalding, i. 63.

To NOTE, v. a. 1. To use in whatever way, S. B.

Than the agit Drances with curage hote
Begouth the fyrst hys toung for to note,
As he that was bayth glaid, ioyful and gay
For Turnus slauchter—

Doug. Virgil, 466, 55.

"*Nate* or *note*, uti; Northumb." Ray's Coll., p. 46.

A.-S. *not-ian*, *nytt-ian*, Moes.-G. *niut-an*, Su.-G. *niut-a*, anc. *nyt-a*, Isl. *niut-a*, to use, to enjoy.

2. To take victuals, to use in the way of sustenance.

He notes very little, he takes little food, S. B.

Teut. *nutt-en*, uti; *vesci*, *sobrie degustare*; Isl. *nautin*, eating, from *neitte*, *vescor*; Su.-G. *noet-a*, usu *conficere*, *deterere*, *Ihre*.

3. To need, to have occasion for, Ang. Mearns.

"*He would note it*, i.e., needs it, or has use for it." Budd. vo. *Nate*. *Nott*, needed Buchan.

As used in this sense, it might seem a different v., formed from *Moan-G. naud*, *Su.-G. nood*, *Belg. nood*, necessity. But indeed the idea of necessity is very nearly allied to that of use.

NOTE, NOTT, NOT, s. 1. Use, purpose, office.

Sum slætt knyffis in the beistie throttie,
And vtheris (quhilk war ordant for sic *notis*)
The warme new blude keppt in coup and pece.
Doug. Virgil, 171, 47.

[A.-S. *notu*, use, *Dan. nytu*, id.]

2. Necessity, occasion for, S. B.

Alam. not, *Su.-G. nood*, id. *Belg. not*, use, *nuttelyk*, useful.

NOTELESS, adj. Unnoticed, unknown, Gl. Shirr.

[**NOTNA.** Needed not, had no occasion for.]

NOTH, s. 1. Nothing, Aberd.

2. The cypher 0, *ibid.*

Probably a corr. of *S. nocht*, or of A.-S. *no-wiht*, nihil.

NOTOUR, NOTTOUR, adj. 1. Well known, notorious, S.

"Of things *nottour*, there are some which cannot be proven, and yet are true, as such a man is another's son.—Again, there are things *nottour*, which need no probation, which are *facti transeuntis*, as that a person did publicly commit murder." *Steuart's Collections*, B. iv., Tit. 3, § 18.

2. What is openly avowed and persisted in, notwithstanding all warnings to the contrary, S.

"We distinguish between simple and *notour* adultery. Notorious or open adulterers, who continue incorrigible, notwithstanding the censures of the church, were punished by 1551, c. 20, with the escheat of their moveables: but soon after, the punishment of notorious adultery was declared capital, by 1563, c. 74." *Erskine's Instit.*, B. iv., T. 4, s. 53.

Fr. notoire, notorious, open.

[**NOUCHT, s.** Nothing, S.]

[**NOUCHTIE, adj.** Insignificant, trifling, worthless; as, "He's a *nouchtie* bodie," S.]

Cum *nouchtis* Newtrallis, with your baillfull band,
Ye half ane cloik now reddy for the rayne,
For fair wether ane other ay at hand.

Henry Charteris, Adhertation of All Estates, l. 50.]

NOUDS, NOWDS, s. pl. Fishes that are counted of little value, *Ayrs.*, *Gall.*

"*Nouds*, little fish, about the size of herring, with a horny skin, common in the Galloway seas." *Gall. Enycl.*; perhaps the Yellow Gurnard or Dragonet.

NOUP, NUPS, s. "A round headed eminence," *Shetl.*, *Dumfr.* (*Fr. u.*) **V. NOOP.**

By slack and by skerry, by *noup* and by *voe*, &c.

The Pirate, ii. 142.

V. AIN.

[*Isl. nupr*, *gnupr*, a promontory.]

This is the same with *Knoop*, sense 3, q. v.

NOURICE, s. A nurse, S. O.

"The little *nourice* from the manse laid down on the turf without speaking, but with a heartsome smile, her

small wage of four pounds." *Lights and Shadows*, p. 218.

"O. E. *Noryce*. *Nutrix*." *Prompt. Parv.*

NOURICE-FEE, s. The wages given to a wet nurse, S.

Another said, O gin she had but milk,
Then sud she gae frae head to foot in silk;
With castings rare and a goed *nourice-fee*,
To nurse the King of Eilan's heir Fizee.

Ross's Helenore, p. 68.

NOURISKAP, s. 1. The place or situation of being a nurse, S.

2. The fee given to a nurse, S.

From A.-S. *norice*, a nurse, and *scipe*, *Belg. schap*, *Su.-G. schup*, a termination denoting a certain state. **V. NOTRIN.**

[**NOURN, s.** The north, *Shetl.* *Isl. norrann.*]

NOUST, s. 1. A landing-place, an inlet for admitting a boat to approach the shore, especially where the entrance is rocky; called also *nouster*, *Orkn.*

2. It is also expl. "a sort of ditch in the shore, into which a boat is drawn for being moored."

A term evidently retained from the Norwegians; as it preserves not only the form, but nearly the signification of *Isl. nauat*, *statio navalis sub tecto*; *Halderson*. It seems originally to have signified the place where a vessel was stationed under cover, after it had reached the shore. *Veralius* expl. it, *navale*; and gives *Sw. bothus*, i.e., boat-house, as the synonym. *Navis statio*; *G. Andr.*

NOUT, s. Black cattle. **V. NOLT.**

NOUTHER, NOWTHIR, NOLDER, conj. Neither, S. A.-S. *nouthir*, *Franc. newether*.

Nouthir fortres, nor *turretis* sure of ware
Now graith they mare.

Doug. Virgil, 102, 41.

Hardyng uses *nother*—

The yere so then viii. c. was expresse,
Four and thirtie, *nother* more no less.

Chron. Fol. 104, b.

"And quhen thay have gottin the benefice, *gyf* thay have ane brother, or ane sone, ye suppose he can *nolder* sing nor say, norischeit in vice al his dayis, fra hand he sal be montit on ane Mule with ane syde gown, & ane round bonett, & than it is question, quether he or his Mule knawis best to do his office. Perchance Balaame's Ass knew mair nor thay baith." *Kennedy of Croseraguell*, *Compend. Tractatus*, p. 80.

NOUVELLES, NOUELLES, s. pl. News, S.

"David said til hym, I pray the that thou declar to me all the *nouvelles* of the battel." *Compl. S.*, p. 185.

During that nicht thair was nocht ellis,
Bot for heir of his *nouvelis*.

Lyndsay's Warkie, 1592.

[**NOVELREIS, s. pl.** Novelties, *Barbour*, xix. 394, *Cambridge MS.*; *noveltys*, *Edin. MS.*]

NOVITY, s. Novelty; *Fr. nouveauté*.

"William Bailie alleged, no process, because the active title not produced. *Halton* repelled it. *Mr.*

William buffed at the novelty, and offered a dollar for the Lords' answer." *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*, iii. 146.

NOW, NOW, s. [1. A knoll, a small eminence, a *bras*; also written *know*, *knowe*, q. v. S.]

2. The crown or top of the head, the noddle.

Out ower the neck, athort his nitty now,
Ilk louse lyes linkand like a large lintbow.
Pebworth's Flying, Watson's Coll., iii. 22.

In the same sense must we understand the S. Prov.

He had need to have a heal pow,
That calls his neighbour nitty *know*.

Kelly, p. 123.

"A Helle M^h full of mits." *Ibid.*, N. He mistakes it, as if it were the same with E. *knoll*. But Ferguson gives it thus:

He would need a heal pow,
That calls his neighbour nitty *now*.

A-S. *noel*, id. vertex; whence E. *jobberno!*; Germ. *noel*, *noel*, id. *Nal* occurs in this sense in the Salic law. For in France it was equivalent to *sinciput*. Like Lat. *vertex*, it not only denoted the head, but a mountain.

Lat. *naht*, *nael*, literally the cheek, metaph. denotes an isthmus, a promontory; G. Andr., p. 139.

O. E. *nois* was used in the same sense as S. *now*, which is probably corr. from it. "Heed, pats or *nole*, [Fr.] *cabocha*." *Palagr.*, B. iii., F. 39, a. *Nolle*, *coispat*; *Prompt. Parv.* Thus in Otfrid,

Berga sculun swinan,
Ther nol then dal rimen.

Montes debent tabescere,
Collis vallon coustigare.

Lib. l. c. 23.

"Both," as Wachter observes, "denote something that is lofty and towering,—the head in the human frame, a hill in a plain." He is at a loss to determine which of these is the original sense. V. Wachter, *vo. Nal*. It seems, however, most likely that the metaph. was borrowed from the human body, as in other instances. The term *noyre*, signifying the neck, is transferred to the hollow or defile near the summit of a hill. A *ridge* of mountains undoubtedly derives its name from Lat. *aryggr*, Su.-G. *ryps*, *doreum*, S. *ripping*; as Lat. *dorsum*, which primarily signifies the back of an animal, is transferred to a ridge; Germ. *rucken*, id. The same is the origin of S. *rig*, E. *ridge* of land, because all ridges in ancient times were much raised towards the crown. It is probable, from analogy, that Su.-G. *backe*, a hill, has the same origin, although it differs in orthography from *baht*, *bergum*, and is traced to a different source by Northern etymologists. Of the same description are, the *brow* of a hill, and *noes*, a promontory, from Lat. *nos*, the nose; the *shoulder*, i.e., the slope of a hill, the *side*, the *lip*, the *skant*, the *foot*, &c., of a hill, S. What is called the *skant*, is otherwise denominated the *aisin*, denoting that part of a hill by which it is conjoined with the plain. V. GRUNZ.

The term *coast*, Doug. *coist*, seems applied to land bordering on the sea, from *coist*, the side in the human body, q. the side of the sea. We may also mention Lat. *os*, *ostium*, Germ. *munde*, E. *mouth*, transferred from the human body, to the place where a river empties itself into a larger one, or into the sea. An isthmus is called S. a *tongue* of land, Lat. *lingula*, Fr. *langue*, as *langue de terre*; also, E. a *neck* of land.

• **NOW, adv.** It is commonly used in S. in a sense unknown in E.

"He was never pleased with his work, who said, *Now*, when he had done with it;" S. Prov. "*Now*, at the having done a thing, is a word of discontent." *Kelly*, p. 144, 145.

"*Now* is now, and Yule's in winter," S. Prov.; "a return to them that say, *Now*, by way of resentment [rather, dissatisfaction]; a particle common in S." *Ibid.*, p. 256.

This is evidently a *paronomasia*, as the second *now* respects the common meaning of the term as regarding the present time.

To **NOW, v. n.** To *Now and Talk*, to talk loudly, loquaciously, and in a silly manner, Clydes. Hence the phrase, "a *nowan* talker."

Perhaps from Isl. *nog*, satis, *nog-r*, sufficiens, abundans, q. superabundant; or A.-S. *anecaw*, tenax, "that holdeth fast," Somner; q. persisting in discourse; or Fr. *nou-er*, to knit, to tie. The latter has undoubtedly the best claim, the *v.* being used in a moral sense concerning the bonds of friendship and society. *Cet homme est entrant, fateur, il a bientôt nouet conversation. Il faut nouer une partie pour se divertir.* *Dict. Trev.*

NOWDER, conj. Neither.

—"The said Marie Fleming, comperand personalie, *nowder* did exhibit nor present the saidis jowellis, nor yit schew ony reasonabill caus quhy scho could not do the samyn." *Inventories*, A. 1577, p. 194. V. *NOUTHER*.

NO-WYSS, adj. 1. Foolish, without thought or reflection, Ang.

2. Deranged; as, "That's like a *no-wyss* body," *ib.*

To **NOWMER, NUMMER, v. a.** To reckon, to number.

"*Nowmert* money," a sum reckoned; *Aberd. Reg.*

[**NOWMER, NOWMIR, NUMMER, s.** Number, S.]

[**NOWREIS, s.** A nurse, *Lyndsay*, *Compl.* to the King, l. 83. V. *NOYRIS*.]

[**NOWT, NOWT-FIT, NOWT-HORN, &c.** V. under *NOLT*.]

NOWTIT, part. adj. A potatoe is said to be *nowtit*, when it has a hollow in the heart, *Aberd.*

Isl. *knud-r*, Dan. *knude*, tuber, tuberculum; q. swelled, or puffed up; or A.-S. *cnotta*, a knot.

To **NOY, v. a.** To annoy, to vex, to trouble.

The godly pepill he sall *noy*
Be cruell deith, and them distroy:
The King of Kingis he sall ganestand,
Synne be distroyit withoutin hand.

Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 150.

"I *noye*, I yrke one; I greue one;" *Palagr.* iii. 308, b. Teut. *noy-en*, *nocy-en*, id. Sw. *nog-a*, laedere. *Ihre* derives it from *noga*, parcus, accuratus, as properly applied to those who hurt or injure others by confinement, or by treating them with too much strictness. Hence,

NOY, s. Trouble, annoyance.

The King thar at had gret pitie:
And tauld thaim petwisly agayne
The *noy*, the trawall, and the payne,
That he had tholyt, sen he thaim saw.

Barbour, iii. 554, B.

NOYIS, NOYS, s. 1. "Annoyance, damage,"
Gl. Wynth.

For constance, wyth a stedfast thowcht
To thole ay *noyis*, qwha as mowcht,
May offaye of wallykly thyng
Men rycht wel to thare purpos bryng.
Wynthoun, vill. 36, 108.

This, however, I suspect, is the pl. of *noy*.

[2. Noise, disturbance, Barbour, v. 116, x. 411.]

NOYIT, part. pa. 1. Vexed, troubled, S.

2. Wrathful, raised to violent rage, S. B. *kite*, *heyrd*, synon. The term implies that there is at the same time a discovery of pride.

It may, in both senses, be from the *v*. But it seems doubtful, whether in the second, it be not rather allied to *lal. kye-a, knude*, move; whence *alaian*, instigation, commotion.

NOYOUS, adj. Noisome, disgusting.

I am *deformit*, *queth* the foul, with falsis full fole,
Be nature *nytherit*, ane oule *noyous* in nest.
Houlate, l. 20.

This is the reading in MS. instead of,

I am *deformit* of the foul, &c.
Be nature *nickerit* ane oule *noy* *guker* in nest.
S. F. Repr. iii. 157.

[**NOYE, s.** Noah, Lyndsay, Exper. & Court. l. 1190.]

[**NOYNE, s.** Noon, Barbour, xvii. 130.]

NOYNSANKYS, s. pl. [Noon songs.]

"The Abbot and the Convent sall fynd all maner of gratht that pertenyis to that werk quhil is wyrkande—William sal haf alsua for ilk stane fynyne that he fynys of lede iii d., and a stane of ilke hundyr that he fynys til his travel. And that day that he wyrks he sal haf a penny til his *noynsankis*." Chartulary, Aberbroth., Fol. 24, A. 1394.

This undoubtedly signifies either meridian or dinner. It is originally the same word with A.-S. *nonang*, cantus ad horam diei nonam, the noon-song; and seems, from the refectio taken at this hour, to have been occasionally used in the same sense with A.-S. *non-met*, "Refectio, vel prandium. A meal or bever at that time;" Somner. This accurate writer adds; "Howbeit of latter times *noone*, is mid-day, and *non-met*, dinner."

Lye has shewn that A.-S. *sanc* is used for *sang*, song. Hence the termination *sankys*.

[**To NOYNTTE, v. a.** To anoint, S.]

[**NOYNTMENT, NOINTMENT, s.** Ointment; anointing, S.]

NOYRIS, NORYSS, NURICE, s. Nurse; S. *noorise*.

Nyrar that *noyris* in nest I nycht in ane.

Houlate, l. 4, MS.

His fyrst *noyris*, of the Newtown of Ayr,
Till him echo come, quhillk was full of reid.

Wallace, ii. 257, MS.

For hir awin *noyris* in hir natyue land
Was beryit into asais brown or than.

Doug. Virgil, 122, 25.

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But harkes, *noorise*, what I'm ga'ing to see,
We will be back within a day or twae.

Ross's Helenore, p. 95.

"Money a ane kisses the bairn for love of the *noorise*;"
Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 55.

Norm. Sax. *noorice*, Fr. *noorisee*, id.

Sibb. has ingeniously remarked the apparent affinity of this term to Su.-G. *noer-a*, salvere; also, *alere*; whence *Nerigend*, the name of the Saviour, analogous to A.-S. *haelend*, from *hael-an*, salvere. V. *Nereu*, Gl. Schilter.

[**NUB, s.** A knob, the rounded head of a staff, a round wooden handle, Clydes.]

[**NUBBIE, adj.** Short and plump, dumpy; generally applied to children; as, "He's a wee nubbie, lauchin wean," *ibid.*; synon., *stumpie*, *stumpie stoussie*.]

NUBBIE, s. 1. A walking-staff with a hooked head; perhaps q. *knobbie*, a stick with a knob, Roxb.

Dan. *knub*, a knot in a tree.

2. "An unsocial person, worldly, yet lazy;"
Gall. Encycl.

Su.-G. *nubb*, quicquid formam habet justo minorem; *knubb*, truncus brevis et nodosus, *knubbig*, nodosus; as transferred to man, *obesus*. *En knubbig karl*, one who is plump, or whose corpulence exceeds the proportion of his stature, who is as braid's *he's lang*, S.

NUB BERRY, s. This, I am informed, is the Cloud-berry or Knoutberry, *Rubus chamaemorus*, Linn., Dumfr., Etrr. For.

"Upon the top of this hill, grows a small berry, commonly called the *Nub Berry*. It bears some resemblance to the bramble berry, and is pleasant enough to the taste. It is not improbable, that the hill might derive its name from this berry, which perhaps might be called the Queen of Berries, or *Queensberry*, as being thought the most delicious of wild berries." P. Closeburn, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., xiii. 243.

Would it not have been worth while, to have brought some queen or other to this spot, who had left her designation to this berry, as being her favourite?

It has been conjectured that the name is q. *knoc*, berry, from the fruit appearing like a knob or protuberance. As *knout-berry* is the more general E. name, although *knout-berry* is also used, (V. Light-foot); Skinner thinks that it has received this name, either because the root is somewhat knotted, or because the flowers seem to exhibit the form of a true lover's knot."

NUCE, NESS, s. Destitute, in very necessitous circumstances, Aberd.

"A *nuce* or *ness* family, means a destitute family." P. Peterculter, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xvi. 385.

From Su.-G. *noed*, necessity; or an oblique sense of *nisk*, parsimonious.

[**NUCKIE, s.** 1. A fish-hook, Shetl.

2. The tassel of a cap, the knob on the top of a night-cap, *ibid.*

Dan. *knokke*, a knot or knob.]

Z 2

NUCKLE, *adj.* A *nuckle cow*, expl., a cow which has had one calf, and will calve soon again, Buchan.

Both this, and *Newcheld*, seem therefore to be originally the same with *Newcal*, q. v.

NUDGE, *s.* 1. A push or stroke with the knuckles, or the elbow, S.

"Macallum brought a pair of pipes might have served the piper of Donald of the Isles. But he gave my gudaire a *nudge* as he offered them;—so he had fair warning," &c. Redgauntlet, i. 252. V. NODGE, & GUDGE.

[3. A slight movement, exertion, Clydes.

3. Annoyance, pain, sorrow, Banffs.]

[To **NUDE**. 1. To push or strike with the knuckles or the elbow, S.

2. To move, or cause to move, Clydes., Banffs.

3. To annoy, to cause inconvenience, Banffs.]

NUFE, *adj.* Neat, spruce. V. NOOF.

NUGET, *s.* Expl. "one who is short of stature, and has a large belly," South of S.

Nudget, I suspect, is the proper orthography; q. resembling a thick stick or rung; Tent. *knudee*, *knodes*, *fasteis*, *clava*; *clava nodosa*.

[To **NUGG**, *v. a.* and *n.* To nod the head, to jog with the elbow, Shetl.]

[**NUGGIN**, *s.* A slight repast, luncheon, Shetl. Dan. *knogen*, a small piece of meat, a morsel.]

NUIF, *adj.* Intimate, Ettr. For. V. **KNUFF**, *v.*

NUIK, *s.* The corner of anything, S. *nook*. E.

NUIKIT, **NUIKY**, *part. adj.* Having corners; "a *three-nuikit* hat," S.

To **NUIST**, *v. n.* To eat in continuation, to be still munching, Roxb.

From the same origin with *Knuse*, *Nuse*, *v.*; or more immediately from that given under *Nooset*, *s.*

To **NUIST**, *v. a.* To beat, to bruise, Lanarks., Gall.

"When two are boxing, and one gets the other's head beneath his arm, he is said to *nuist* him with the other hand;" Gall. Encycl.

Alam. *ge-chistes collidetur*, Psa. 37. 34. He shall not be bruised or broken. This is undoubtedly from the same origin. Dan. *knust*, *part. pa.*, crushed, mangled. V. **KNUSE**.

NUIST, *s.* "A blow," *ibid.*

NUIST, *s.* "A greedy, ill-disposed, ignorant person;" Gall. Encycl.

NUIST, *s.* A large piece of anything, Upp. Clydes. V. **KNOOST**.

[**NUK**, **NWK**, *s.* A nook, Barbour, xvii. 93, MS.; also, a point, a headland, *ibid.*, iv. 556. V. **NUIK**.]

NULE-KNEED, *adj.* Having the knees so close as to strike against each other in walking; knock-kneed, S. perhaps q. *knuckle-kneed*, from *cnouel*. V. **NOLL**, *v.*

[**NULLS**. A game; to play at nulls, Shetl. Dan. *nul*, a cipher.]

[**NUMMER**, *s.* Number, a number, S.]

[To **NUMMER**, *v. a.* To number, to count, to mark with a number, S.]

NUMMYN, *part. pa.* 1. Taken. [Isl. *numinn*, *id.*]

Within the portis and entre
Of my faderis lugeing I am cumin,
My fader than, quham I schupe to haue nummyn,
And caryit to the nerrest hillis hicht.

Doug. Virgil, 60, 6.

2. Reached, attained.

Bot forthirmore I will vnto the say,
Quhen thai the grund of Italy haiff nummyn,
Thay sall desire neur thidder to haue nummyn.

Doug. Virgil, 165, 43.

Both Rudd. and Sibb. render this word as if it were the *infin.* of the verb, whereas it is the *part. pa.* V. **NOMM**.

To **NUMP**, *v. a.* Apparently a corr. of E. *mump*, to nibble.

He maun hame but stocking or shoe,
To nump his neeps, his sybowa, and looka,
And a wee bit bacon to help the broo.

Jacobite Relics, l. 97.

NUNCE, *s.* The Pope's legate, or nuncio.

"The Queenis Majestie is sa waik in hir persoun, that hir Majestie can nocht be empeschit with ony besines concerning the *Nunce*.—Thairfor it is gude ye solicit the Cardinall of Lorraine to caus the *Nunce* tak patience, for hir Grace is verry desyrous to haif him hair, but always wald haif his cumming differrit to the Baptisme war endit." Bp. of Ross to Abp. of Glasg., Keith's Hist. App., ii. 135.

[To **NUNN**, *v. n.* To hum a tune, Shetl. Dan. *nynne*, Isl. *nunna*, *id.*]

NUNREIS, *s.* A lunnery.

"He foundit the colleige of Bothwell and the *nuareis* of Lynclowden, quhilk was eftir changit in ane colleige of preistia." Bellend. Cron., B. xvi., c. 12.

NUPE, *s.* A protuberance. V. **NOUP**.

NURDAY, **NOORSDAY**, *s.* New-year's-day. S. O.

NURDAY, *adj.* What is appropriate to the first day of the year, S. O.

Bra' canty chieils are a' asteer,
To glad their sauls wi' *Nurday* cheer.

Pickens's Poems, 1788, p. 14.

NURG, **NURGLE**, *s.* "A short, squat, little, savage man;" Gall. Encycl.

NURISFATHER, s. Nursing-father.

—"His hienes has very lyvlie expresit, to the unspeakable joy and comfort of the saidis estaitis, his most godlie and religious dispositioun as *nuris-father* of the kirk of God within his Mailesteis dominionis, to advance the trow ancient apostolik faith," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 408. V. **NOTRIS**.

NURIS, s. A nurse. V. **NOTRIS**.**NURLING, s.** "A person of a *nurring* disposition;" Gall. Encycl. V. **NURR, v.****NURR, s.** A decrepit person, Roxb.

Test. *knorre*, tuber, nodus. V. **KNURL**.

To NURR, v. n. To growl, or snarl, like a dog when irritated, Roxb., Gall.

A.-S. *gnurr-an*, stridere, to gnash, Somner; Teut. *gnorr-en*, *knorr-en*, *knerr-en*, grunnire; frendere, fremere; Su.-G. *knorr-a*, murmurare; Lal. *knurr-a*, id. Dan. *gnurr-er*, to growl. Our term has been originally the same with E. *gnar*, also *gnarl*, to snarl. Su.-G. *knorr-a*, id.; Sax. *gnarr-en*; proprie de canibus hirsutibus.

NURRIS-BRAID, adv. A word applied to persons who begin to work in so furious a way that they cannot hold on, Roxb.

Referring, perhaps, to the active exertions of a nurse, when she enters on her service. V. **BRADZ**, to move quickly.

NURRIT, s. A little insignificant or dwarfish person, Roxb. V. **NURR**.

Perhaps a dimin. from Teut. *knorre*, tuber, tuberculum, nodus, E. *knur*, whence *knurled*, stunted in growth. In Dan. however, to which many Border words must be traced, *noor*, signifies an embryo. Norw. *noere*, puellus, pusio; and *nortur*, a diminutive from the other, homuncio; G. Andr., p. 186.

[NURTRUS, adj.] Cold, disagreeable, inclement, Shetl.]**To NUSE, v. a.** To press down; to knead. V. **KNUSE**.**NUTTING-TYNE, s.**

My daddy left me gear enough,—
A nebbed staff, a *nutting-tyne*,
A fishing wand with hook and line.
Willie Winkie's Testament, Herd's Coll., li. 143.

Qa. if a forked instrument for pulling nuts from the tree? *Time E.*, a fork. V. **TYND**.

[NYAFF, NYAFFLE, s.] Anything small of its kind, Shetl. V. **GNAFF.****To NYAFF, v. n.** 1. To yelp, to bark, S. It properly denotes the noise made by a small dog; although sometimes applied to the pert chat of a saucy child, or of any person of a diminutive appearance. V. **NIFFNAFFS**.

2. To do any kind of work in a weak, trifling manner, Banffs.

3. To walk with a short step, *ibid.*]**NYAFFING, part. adj.** Idle, insignificant, contemptible; as, "Had your tongue, ye *nyaffing*

thing," Loth. It seems to include the idea of chattering. V. **NYAFF, v.** after *Newth*.

[**To NYAFFLE, v. n.** Same as *to nyaff*, in 2nd and 3rd senses; part. pr. *nyafflin*, *nyafflan*, used also as a *s.*, Banffs.]

To NYAM, v. a. To chew, Ettr. For.

Gael. *cnamh-am*, has the same meaning; but this must be sounded *gnam*.

[NYARB, s.] A fretful, peevish complaint or quarrel, Banffs.]**[NYARBIN, adj.]** Fretful, peevish, *ibid.*]**[NYARG, s.]** Fretful, peevish, complaining, or quarreling. V. **NYARB.**]**To NYARG.** [1. To find fault, or to quarrel in a peevish, fretful manner, Banffs.]

2. To jeer, to taunt, Aberd.

NYARGIE, adj.] Jeering, *ibid.***[NYARGIN, NYARGAN, s.]** The act of finding fault or quarrelling in a peevish manner, Banffs.]

Lal. *narr-a*, ludibrio exponere, *narr-az*, scurrari.

NYARGLE, s. "A person fond of disputation," who "reasons as a fool;" Gall. Encycl.**[To NYARGLE, v. n.]** To wrangle or dispute in a peevish manner, *ibid.*]**NYARGLING, part. pr.]** "Wrangling;" *ibid.*

It might seem to be compounded of Su.-G. *ny*, novus, and *icry-a*, obgnunire, Lal. *jary-a*, contendere, q. "taking delight in renewing strife."

To NYARR, NYARB, v. n.] To fret, to be discontented, Aberd.

This liquid sound nearly approaches that of Lal. *knurr-a*, murmurare; Teut. *knarr-en*, stridere.

NYAT, NYIT, s.] A smart stroke with the knuckles; as, "He gae me a *nyit* i' the neck;" Fife.

Perhaps radically the same with *Knott*, *Noit*, although explained somewhat more strictly. It still more nearly resembles Lal. *Aniot-a*, *niot-a*, ferire. The origin may be Anne, the Lal. term for the knuckles; or perhaps q. *neirit*, from *Neive*, the fist.

[NYATT, s.] A person of short stature and sharp temper, Banffs.]**To NYAT, v. a.]** To strike in this manner, *ibid.***To NYATTER, v. n.]** 1. To chatter, Gall.2. To speak in a grumbling and querulous manner, to be peevish, *ibid.*, Aberd. V. **NATTER**.**[NYATTER, s.]** Peevish, chattering, grumbling, Banffs. V. under **NATTER.**]

[NYATTERAN, NYATTERIN, *s.* The act of chattering or grumbling in a peevish manner, *ibid.*]

NYATTERIE, NYATRIE, *adj.* Ill-tempered, crusty, peevish, Aberd.

A.-S. *neodre*, serpens; as, *deirie*, id., is from *ater*, ceter, venenum; *Isi. nadra*, vipera.

NYOUBOUR, NIOHTBOUR, NYCHTBOUR, *s.* 1. A neighbour.

*Sun mairr gevin to detraction.—
And to their nyghbouris has no cherit.*

Ballad. Cron. Kous. of the Prenter.

It is frequently written *nichtbour*, *nychtbour*; but, as would seem, corruptly.

"Gif it be a man that awe the hows, and bairnis is reklessy, or his wyfe, or his awin bairnis, quether his *nychtbouris* takis skaith or nane, attoure the skaith & schame that he tholis, he or thay salbe banist that towne for thre yeiris." *Acts Ja. I.*, 1426, c. 85, Edit. 1566, c. 75. Murray.

2. An inhabitant; or, perhaps, rather, a fellow-citizen. Thus the phrase, "the *nychtbouris* of this towne," is used for the inhabitants, &c. Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

A.-S. *neat-ge-bure*, Alem. *nachbur*, Germ. *nachbauer*, from *neah*, *neā*, *nach*, near, nigh, and *gebure*, *gibur*, *bauer*, an inhabitant,—vicinus, colonus; literally, one who dwells near.

In O.E. *near* seems occasionally to have been used for neighbour.

—My frend & my nerte *near* stondeth agan me.

E. Glouc., p. 323.

"Next neighbour," Gl. Hearne; from A.-S. *adj. neah*, vicinus; compar. *near*, propior, nigher, whence E. *near*.

The term *near*, indeed, whether used as an *adj.*, a *prep.*, or an *adv.*, seems originally to have been a comparative. As A.-S. *near* is from *neah*, Su.-G. *naer* seems to have the same relation to *nean*, *prope*. It confirms this idea, that *nezt*, whether used as an *adj.*, a *prep.*, or an *adv.*, is evidently, in its original use, the superlative of A.-S. *neah*; *neahst*, *neahst*, i.e., the person or thing *nighest* or *most near* to another. Su.-G. *neahst*, *proxime*, is formed in the same manner from *nean*, *prope*; Alem. *nachst* from *neā*; Germ. *nechst* from *neah*.

To NYCHTBOUR, *v. n.* To co-operate in an amicable manner, with those living in the vicinity, in the labours of husbandry.

"To marrow & *nychtbour* with wtheris, as thai wald aser to the king & tone [town] thairspoun." Aberd. Reg., A. 1533, V. 16.

NYCHTBOURHEID, NYCHTBOURSHIP, *s.* That aid which those who lived adjacent to each other, were legally bound to give one another in the labours of husbandry; synon. *Marrowschip*.

"That he mycht nocht fynd him the *nychtbourheid* content in the said peticion." Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

"To find William Anderson sufficient *nychtbourheid* in bygyng of his dykis." *Ibid.*, V. 16.

"He intendis to find me na *nychtbourship* to the taling [tilling] & laboring of the said landis." *Ibid.*

"He was chargit to fynd *nychtbourship* to him, & big his dikis wp." *Ibid.*, Cent. 16.

"He wald nocht fynd me *nychtbourship*, qharthrow my gudis deid [died], awa that I may nocht fynd him *nychtbourheid* this year, &c. sen he wrangoulis deferrit to find me *nychtbourship* the last year fornaid, that I be dischargit of his *nychtbourship* this year, becans my gadis ar deid." *Ibid.*, V. 16.

From the last passage it is evident that neighbours were bound, by an act of the town-council at least, to give mutual aid in the labours of husbandry.

NYCHBOURLYKE, *adj.* Like one's neighbours, S.

"Thairfoir sell the proprietar—be bundin—to re-found the thrid part of money quhilkis thay debarse—in necessary and profitabill expensis,—the land being alsewill biggit as of befoir, and *nychbourlyke*." *Acts Mary*, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 491.

This term is still much used. It occurs in the useful proverb; "Neighbourlike ruins half the world," S.

NYCHLIT, *pret. v.* [Submitted, yielded, knuckled to. V. NICKLE.]

—Syn to the samyn forsooth thair assent hale;
That sen it *nychtlit* Nature, thair alleris maistris,
Thair could nocht trete but entent of the temperis.

Howlate, l. 22.

This word is not distinct in the MS. It may signify, belonged to, as perhaps allied to A.-S. *neah-lacc-an*, *neolic-an*, approximare; Alem. *nachlihot*, appropinquat.

[NYCHTYD, *pret. v. impers.* Drew to night. V. under NIOHT.]

NYCHTYRTALE. *Be nychttyrtale*, in the night-time, by night, Barbour, xiv. 269, Ed. 1820.

[NYIRR, *s.* 1. The gurr of an angry dog, S.

2. Peevishness, peevish fault-finding, S.]

[To NYIRR, *v. n.* 1. To snarl like an angry dog.

2. To reprove or to find fault in an angry manner, Banffs.; generally followed by the preps. *at* and *wi*.]

[NYIRBAN, NYIRBIN, *s.* The act of snarling, showing a peevish disposition, or of angry fault-finding, *ibid.*]

[NYIRBIN, *adj.* Snarling, apt to snarl, peevish, fretful, ill-tempered, *ibid.*]

NYKIS, 3rd *p. pres. v.*

The renk restles he raid to Arthour the king.

Said, "Lord wendis on your way:

Yone berne *nykis* you with nay.

To prise hym forthir to pray

It helpis na thing.

Gosson and Gol., l. 9, Edit. 1506.

The same phrase was used so late as the time of Sample—

And sus he *neckit* thame with may,*

And brocht the teale bravelis about,

How Pluto come and pullit them out.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 320.

* Read *nay*.

This may merely signify *nicks* or hits you with *nay*, i.e., gives you a denial. It may, however, be a tauto-

logy, such as is common with our old writers; allied to *Sa.-G. nē-a*, to deny, from *nē*, no; q. he flatly denies.

NYLE, *s.* Corr. of *nave*, Fife. "Her *nyle's* at her mou," a coarse phrase applied to a woman far advanced in pregnancy.

A.-S. *nave*, *na/ē*, *Sa.-G. nāle*, id. Thre views *na/*, *cavitas*, as the root.

[NYMMIE, NYIMMIE, s. A very small piece, Loth.]

NYMNES, *s.* Neatness.

Thy cumly corpe from end to end
So cleane was enclos'd,
That Monus nocht could discommend,
So well thou was compos'd:
Thy trymnes and symnes,
Is turn'd to vyld estait,
Thy grace to, and face to,
Is alter'd of the lait.

Burke's Pilg., Watson's Coll., II. 50.

The term may perhaps originally include the idea of smallness of size, often connected with that of neatness; as allied to *Ial. nanm-r*, *arotus*, *exiguus*; A.-S. *naeminge*, contraction. Fr. *nimbos* denotes a dwarf.

[NYOWAN, s. A severe beating, Banffs. V. NEW.

This form represents the local pron. of *Nevin's*, part. pr. of *New*, to curb, to master.]

To NYSE, *v. a.* To beat, to pommel; a word used among boys, Loth.

Perhaps radically the same with *Nsee*. V. KRUSE.

To NYTE, *v. n.* To deny; pret. *nyt*.

His name and his nobillay was sought for to *nyte*.
Gawna and Gof., III. 20.

—Thy commandment and stout begynnyng
Is as douchty, I may the *nyte* nothing.

Doug. Virg., 293, 2.

For sum waid half the Balloill king,
For he was cumyn off the offsprynge
Off hyr that eldest systir was.
And othir sum *nyt* all that case;
And said that he thair king suld be
That war intill als ner degre,
And cumyn war of the neist male.

Barbour, I. 52, Mā.

Ial. nēit-a, Dan. *nægt-er*, id.

To NYTE, *v. a.* No strike smartly. V. KNOIT.

[NYTTIL, v. a. and n. To pick at, to pluck or pinch at, Shetl.]

[NYTTILIN, part. and s. Picking, pinching, *ibid.*]

NYUCKFIT, *s.* The snipe; a name supposed to be formed from its cry when ascending, Clydes.

NYUM, Houlate, i. 3. V. NEVIN.

To NYVIN, *v. a.* To name. V. NEVIN.

O.

It has been found, from a great variety of examples, that for *o* in E. we have *a* in S.; as *home*, *hame*, *stone*, *stane*, &c. On the other hand, in several words in which *a* occurs in E., we have *o* in S.; as, *cave*, *cove*, *lane*, *lone*, *rave*, *rove*, &c.

O, art. One, for *a*.

Mine hors the water upbrought
Of *o* pow in the way.

Sir Tristram, p. 163.

O, s. Grandson. V. OE.

OAFF, OOFF, adj. Decrepit, worn down with disease, Ayrs.

Ial. o/ā, languor. The provincial term is probably allied to E. *oaf*, a dolt.

To OAG, *v. n.* To creep, Shetl.

Allied perhaps to *Ial. eo*, *verminare*.

[OAGIN, part. and s. Creeping, *ibid.*]

[OAGARHIUNSE, s. A bat, any frightful or loathsome creature, Shetl. Goth. *uggir*, fear, horror, and *ogra*, to frighten.]

OAM, OOM, s. Steam, vapour, arising from any thing hot. *Oam of the kettle*, the vapour issuing from it when it boils, S.

This is probably the source of A. Bor. *omy*, mellow; applied to land. V. Ray. *Sa.-G. em*, *im*, *imme*, *Ial. im*, *imma*, vapor, fumus tenuis. Veral derives the *Ial.* word from *Moss.-G. atma*, spiritus. A.-S. *aethm*, "vapour, breath," Somner, is undoubtedly allied; and perhaps *Ial. kiomi*, foam.

OAT-FOWL, s. The name of a small bird, Orkn.

"A small bird, rather less than a sparrow, resorts here in winter, supposed to be the same with what is by some called the *Empress bird* in Russia, and is called by the people here *oat-fowls*, because they prey on the oats. Some who have ate both kinds say, this bird is equally delicate eating with the ortolan." P. Cross, Orkn. Statist. Acc., vii. 461.

OAY, OU AYE, adv. Yes, S.

This has been mentioned as a word formed from Fr. *oui*; Gl. Surv. Ayrs., p. 690.

[OBDER, s. A porch, portico; same as *ander*, Shetl.]

OBEDIENCIARE, s. A term applied to churchmen of inferior rank. V. OBEISS.

—“Als the vnhonestie and misreule of kirkmen, beith in witt, knowlege, and maneria, is the mater and cause that the kirk and kirkmen are lychtlyit and contemptit, for remeid hereof the kingis grace exhortis and prayis oppinly all archibischopia, ordinaria, and vthir prelatie, and every kirkman in his owne degre, to reforme thare selfis & obedienciaria, and kirkmen vnder thame in habit and maneria to God and mane,” &c. Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1813, p. 370.

L. B. *obedienciarius* occurs in two senses, as denoting the highest order of Canons belonging to a cathedral, and also those who were usufructuaries. 1. Prima dignitas, ut vocant, inter canonicos Sancti Justi. Lagani. Chart., A. 1287. 2. Usufructuarius. Du Cange.

OBEFOR, prep. Before; q. of *before*.

“The mercatt day immediat *obefor*, ay quhill the next mercatt day, & sua furth ay as the mercatt gangis for the tym.” Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

[To OBEISS, OBEY, v. a. [1. To obey; pret. *obeyit*, part. *obeysand*, Barbour, xvi. 313, ix. 304. O. Fr. *obeyr*, to obey.]

2. To grant; “They wald *obey* thair supplication.” Aberd. Reg., A. 1560, V. 24.

To BE OBEYIT OF. To receive in regular payment, to have the full and regular use of.

—“Hir grace optanit and decret of the lordis of counsaile decournyng and ordanyng hir to be answert and *obeyit* of the malis, fermes, proffetia, and dewiteis of all landis & lordschippis, and siclik of all castellis and houses, gevin & grantit to hir in dowry be vnsquhile our souerane lord of guid mynd,” &c. Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 442.

This corresponds with the sense of OBEDIENCIARE, q. v. The term is evidently borrowed from the ancient ecclesiastical institutions. *Obedientiae* praesertim dictae, Cellae, Praepositurae, et grangiae, a monasteriis dependentes, quod monachi ab abbate illuc mitterentur vi ejusdem obedientiae, ut earum curam gererent, aut eas deservirent. *Ad Obedientiam Tenere*, idem quod jure precario seu usufructuario possidere. Hence, the name was transferred to lands or territories. *Obedientia*, regio obediens seu subdita alicui principi, quae ejus ditionis est. *Infra terras patriae, dominia, Obedientia, portus*, &c. Rymer, A. 1502. V. Du Cange and Carpenter.

OBEYRANCE, s. The state of subjection to or holding of another, the state of a feudal retainer; an old forensic term.

“This man that this thief or revare is in service with,—or vnder his *obeyrance*, salbe haldin and obliet to produce and bring him to the law befor the justice, schireffis,” &c. Acts Ja. V., 1536, Ed. 1814, p. 351.

Fr. *obeyssance*, obedience; L. B. *obedientia*, (also *obediencia*) homagium, vel ea quam vassalus erga dominum profertur obedientia, seu potius servitium, relevium, uti accepti videtur vox *obeyssance* in Consuet. Andegav. *Obedientia* occurs in the same sense, 1264. V. Du Cange.

[OBEYSAND, part. adj. Obeying, obedient, Barbour, iv. 603, viii. 10.]

OBERING, s. “A hint; an inkling of something important, yet thought a secret;” Gall. Encycl.

To OBFUSQUE, v. a. To darken.

—“The eclipse of the sounne cummis be the interpositions of the mune betuix vs and the sounne, the quhilk empeeschis and *obfusqueis* the beymis of the sounne fra our sycht.” Compl. S., p. 87.

Fr. *obfusquer*, Lat. *ob* and *fuscare*, id.

[OBGESTER, s. One who receives permanent support according to *opgestry*, q. v. Shetl.]

OBIT, s. The name of a particular length of slate, Ang.

[OBIT, OBYT, s. A funeral celebration; an anniversary service for the dead, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 90, 347, Dickson.

The Obit was one of the most solemn services of the Church. At evensong on the eve of the anniversary, there was a funeral service with Placebo, and at matins and Laud Dirige. Next day there was a solemn Requiem Mass, at which offerings of money were made by those who had come to the celebration. The Accts. of the Lord High Treasurer record various payments for such offerings: two of them are noted above.]

[OBIT-BOOK, s. The funeral register of a church or district.]

OBITSILVER, OBIET SILVER. Money exacted by the priest, during the time of popery, on occasion of death in a family.

“The chaplanrie of Sanct Marie—togidder with the *obiet silver* of the said brucht, extending yeirlie to the sowme of fourtie shillingis.” Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 545. V. ARMITA.

* **OBJECT, s.** One who is very much deformed, or who has lost all his ability, or who is over-run with sores, S. *He's a mere object*, He's a perfect lazard.

“‘What!’ roars Macdonald—‘Yon pair shaughlin’ in-kneed scray of a thing! Would ony christian body even yon bit *object* to a bonny sonsy weel-faured young woman like Miss Catline?’” Reg. Dalton, iii. 119.

This use of the E. term may be viewed as originally elliptical, q. an *object* of compassion, or of charity, requiring the means of support from others.

To OBLEIS, OBLYSE, v. a. To bind, to oblige, corrupted from the Fr. word. This term is used, indeed, with the same latitude as E. *oblige*.

Hence *oblisat*, part. pa., stipulated, engaged to.

Or quhat analls now, I pray the, say,
For til haue brokin, violate or schent
The haly promysais and the bandis gent
Of peace and concord *oblisat* and aworne?

Doug. Virgil, 460, 4.

The v. has had a similar form in O. E. “*Oblucion*, or bynde by worde. Obligo.” Prompt. Parv.

OBLISMENT, OBLEISMENT, s. Obligation.

—“And likwyis to gif to thame sufficient assignationn for pament of the rest at reassounable termis

conforme to thair obliementis and contractis respectiue maid with the said Colonell thairvpoun." Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 325.

"In all and sundrie heades, articles, clausulas, obliementis, points, passis, circumstancia," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, v. 152. V. OBLIEMENT, OBLIEMENT, v.

[OBLIGACIONE, *s.* A bond, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 6, 221, 313, Dickson.]

[OBLESTERIS, *s. pl.* For *arblastis*, men armed with the arblast or crossbow, Barbour, xvii. 236, Cambridge MS.; *awblastis*, Edin. MS.]

OBLIUE, *s.* Forgetfulness, oblivion; Lat. *oblivio*.

Pluto, thou patron of the drape Acheron,—
Lethæ, Cocytus, the waters of oblivion,—
Thyne now call be my muse and dreary sang.
Demp. Virgil, Prol. 158, 10.

[OBRIGDT, *s.* An altered mark upon an animal, Shetl.]

OBROGATION, *s.* Abrogation.

"The obrogation and braking of this gude townis ordanans & statuta." Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15.

* OBSCURE, *adj.* Secret, concealed.

"In effect we had no certainty where he went, he was so obscure." Spalding, ii. 294.
Milton uses the *v.* in a similar sense.

OBSERVE, *s.* An observation, a remark, S.

"—Their 7th Act, which was the occasion of great suffering afterward,—I have insert App. No. 8. and take the liberty to make some *obserues* upon it." Wodrow, i. 24.

To OBSET, OBSETT, *v. a.* 1. To repair.

"—Skayth thae sustane throw want of the fysche, becaus scho had cassin done thair scheill, that thai ma obset the samyn on hir." Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

"Chargit him in judgment till obsett the skaycht dome." Ibid., V. 17; i.e., to repair the damage.

"That he be indettit to obsett the samyn." Ibid.
Text. *op-sett-en*, erigere, tollere; Dan. *opsætt-er*, to set, to put up. It had been primarily applied to the reparation of the injury done to buildings.

2. It is sometimes used as equivalent to *E. refund*. "To obsett & refund." Ibid. V. 17.

OBTAKEN, *part. pa.* Taken up, Aberd. Reg.

To OBTEMPER, *v. a.* To obey; Fr. *obtemper-er*.

"—And we decerne the saids hail persons—to obtemper, fulfill and obey this our determination," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vol. v. 202.

OC, OCK. A termination primarily denoting diminution, but sometimes expressive of affection, S.

It is generally applied to persons, as in the names of children, *Jamock*, *Bessock*, *Jeanock*, &c.; sometimes to young animals, as in *Quayck*, *Queock*, a young cow, *Struck* or *Yearuck*, a hen-pullet; and also to inanimate

objects, as *Bittock*, a little bit, *Whilock*, a short while, &c.

I am inclined to think that this termination had primarily respected the time of life; and, as it prevails most in those counties in which Celtic had been the general tongue, that it is from Gael. *og*, young, whence *oyge*, youth. This term has entered into the composition of several words in that language,—differing from the Scottish use, as being prefixed. Thus, in place of *Gay-ock*, it is *oy-bho*, a young cow; *oychulloch*, a grice, from *og*, young, and *cullach*, a boar or sow. According to this analogy, *Jamock* is merely "the young James." In Gael. diminutives are also formed by the addition of *og*; as, from *ciar*, dark-coloured, *ciarog*, a little dark-coloured creature. V. Stewart's Gael. Gramm., p. 180.

In the Teutonic dialects, it is well known that *ē*, or perhaps *ī*, marks diminution, as in *mannike*, homunculus, from *man*, homo. Whether this has a radical affinity to Gael. *og*, I shall not presume to determine. But I strongly suspect that the latter, and *E. young*, have had a common origin. Though this is immediately related to A.-S. *geong*, there is reason to suppose that the *s* had been interjected, as it is not found in *geogath*, youth, or *Moesa-G. jugga*, young.

Sommer has called the A.-S. termination *ing* a patronymic. But there can be little doubt that it is merely a modification of the word signifying young, which appears not only in the form of *geong*, but of *ging*. Thus *Aetheling* is merely "the young noble;" *q. aethel-ging*.

I may add that, as Boxhorn gives C. B. *hogg* as signifying parvulus, and Owen renders *og*, "young, youthful;" we may view these terms as originally the same with Gael. *og*.

OCCASION, *s.* A term used, especially among the vulgar, to denote the dispensation of the Sacrament of the Supper, S.

"It is no uncommon thing for servants when they are being hired, to stipulate for permission to attend at so many sacraments—or, as they style them in their way—occasions; exactly as is elsewhere customary in regard to fairs and wakes." Peter's Letters, iii. 306.

"Mr. Janer thought that the observe on the great Doctor Drystour was very edifying; and that they should see about getting him to help at the summer occasion." Ayra. Legatees, p. 18.

OCCASION, *s.* Setting.

"He came nocht quhil ane litil afore the occasion of the sun." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 87.

Lat. *occas-us*, O. Fr. *occase*; coucher de soleil.

[OCCIANE, *s.* The ocean, Lyndsay, The Dreme, l. 732; *the occiane see*, is also used.]

[OCCISIOUNE, *s.* Slaughter, Barbour, xiv. 220. Lat. *occisio*, killing.]

[OCCUPYNE, *part. s.* Occupying.

"Item, giffyne to Robyne Atzen, for the occupyne of his zard that the barge was maid in, iiij. s." Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i., 249, Dickson.]

OCH HOW, *interj.* Ah, alas, S.

"But och how! this was the last happy summer that we had for many a year in the parish." Annals of the Parish, p. 140.

OCHIERN, *s.* A person, according to Skene, of the same dignity with the son of a Thane; as appears from the *marcheta* of an

Ochiern's daughter, being the same with that of the daughter of a Thane, and the *Cro* of a Thane being equivalent to that of an Ochiern.

"*Ann*, the marchet of the dochter of ane Thane or Ochiern, twa kye, or twelwe schillings." Reg. Maj., B. iv., c. 31.

This passage, however, would rather prove that the Ochiern was equal to a Thane; for their daughters are subjected to the same fine.

L. B. *ogutharius*, Sibb. rather fancifully supposes that "the title might originally signify *lord of an island*, from Sax. *oega*, insula; and Scand. & Teut. *herra*, vel Sax. *herra*, dominus."

"The word is undoubtedly Gaelic, contracted from *Oge-Thierna*, that is, the young lord, or heir apparent of a landed gentleman." MacPherson's Crit. Diss., D. 13.

"*Ogutharius* is derived from *Oig-thear*, that is, the young gentleman." Ibid., N.

According to the same writer, "the Greeks derived their *Ti-pas-tes* from *Tierna*;" which he deduces from *Ti*, the one, and *Ferran*, lord, in the oblique case, *Avan*.

Lhuyd, however, inverts this process, deducing *tierna* from Lat. *tyrannus*. Lett. to the Scots and Irish, Transl., p. 12.

[OCHT, *s.* Aught, anything, Barbour, iii. 282.]

[OCHT, *pret.* Ought; as, "Ye *ocht* to gang," Clydes.]

Ociosite, *s.* Idleness; Lat. *otiositas*.

I—purpose, for passing of the time,
Me to defend from ociosit. Lyndsay's Dreame.

OCKER, OOKIR, OCCRE, OKER, *s.* 1. Usury.

"*Faction anent ocker or vsurie sould nocht be heipet; but the aith interponed thereto sould be keipet.*" Reg. Maj., B. i., c. 31, s. 3.

Ocker; Hamiltoun's Rewl to discerne trew from fals Religion, p. 401.

2. It seems also used in the sense of interest, even when legal.

"*Quhat is the perfection of vertew, quhillk God requiris to the rycht keiping of this command? To be liberal of thy awin geir at thy power, to gyf thame almous, quhen thay miester, to len thame gladlie, quhen thay wald borrow without hope of wyning or of ockir.*" Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 57, a.

Sa-G. *ockr*, *okr*, primarily increase of any kind, in a secondary sense, usury. Teut. *ocker*, Isl. *okvr*, A.-S. *oecr*, *wocer*, Belg. *wocker*, Germ. *wucher*, Dan. *oeger*, are used in the latter sense. Teut. *wocker-en*, to lend on usury. *Ihre*, certainly with propriety, derives *ockr* from *ock-a*, angere, analogous to *eik*. Junius, in like manner, observes that Franc. *wachar* and *wuecker* denote fruit of any kind, as that of the ground, and also usury, *q.* the fruit or increase arising from money; from *wach-on*, Moea-G. *auk-an*, angere, as A.-S. *oecr* is from *eac-an*, and Teut. *ocker* from *ock-en*. V. Gl. Goth. vo. *Atran*, fructus.

OCKERER, *s.* An usurer.

"All the gudes and geir pertening to ane *ocker-er*, quhithir he decies testat or vntestat, pertains to the King." Reg. Maj., B. ii., c. 54, s. 1.

Sw. *ockrare*, Belg. *wockeraar*, Germ. *wucherer*, id.
["For howbeit he was an extraordinar *ockarer*,

[*ockarer*?] and tooke fiftie of the hundreth, in the yeir, yit had he to doe with all his peeces." Calderwood, vii. 454.]

OCTIANE, OCCIANE, *adj.* Of or belonging to the ocean.

Cesar of nobill Troyane bled born sal be,
Quhillk sal the empire dilate to the octiane sa.
Doug. Virgil, 21, 48.

OD, *interj.* A minced oath; one of the many corruptions of the name of God, S.

ODAL LANDS. V. UDAL.

* ODD. Used as a *s.* To go or gas to the odd, to be lost.

"He'll let nothing go to the odd for want of looking after it," S. Prov.; "Spoken of scraping, careful people." Kelly, p. 165.

[ODDLE, *s.* A sewer, Orkn.]

ODDS AND ENDS. 1. Scraps, shreds, remnants, S.; synon. *Orrows*. "*Odds-on-ends*, odd trifling things;" Clav. Yorks. Dial.

2. Items of business which properly constitute the termination of something of more consequence; as, a man is said to collect the *odds and ends* of the debts owing to him, when these are trifling, or only balances remaining after payment of the principal sums, S.

ODER. Frequently used in the sense of *either*, Aberd. Reg. V. OTHIR, *conj.*

ODIN. *Promise of Odin*, a promise of marriage, or particular sort of contract, accounted very sacred by some of the inhabitants of Orkney.

"At some distance from the Semicircle, to the right, stands a stone by itself, eight feet high, three broad, nine inches thick, with a round hole on the side next the lake. The original design of this hole was unknown, till about twenty years ago it was discovered by the following circumstance. A young man had seduced a girl under promise of marriage, and she proving with child, was deserted by him. The young man was called before the Session; the elders were particularly severe. Being asked by the minister the cause of so much rigour, they answered, You do not know what a bad man this is; he has broke the *promise of Odin*. Being further asked what they meant by the *promise of Odin*, they put him in mind of the stone at Stenhouse with the round hole in it, and added, that it was customary, when promises were made, for the contracting parties to join hands through this hole; and the promises so made were called the *promises of Odin*." Remarks in a Journey to Orkney, by Principal Gordon, Transact. Soc. Antiq. Scot., i. 263.

This remarkable stone is connected with several others.

"The largest [stones] stand between the kirk of Stennes and a causeway over a narrow and shallow place of the loch of Stennes. Four of these form a segment of a circle; and it is probable there has been a complete semi-circle, as some stones broken down

seem to have stood in the same line. The highest of those now standing is about eighteen feet above the level of the ground. At a little distance from these is a stone with a hole of an oval form in it, large enough to admit a man's head; from which to the outside of the stone, on one side, it is slender, and has the appearance of being worn with a chain." P. Firth, *Orkn. Statist. Acc.*, xiv. 134, 135.

The common tradition is, that this was a place consecrated to heathen worship, and that the sacrifices were bound to this stone; whence it is supposed to have derived that sanctity still ascribed to it by superstition.

We find a remarkable coincidence with that already mentioned, in a custom which existed among the Highlanders, at the western extremity of Scotland, and which might probably have been borrowed by their Saints from the Goths.

"*Couslan*—inculcated in the strongest manner the indissolubility of the marriage tie, (a point probably as necessary to be inculcated in his time, as in our own); and if lovers did not yet find it convenient to marry, their joining hands through a hole in a rude pillar near his church, was held, as it continued to be till almost the present day, an interim tie of mutual fidelity, so strong and sacred, that, it is generally believed, in the country, none ever broke it, who did not soon after break his neck, or meet with some other fatal accident." P. Campbellton, *Argylls. Statist. Acc.*, x. 537.

A different account has been given of the use of these perforated stones, as found in Cornwall. Strutt, speaking of *Roeking Stones*, says:

"Add to these huge stones with holes made in them, that are often found in Cornwall, and other parts of the kingdom, which Mr. Borlase does not take to be sepulchral, but that the Druids caused them to be erected for some religious purposes: and tells us of the abolishment of an old custom, from a French author, *Q'on ne fasse point passer le bétail par un arbre creux* (that they should not make their cattle pass through the trees with holes in them), and adds that men crept through one of those perforated stones in Cornwall, for pains in their backs and limbs: parents also drew their children through at certain times of the year, to cure them of the rickets. So he fancies that they are faint remains of the old Druid superstition, who held great stones as sacred and holy." Strutt's *Anglo-cynnan*, i. 62.

Borlase thinks that some of these perforated stones had been originally used, according to the tradition mentioned above.

"By some large stones standing in these fields, I judge there have been several circles of stones erect, besides that which is now entire; and that these belonged to those circles, and were the detached stones to which the antients were wont to tie their victims, while the priests were going through their preparatory ceremonies, and making supplications to the gods to accept the ensuing sacrifices." *Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 170.

The custom mentioned above is evidently a relique of the worship of *Odin*, or *Woden*, whence our *Wednesday*. It had been established there by some colony that left Scandinavia, before the introduction of Christianity; or which, although bearing the Christian name, retained, as was frequently the case, many of the rites of heathenism.

Nor is this the only memorial of this Northern deity, in the islands of Orkney. Those in the isle of Shapinsay shew that his worship has not been confined to one place; as well as that the ceremony above described has not received its designation incidentally.

"Towards the north side of the island, and by the sea side, is another large stone, called the *Black Stone of Odin*. Instead of standing erect like the one above

mentioned, it rests its huge side on the sand, and raises its back high above the surrounding stones, from which it seems to be altogether different in quality. How it has come there, for what purpose, and what relation it has borne to the Scandinavian god, with whose name it has been honoured, not only history or record, but even tradition is totally silent. As the bay in a neighbouring island is distinguished by the name of *Gunden*, or the Bay of *Guo of Odin*, in which there is found dulce that is supposed to prevent disease and prolong life: so this stone might have had sanctity formerly which is now forgotten, when the only office that is assigned it is to serve as a march stone between the ware strands or kelp shores of two contemurinous heritors." P. Shapinsay, *Statist. Acc.*, xvii. 235.

The place referred to is undoubtedly that in the island of Stronsay.

"There is a place called *Guiyda*, on the rocks of which that species of sea-weed called dulce is to be found in abundance; which weed is considered by many to be a delicious and wholesome morsel." *Statist. Acc.*, xv. 417, N.

"Such confidence do the people place in these springs, (which, together, go under the name of *Kildinguie*), and at the same time in that sea-weed named Dulce, produced in *Guiyda*, (perhaps the bay of *Odin*), as to have given rise to a proverb, 'That the well of Kildinguie and the dulce of Guiyda will cure all maladies but *Black Death*.'" Barry's Orkney, p. 50.

"The resemblance in sound which two of these [noses], *Torness* and *Odness*, have to *Thor* and *Woden*, the Teutonic deities, leaves room to conjecture their origin." *Statist. Acc.*, xv. 388.

Besides what has been mentioned concerning *Thor* and *Odin*, there seem to be some vestiges of the worship of *Saturn* in the Orkney islands.

"In passing across the island [Eda], we saw at some distance the great stone of *Seter*,—a huge flag, rising about sixteen feet upright in the midst of a moor." Neill's Tour, p. 38.

I have not observed, indeed, that the Scandinavians had any deity of this name. But we know that he was worshipped by the Saxons, who were from the same stock. By them he was called *Seater*, and also *Crodo*. Verstegan thinks that he had no connexion with the Roman *Saturn*. V. *Restitution*, p. 85—87. Junius holds the contrary opinion.

We have no evidence, that the Saxons ever had any settlement in the Orkneys. But if we can give any faith to ancient history, the Picts had. Now, were we assured of what seems highly probable, that this stone, like that of *Odin*, had been consecrated to *Seater*; it would form no inconsiderable presumption of near affinity between the Saxons and Picts.

* **ODIOUS**, *adj.* Used as a mark of the superlative degree, Mearns; synonym with *Byous*.

ODISMAN, *ODMAN*, *s.* A term used to denote a chief arbiter, or one called in to give a decisive voice when the original arbiters cannot agree.

—"Takand the burding on thame for dame Elisabeth Stewart,—and for the tutouris and curstouris of the said Margaret Stewart, &c. Referrit be the saidis pairteis to certane indifferent personis and freindis, and to our sowerane lord as ouris man and *odisman*," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 230.

"In caise ony variance result vpon the premissis, quhairthrow the said noble men sall not happin to—aggre amangis thame selfis, then thei sall report in preens of his maiestie,—quhairthrow his hines as *odman* and *owrisman* commonlie chosin be baith the

saidis partijs,—may gif snall decisoun," &c. *Ibid.*, p. 231.

"Odman and ourman anens the clame." *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 18.

From *odd*, adj. or *odda*, a. and *man*; q. he who makes the inequality in number, in order to settle a difference between those who are equally divided.

ODWOMAN, s. A female chosen to decide, where the arbiters in a cause may be equally divided.

"And alsua one vther decreit arbitrail—be certane honorable jugais chosin be the saidis pairteis and vnuquille the quene our souerane lordis derrest moder as *odwoman* and *ourwomen* [*ourwoman*]." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1587, Ed. 1814, p. V. **ODSMAN**.

ODOURE, s. "Nastiness, filth, (illuvies)," *Rudd*.

We hym behald and al his cours gan se,
Maist lathlie full of *odoure*, and his berd
Reikand down the lenth nere of ane yerde.

Doug. Virgil, 88, 27.

Rudd conjectures that it should be *ordure*. *Fowler*, however, is used *S.* for a bad smell. V. **MIX-CHANCE**.

OE, O, Oy, OYE, s. 1. A grandson, *S.*

He in hys tyme he had a dochter fayr;—

Malcolm Wallace hir gat in marriage,

That Erliel than had in heretage,

Auchinbothe, and othir syndry place;

The second O he was of gud Wallace:

The quhilk Wallace fully worthely at wrocht,

Quhen Waltyr hyr of Wallais fra Warayn socht.

Wallace, i. 30, MS.

This passage is obscure. But Malcolm, the father of the Deliverer of his country, seems to be represented as the second grandson, i.e., not the heir or, perhaps, the great-grandson of a former Wallace, who had been famous in his time.

Then must the Laird, the Good-man's Oye,
Be knighted straight, and make convey.

Watson's Coll., i. 23.

Auld Bessie, in her red coat braw,
Came w^t her ain ee Nanny.

Ramsey's Poems, i. 272.

"She left her *oy* Charles, son to the marquis, being but a bairn, with Robert Gordon baillie of Enzie, to be entertained by him, when she came frae the Bog." *Spalding*, i. 310.

2. It is still used in the county of Mearns, to denote a nephew.

"Nepos, a nephew or *oye*." *Wedderburn's Vocabula*, &c., p. 11.

Lhuyd gives *Ir. eis*, whence our *oe*, as corresponding with *nepos*, and signifying, not only grandchild, but nephew.

Sibb., from too warm an attachment to system, endeavours to force a Goth. etymon. But it is unquestionably of Celtic origin. *Gael. opha*, id. *Ir. ua*, according to Lhuyd, a grand-child. *O'Brien*, however, says; "It signifies any male descendant whether son or grandson, or in any other degree of descent from a certain ancestor of stock." In composition, *O*; as *O-brian*, the son, grandson, or any other descendant of Brian; *O-Flaherty*, &c.

OERBLADED, part. pa. Hard driven in pursuit.

I was by Mortoun dogs
O'erbladed through the stanks and bogs.

Watson's Coll., i. 61.

V. **BLAD, v.**

O'ERBY, adv. Over; denoting motion from one place to another at no great distance from it, *S.*

Quo' she unto the sheal step ye *o'erby*.

Ross's Helmsie, p. 78.

Quo' I to aunty, I'll *o'erby*

To luckydely. *W. Beattie's Tales*, p. 5.

"Robbie came *o'erby* as gloamin', an' begude a crackin'." *Campbell*, i. 331.

Isby signifies approximation, but to a place just at hand; whereas *o'erby* conveys the idea that, in drawing near, a considerable space must be gone over. V. **INBY**.

O'ERCOME, s. 1. The overplus, *S.*

Were your bien rooms as thinly stock'd as mine,
Less ye wad loze, and less ye wad repine.
He that has just enough can soundly sleep;
The *o'ercome* only fashies fowk to keep.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 67.

2. Something that overwhelms one, *Ayrs.*

"The tale of this pious and resigned spirit dwelt in mine ear, and when I went home, Mrs. Balquhider thought that I had met with an *o'ercome*, and was very uneasy." *Ann. of the Parish*, p. 174.

3. The burden of a song, or discourse, *S.*

A wee bird came to our ha' door,
He warbled sweet and clearly;

And aye the *o'ercome* o' his sang

Was "Wee me for Prince Charlie!"

Jacobite Relics, ii. 192.

"A new difference of opinion rose, and necessitated him to change the burden and *o'ercome* of his wearisome speeches." *The Provost*, p. 193.

4. A byeword, a hackneyed phrase, one frequently used by any one, *S.*

"The grace o' a grey bunnock is the baking o't. That was aye her *o'ercome*." *Saxon and Gael*, i. 108, 109.

To O'EREND, v. a. To turn up, to turn over *endwise*; spoken of things that have greater length than breadth or thickness, *Loth.*

To O'EREND, O'EREN', v. n. To be turned topsy-turvy, q. *Over-end*, *Loth.*, *Ayrs.*

"I could hear the muckle amrie, stanning [standing, i.e., springing] an' *o'erending* down the brae, a' the way to the Mar-burn, whar it fixzed in the water like a red hot gad o' airn." *Blackw. Mag.*, Nov., 1820, p. 202.

To O'ERGAE, O'ERGANE. V. OURGAE.

O'ERGAFFIN, part. adj. Clouded, overcast, *Roxb.*; perhaps from A.-S. *over-gan*, obtegere.

[**O'ERHARLE. V. OUERHARLE.**]

[**O'ERHEID, adv.** Wholly, taken altogether, *S.* V. **OUERHEID.**]

To O'ERHING, v. a. To overhang, *S.*

A rock hangs nodding o'er its chrystal stream,
And flowers, Narcissus-like, it's waves *o'erhing*.

Poetical Museum, p. 45.

[**O'ERLAP. V. OUERLAP.**]

[**O'ERLAY. V. OUERLAY.**]

[O'ERREACH, O'ERRAUGHT, O'ERRAX. V. OUERREACH.]

[To O'ERSET, v. a. To overturn. V. OUERSET.]

[O'ERTAK. V. OUARTAK.]

O'ERWORD, s. Any term frequently repeated, S. V. OURWORD.

O'ERYEED, *pret.* Overpassed, went beyond, S. B.

There me they left, and I, but ony mair,
Gatewards, my lane, unto the glen gan fare.
And ran o'er pow'r, and ere I bridle drew,
O'erpass'd a' bounds afore I ever knew.

Ross's Helmsore, p. 81.

V. YEDR.

[OF, OFF, *prep.* 1. With; as, "till do of thame," Barbour, iv. 319.

2. Of, out of, from; as, "passit of the cuntre," *ibid.*, xvi. 352.

3. For; as, "I pray zow of zour leiff," *ibid.*, xix. 100.

4. Some of; as, "Bot of thair harness tynt ther was," *ibid.*, xiv. 362.

5. As of, as amongst, *ibid.*, v. 493.

6. Of befor, formerly, *ibid.*, xix. 260; *off lyve*, alive; *of new*, anew.]

[Of, *adv.* Off, Barbour, xix. 332.

A.-S. *of, of, off.* *Off* is merely another spelling of *of*, and in old authors there is no distinction between the words. Barbour has sometimes *off* for *of*, as in the *off lyve* above: so also has Rob. of Glouc. in the line—
"For thou art mon *of* strange lond."

P. 115, l. 15.

which is the earliest example of this use. V. Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*, under *Of, Off.*]

OFF-CAP, s. A term used to denote the compliment paid by the act of uncovering the head.

"Men will seeme to salute other gladly, and yet the harts will be wishing the worst: in harts they are enemies to other, and so commonly all their doings, beeking, and *off-cap*, and good dayes; both all their words and deeds are fained." Rollock on 2 Theas., p. 170.

OFF-COME, s. 1. Apology, excuse, S.

"We thought it the surest way, either for removing of differences, (if possible), or for the further clearing of them, or giving us the fairer *off-come* in the eyes of the world, to make this proposal to the foresaid ministers, that they together by themselves would draw up the sins of the times, and we together would do the like." Society Contend., p. 179.

2. It often denotes an escape in the way of subterfuge or pretext, S. V. AFFCOME, which is the common pronunciation.

OFFENSIOUN, s. Injury, damage.

"Gif ony of—their boitschipping war convict in ony wrang, strublena, or *offensious* done to ony persons." *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 16.

This word is used by Chaucer.

OFFER, s. *Offer of a bras*, the projecting part of the bank of a river, that has been undermined by the action of the water, Roxb. *Synon. Bras-hag.*

As *Isl. of-f-a* signifies *minikart*, it might seem to signify that part of a bank which has a threatening appearance. Or it might appear to be merely an elliptical use of A.-S. *ofer*, Su.-G. *ofter*, super, as denoting that part of the bank which hangs over. But it seems to be undoubtedly the A.-S. term *ofer*, *ofre*, *margo*, *ora*, *crepido*, *ripe*; "a water bank," Somner. *Uppan theas wastres ofre*; Super *aquas ripam*; *Lye*. The Teut. exactly corresponds; *oever*, *litua*, *acta*; *ripa*; *Kilian*.

OFF-FALLER, s. One who declines from any course, an apostate.

"For the Lord's sake mind worthless, worthless me, who am as a dead man of a long time, separate from my brethren, and shot at, yea bitterly shot at, by all ranks of *off-fallers* from the cause of God." Hamilton to Kenwick, *Society Contendings*, p. 40.

Belg. *afvall-en*, to fall off, to revolt; *afvallig*, a falling off, a defection.

OFF-FALLING, s. A declension. It is often used of one who declines in health or external appearance; also in a moral sense, S.

OFF-GOING, s. Departure; applied to one's exit by death, S.

"Mr. Wellwood said, You'll shortly be quit of him, and he'll get a sudden and sharp *off-going*, and ye will be the first that will take the good news of his death to heaven." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 35.

OFFICEMAN, s. 1. A term used to denote janitors, or the like, employed under the professors in a university.

"The hail fruttis, &c. to be employit to the intertenement and sustentation of the maisteris, teachearis, and *office-men*, serward in the saidis collegis." Acts Ja. VI. 1507, Ed. 1814, p. 148.

2. Denoting office-bearers about a court, or in a burgh.

—"Thair he tuk vp hous with all *office men* requisite for his estate." Pitcottie's Cron., p. 312.

"The Magistratts and *office men*, sic as the Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild and Thesaurer, to be in all tymes coming of the estaitt and calling of merchants conform to the act of parliament." A. 1583, Maitl. Hist. Edin., p. 230.

OFFICIAR, s. An officer of whatever kind.

"The Faderis—descendit haistille fra thair thron, to have supportit this *officiare*." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 149, 150.

[OFF-PUT, OFF-PUTTIN, s. A put-off, an evasion, a mere promise, S.]

OFFSET, s. A recommendation, any thing that makes one appear to advantage, S.

One mov'd beneath a load of silks and lace,
Another bare the *off-set* of the face.
Ramsey's Poems, l. 40.

OFFSKEP, s. The utmost boundary in a landscape, Selkirks.

Resembling *off*, as denoting removal, and Su.-G. *skip-a*, *formare*; "q. the remote form."

OFFTSYIS, OFF-SYTHIS, adv. Oft-times, often. V. SYIS.

[OFTYMIS, adv. Oft-times, Barbour, iv. 230.]

[OGANIS, OGAINS, OGAIN, prep. Against, opposite, Clydes.

So also in *Sir Pesi*—

In King's court as it no bote,
Ogaines Sir Pesi for to mote.
Watson, Hist. Poet., iii. 98.]

OGART, s. Pride, arrogance.

Cwmyn it is has gyffyn this counsell;
Will God, ye call off your fyrst purpos fail.
That fals traytour, that I off danger brocht,
Is wendyr lyk till bryng this realm till nocht.
For thi *ogart* othir thou call do,
Or in prison byd, or oowart lik to fe.
Reckow off me thou call get nane this day.

Wallace, x. 155, MS.

This is part of the reply of Wallace to Stewart of Buta, who had claimed the right of leading the van, and compared Wallace to the *Houlate* dressed in borrowed feathers. If the sense given above be the proper one, the term may be allied to Sw. *hogfard*, Alem. *helfart*, Germ. *hofart*, pride, which Wachter derives from *hog*, high, and *for-a*, to tend; *Ihre*, the last part of the word, from A.-S. *ferth*, mind, soul. As *ogertful*, however, signifies nice, squeamish, the *s.* may be applied to the mind, by a figure borrowed from the resistance manifested by one who has a squeamish stomach. V. next word.

OGERTFUL, OGERTFOW, UGERTFOW, adj.
1. Nice, squeamish, S. B.

"It was enough to gi' a warsh-stamack'd body a scanner; but ye ken well enough that I was never warr *ogertful*." *Journal from London*, p. 3.

2. Affecting delicacy of taste, S. B.

Our fine new fangle sparks, I grant ye,
Gie peer auld Scotland mony a taunty,
They're grown me *ogertful* and vaunty,
And capernoited.

Beattie's Address. Ross's Helenora.

[OGERHUNCH, s. Applied to an animal in very poor condition, Shetl.]

OGIE, s. An opening before the fire-place in a kiln, the same as *Logie, Killogie*. *Ogie* is commonly used in the higher parts of Lanarks, often without the term *kill* being prefixed.

"This would indicate that *Kill-ogie* was formed from Su.-G. *kula*, a kiln, and *ogea*, *lal. uga*, oculus; also *foramen*, q. "the eye of the *kill*." *Kill-ee*, (i.e., eye), is synon. with *Killogie*, South of S.

OGRIE, s. A giant with very large fiery eyes, supposed to feed on children, Roxb.

OGRESS, s. A female giant, who has the same character, *ibid*.

[Fr. *ogre*, an ogre, *ogresse*, an ogress, borrowed from Span. *ogro*, like Ital. *orco*, a hobgoblin, prob. from *Urcus*, Pluto, as god of the infernal regions. These words have been traced to the first E. translation of the Arabian Nights, and can scarcely be called S. Dr. Jamieson related them to] Isl. *uggir*, timor, from *ug-a*, terrors; whence S. *ugg*. But the designation may have originated from the traditional tales concerning *Oger*, Olger or Holger, the Dane; whose name, says Bartholin, was familiar not only with Danes, but with Norwegians, Icelanders, Swedes, Germans, Britons, and French. *Disa. Histor.*, de Holgero, app. 355, ap. Oelrich. He flourished in the time of Charlemagne.

OHON, interj. Alas, S. Gael.

OI, Oy. As *oi* or *oy* occurs in many of our old words now pronounced as if spelled with an *u*; it appears that this diphthong had been used by our ancestors as equivalent to Sw. *o*, or *o* inflected, which is sounded as Gr. *u*, the very sound retained in S. V. *Oyes, Oyhle, Oint, Poind*.

OIG. A term connected with the names of persons in the Highlands of S.

—"Approues the chartor—to vmq^l. Archibald Makelach [line of that ilk—to vmq^l. Lauchlane *oig* Makelauchlane his brother sone;—to the same vmq^l. Lauchlane *oig* and his ains male," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vol. i., 141.

This seems equivalent to *yonger* in E. Gael. Ir. *oige* id. *Oig* indeed signifies a champion. But this sense does not apply here. V. Oc, Ock.

OIL OF HAZEL. A caning, a sound drubbing, S.

This is a Belg. idiom. *Rotting* signifies a cane; *rottingoli*, a beating with a cane, literally, the oil of *rotan*.

[OINDALIE, adj. Peculiar, odd, strange, Shetl. Norse, *underleg*, id.]

OISIE, interj. Used in Galloway as expressive of wonder, or as a note of attention. It seems originally the same with *Oyes*. V. HOYES.

OIST, s. Host, army.

The peace and quyet, quhilk so lang did stand,
He sall desolue and breke, and doif men stene,—
And thame array in *oistis* by and by.
Doug. Virgil, 194, 41.

Fr. *ost*, *host*, id.

OIST, s. A sacrifice.

And eik thou wat ful oft with large hand,
Wyth mony *oistis*, and rycht fare offerand,
Thy tempillis and thy altaris chargit has he.
Doug. Virgil, 240, 40.

Lat. *host-ia*, Fr. *host-ie*, id.

[To OKKIR, *v. a. and n.* To increase, to add to, Shetl. Isl. *okr*, usury, *okra*, to practise usury; Sw. *ockar*, usury.]

[OKRABUNG, *s.* Oat-grass, *Bromus arvensis*, a plant with tuberose roots, Shetl.]

OKRAGARTH, *s.* A stubble-field, Shetl.

Apparently from Su.-G. *aker*, pron. *aker*, cornland, *seger*, and *garth*, an inclosure,

For *Olat* Lex. Run. (in several places) Read, *Olatii*.

OLDER, *conj.* Either, for *othir* or *outher*.

"According to the purpose wrytis the Apostole on this manner. Brethren, stand ye fast, & keip the traditionis quhilkie ye have learnit, *older* be our preaching or be our epistola." Kennedy of Croseraguell, Compend. Tractatus, p. 71. He uses *nolder* for *neither*. V. OTHIR.

OLD MAN'S FOLD. A portion of ground devoted to the devil. V. GOODMAN, sense 8.

OLD MAN'S MILK. "A composition of cream, eggs, sugar, and whisky, used by the Highlanders" after a drinking-match, S.

"Flora made me a bowl of *old man's milk*, but nothing would bring me round." Saxon and Gael, ii. 78, 79.

OLD WIFE'S NECESSARY. A tinder-box; Gipsy language, South of S.

OLICK, *s.* The torak or tusk, a fish; *Gadus callarias*, Linn.; Shetl.

OLIGHT, OLITE, *adj.* Nimble, fleet, active.

"An *olight* mother makes a swair daughter;" S. Prov., Kelly, p. 22.

In Mr. David Ferguson's Proverbs, the orthography is *oluit*; in Ramsay's *olite*.

In Ang. it is somewhat differently expressed; "An *olite* mother makes a *dauidie* dother."

"Hae lad, rin lad, that makes an *olite* lad;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 29.

This is certainly the same with Su.-G. *olacti*, too light, from *ol* intensive, and *laeti*, light; also, fleet, nimble, lightness of body being a prerequisite to agility.

2. This term is, in Fife, understood as properly signifying, willing to do any thing. V. OLLATH.

This is nearly allied to the sense of cheerful, which is conjoined with that of active, as both expressed by this term in Galloway and Clydes.

OLIPHANT, *s.* An elephant.

There sawe I——

The dromydera, the stander *oliphant*. King's Quair, v. 5. i.e., the elephant that always stands. According to the vulgar, the elephant was erroneously supposed to have no knees. N. Tytler.

Tent. *elefant*, O. Fr. *oliphant*, Romm. Rose; Chaucer, *olifant*, id. In Moes.-G. *ulbande* denotes a camel, Franc. *olient*, *olund*, id. Somner renders A.-S. *olifand*, an elephant. But there is no evidence of its being used in any other sense than as denoting a camel.

O. E. "*oliphant*, a beest;" [Fr.] *oliphant*; Palagr. B. iii., F. 81. "*Olyphant*, Elephas." Prompt. Parv.

[OLLA, *s.* A proper name for a man, Shetl.]

OLLATH, *adj.* Willing to work, Perth.; *Olied*, Fife.

Evidently the same with *Olight*, pronounced *Olet*, or *olat*, in Angus. The sense also corresponds. For the willingness implied by the term is that of promptitude in bodily exertion.

OLOUR, *s.* [Stinking Goosefoot?]

"The cause quhy the swannis multiplys as fast in this loch is thre awn herbe namyt *olour*, quhilke baironis with gret fertilitie in the said loch." Bellend. Deser. Alb., c. viii.

This respects the loch of Spynie in Moray. Boethius says that this herb receives its name from *Holor*, a swan, because swans are extremely fond of its seed.

[A correspondent informs us that, in Irish, the word *Eileog* occurs, signifying *Swan-feast*, which O'Reilly considers to be *Chenopodium olidum*, Stinking Goosefoot. The whole plants of this order are very nourishing, and geese, and probably swans—certainly poultry—enjoy them much, and hence *Fat-hen* is a common name for these plants in the country.]

OLY, OLY-PRANCE, *s.* Expl. jollity.

All that ludkit thame upon
Leuche fast at thair array;
Sum said that thair were merket folk;
Sum said, the Queens of May
Was cumit

Of Pebbis to the Play.
Than thair to the taverne hous
With meikle *oly* prance. *Pebbis to the Play*, st. 10.

"*Oly-prance* is a word still used by the vulgar in Northamptonshire, for rude rustic jollity." N. Pink. Select S. Ball., ii. 168. Can this term have any affinity to Isl. *ol*, Sw. *ool*, a feast?

Were it not from the use of this phrase in E., from the preceding description I would be inclined to view *prance* as a *v.*, and to explain *oly*, ridicule, derision, from A.-S. *oll*, ignominy, reproach.

OLYE, OYHLE', OULIE, ULYE, ULIE, *s.* Oil.

The fat *olye* did he yet and pere
Apoun the entrellis to mak thaim birne clere.

Doug. Virgil, 172, 2.

"In this region ar mony fat ky & oxen.—The talloun of thair wambis is sa sappy, that it fresis neur, but sowis ay be nature of the self in manner of *oulie*." Bellend. Deser. Alb., c. 6.

"The punitions that the spiritualitie remanet in thair abusione exsecutis on scismatikis, maye be comparit til ane man that castis *ulye* on ane heyt birmand fyir, in hope til extinct it, and to droune it furtht, the quhilke *ulye* makkis the fyir mair bold nor it was of befor. The experiens of this is manifest; for as sune as ther is ane person alane, brynt, or bannest for the halding of peruerst opinions, incontinent thair rysis up thre in his place." Compl. S., p. 251, 252.

"S. B. *ulye*," Radd. *Oyhit*, used by Wyntown, (V. Oit), seems to have been sounded as *ulye*. V. Oit.

Moes.-G. *alewa*, Dan. Belg. *olie*, Fr. *huile*, C. B. *oleu*, Lat. *ol-eum*.

OMAST, *adj.* Uppermost.

The quhipe he tuk, ayns furth the mar can call,
Atour a bray the *omast* pot gert fall.

V. UMAT.

Wallace, vi. 455, MS.

[OMICK, *s.* A handful, Shetl.]

OMNE-GATHERUM, *s.* A macaronic term, denoting a miscellaneous collection of a great variety of persons or things, a medley, a farrago, S.

This ludicrous term, (in *E. omnium-gatherum*,) is more ancient than one might have supposed.

Than he packs up an army of vile scums :
Full fifteen thousand cursed rogues indeed,
Of *omnium-gatherums* after him does lead.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 147.

"With him he brought some oringes, some reasings, sum biquest bread, some powder, some bullet, and so of *omnigaddaris* he brocht a maledictione to furneis Dumbarton." *Bennatyne's Journal*, A. 1570, p. 38.
It occurs also in *Legend Bp. St. Androis*, p. 332.

Of his auld sermon he had perquis.—
Of *omnigatherums* now his gloss,
He maid it lyk a Weakman hose.

OMPERFETELY, *adv.* Imperfectly.

"*Fracturito imperfecto, tyme omperfetely, bygane, cum amarem, quhen I lwit.*—Tyme present and *omperfetely* bygane, amare, to lwie." *Vaus' Radimenta*, B. h. 1.

[ON, *prep.* 1. In; as, "*on gud maner*," *Barbour*, i. 4, *on row*, in a row, *ibid.*, xvii. 848. This structure often becomes adverbial, as *on stray*, *astray*, *on kiff*, *alive*.

2. At; as, "*Ae thing on the back o' anither*," *Clydes*.

3. By, during; as, "*va. on the day*," i.e., per day. *Accta. L. H. Treas.*, i. 245; "*on the nycht*," by night, during the night, *ibid.*, p. 380.]

[ON, *adv.* 1. Without payment, on credit; as, "*He's ta'en 't on*, but he'll ne'er pay 't."

2. Onwards, of, towards; as, "*He's weel on*," i.e., approaching intoxication, S.

3. Implying continuance; as, *work on*, *hing on*, *play on*, S.

4. Implying commencement, beginning; as, "*Set the mill on*," i.e., set the mill a-going; "*I'm gaun on the morn*," I'm to begin work to-morrow, S.]

ON, in composition. 1. Used as a negative particle, not, without; as *onmakin*, without making; *ondoin*, not doing, S. B.

It occurs also in writing.

"*Remif the haly spreit; quhais synnis saener ye forgois, thai ar forgois to thame, and quhais synnis mauer ye hald on forgois, thai ar on forgois.*" *Abp. Hamilton's Catechisms*, 1552, Fol. 119. a.

It frequently occurs in O. E. "I come to a man's place on looked for, on bydden, on welcome, as a malapert felowe dothe;" *Palagr.* "*Cnoble. Inhabilis.—Onsiped. Impronisus. Ondedly. Immortalis.*" &c. *Prompt. Parv.*

2. Often used in connexion with the present or past participle of the substantive verb, *being* or *been*, preceding the past participle of another verb, S.; as, "*Couldna ye mind, on being tauld sa aften?*" Could not ye recollect, without being so frequently told?

Ben is frequently used in the same sense, *Aberd.*; as, "*Couldna ye mind, on been tauld?*" &c. But I

suspect that this is merely the part. pr., which assumes the form of the past from rapid pronunciation, and the common elision of the final g.

This exactly corresponds to the sense of Germ. *ohne*. *Ohn schamroth*, without shame or blushing, like S. *Bor. onblushin*. This is radically the same with A.-S. *Alem. un*, which Junius deduces from Gr. *avv*, sine, as if the Goths had been strangers to a negative particle, till they learned the use of it from the Greeks.

ONANE, ON-ANE, ONON, *adv.* 1. One in addition to another, in accumulation.

The heuy thocthis multiplyis euer on *ane*,
Strang luf beginnis to rise and rage agane.

Doug. Virgil, 118, 42.

Ingeminant curae, &c., *Virg.*

2. Immediately, forthwith, E. *anon*.

Quhen thai the cummaundment had tane,
Thai assemblyt *ane oet onane*,
And to the castell went on hy.

Barbour, iv. 86, MS.

Till him thai raid *onon*, or thai wald blyne,
And cryt, "Lord, abide, your men ar martyrit down."

Wallace, l. 431, MS.

Four hundreth was with Wallace in the rycht,
And sone *onon* approchit to thair sight.

Wallace, viii. 92, MS.

This sayand, echo the bing ascendis on *ane*.

Doug. Virgil, 134, 17.

On-ane, onone, *Wyntown*.

In this sense it occurs in O. E.

Sen that Henry was gone, Robert went to France,
To Sir Lowys on *ane*, & told him that greunace.

R. Brunne, p. 99.

[3. In the same mood or condition, alike, *Banffs*, *Clydes*.]

A.-S. *on-an*, in unum, unanimiter; etiam, continuo, sine intermissione; *Lye*. It does not appear, however, that the A.-S. word was used precisely as the mod. *anon*. It signified, always, or in continuation. *Seren.* derives E. *anon*, but improperly, from West-Goth. *anaa*, confestim, illico, *Isl. ant.* id. *ann-a*, festinare.

[ON-BAK, *adv.* Aback, *Barbour*, xv. 484. A.-S. *onbac*, backward.]

ON-BEAST, UNBEIST, VNBEASTE, *s.* 1. A general name for a monster. It occurs in *Chapman and Miller's Collection*, *Edin.* 1508, apparently in relation to sea-monsters.

Echo sayde, Gude Sir, I yhow pray,
Lattis a preste a gospel say
For unbeists on the flude.

Sir Eglamour.

2. Any ravenous or wild creature, as the wolf, the fox, the rat, &c., S. B.

"Fye upon barnes [of corne], a nest for myce and rattons. Would yee desire to lise for to enioye the leasinges of *unbeastes*?" *Z. Boyd's Last Battall*, i. 47.

—O 'oman, what make a' your care!
Has the *on-beast* your lambie ta'en awa'!

Rosie's Helenore, p. 15.

This designation is given to the owl—
The howlet screekt, an' that was worst of a';
For ilka time the *on-beast* gae the yell,
In spite of grief, it gae her heart a knell.

Ibid., p. 18.

Belg. *ondier*, a monster, a monstrous creature, is formed in the same manner, being compounded of *on*, denoting a fault in the subject, and *dier*, a beast, a

living creature; Germ. *unthier*, a noxious beast. Su.-G. o has a similar use; as, *coid*, a beast, *coid*, a noxious animal.

3. The tooth-ache, S.B. *Unhearted*, id. O.

This is its common name, Ang. most probably from the idea that it is caused by a noxious creature. For the vulgar believe that the pain proceeds from the gnawing of a worm in the tooth.

This ridiculous idea may possibly have originated from the appearance of the nerve in a tooth, when it is pulled. It seems, however, to have been very generally diffused. From the account which Brand gives of a charm used for the tooth-ache, it has evidently reached the Orkney Islands.

"Some years ago," he says, "there was one who used this charm, for the abating the pain of one living in Eda, tormented therewith; and tho' the action was at a distance, the charmer not being present with the patient, yet according to the most exact calculation of the time, when the charm was performed by the charmer, there fell a living worm out of the patient's mouth, when he was at supper. This my informer knew to be a truth, and the man from whose mouth it fell is yet alive in the isle of Sanda." Descr. of Orkn., p. 62.

4. The term is metaph. applied to a noxious member of human society, Ang.

ONBRAW, *adj.* 1. Ugly, not handsome, Clydes.

2. Unbecoming; as, "an *onbraw* word," *ibid.*

ONBRAWNESS, *s.* Ugliness, *ibid.*

ON BREDE, *adv.* 1. Wide open, in the way of expansion.

On brede, or this, was warp and made patent
The heavenly hald of God omnipotent.

Doug. Virgil, 312, 34.

The dasy did on brede her crownal smale.

Ibid., 401, 2.

2. Largely, extensively.

Ane hale legoun in ane rout follows hym——

Al thay pepil on brede, bayth he and he,

That inhabitis the heich toune Prencete.

Doug. Virgil, 232, 34.

From A.-S. *on*, *in*, and *brece*, *latitudo*. In the second example, sense 1, it may be viewed either as the *adv.* connected with the *v. did*, or as itself, the *v.* from A.-S. *onbrece*-an, *expergefaceres*, to excite; *onbrece*, "raised up, stirred up;" Somner.

[To ONCAST, *v. a.* and *n.* To begin the knitting of a stocking, &c., to form the loops on the wires; *to cast on*, is also used, Ayr.]

[ONCAST, *s.* The first row of loops in the knitting of a stocking, &c.; also, the casting or forming of a row; *ibid.*]

ONCOME, *s.* 1. A fall of rain or snow, S. *synon. onding, onfall.*

2. The commencement of a business, especially of one that requires great exertion, as in making an attack, Fife.

"I houp we'll hae a gud affcome."—"I'm for the good *oncome*,—a fear for the affcome." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 156.

"Good *oncomes*" may signify successful attack.

3. An attack of disease, South of S.

"This woman had acquired a considerable reputation among the ignorant by the pretended cures which she performed, especially in *on-comes*, as the Scotch call them, or mysterious diseases which baffle the regular physician." *Bride of Lammermoor*, iii. 44.

This is apparently *synon.* with *Income*.

ONCOST, *s.* 1. Expense before profit, as that which is laid out on land before there be any return, Loth.

2. Extra expense, additional expense, Fife.

"The general price paid for working coals is from two to three shillings per ton; and the selling price for the same quantity, upon the hill, is 6s. 8d., which yields but a very small return to the coal-master, on account of the overpowering contingent expenses known in collieries by the name of *Oncost*." *Agr. Surv. Clackmannans.*, p. 401. V. UNCOST.

ONDANTIT, *part. pa.* 1. Untamed, rude.

"My tna brethir professis them to be gentil men, and reputis me and al lauberaris to be rustical and incivile, *ondantit*, ignorant, dullit slauis." *Compl. S.*, p. 199. V. DANTER, DANTON.

[2. Undaunted, not the least terrified, ashamed, or shrinking, Clydes.]

ONDER, *prep.* Under; *Aberd. Reg.*

ONDING, *s.* A fall of rain or snow, but especially of the latter, S. The word is sometimes used distinctively. Thus it is said, *Onding's better than black weet*, i.e., Snow is to be preferred to rain. V. DING ON.

Syne honest luckie does protest

That rain we'll hae,

Or *onding* o' some kind at least,

Afore't be day.

The Farmer's He', st. 19.

"Look out, Jock, what night is't!" "*Onding* o' snaw, father."—"They'll perish in the drifts." *Heart M. Loth.*, i. 197.

[To ONDING, *v. n.* To rain, or to snow, heavily, S.]

ONDINGIN, *s.* Rain or snow; as, "There'll be a heap o' *ondingin*;" S.

ONDISPONIT APOUN. Not disposed of by sale or otherwise.

"And that he, with thar avisie, gif thar be ony of thar gudis in place *ondispont* apoun,—considre the sammyn. And safer as the saidis gudis ar of aale, that he delivier thaim to the said Patrik." *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1488, p. 93.

To ONDO, *v. a.* The same with E. *undo*, *Aberd. Part. pa., ondune.*

It wad hae made your heart fu' sair,

Gin ye had only seen him;

An't had na been for Davy Mair,

The rascals had *ondune* him.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 130.

From. *ondene*. A.-S. *ondon*, Teut. *ontido*-an, id.

ONDREYD, part. pa.

"And cam nocht to be endreyd be him thaird." *Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15.*

ONE-ERIE. A nursery rhyme word.

Among the many rhymes preserved by children, especially as a sort of lottery for regulating their games, the following seems to have been, with some variations, common to Scotland and England:—

One-erie, two-erie, tickle, seven;
Allie, crackle, ten or eleven;
Pie, pie, muskiedan,
Twiddle-am, twiddle-am, twenty-one.

This is the mode of repetition in Loth. In the north of S. it is—*Een-erie, twa-erie, tickle, &c.*

In the county of Surrey thus:

One-erie, two-erie, tickle, seven,
Allabene, crackbone, ten or eleven;
Pot, pea, must be done;
Twiddle-come, twiddle-come, twenty-one.

Honest John Bull's mode has a great approximation to common sense. For although he finds only a *bone*, he is determined to have the marrow out of it.

One might almost suppose that this had been transmitted from the ancient Belgæ of Britain, *q. een-reye* or *rye*, one line or series, from *een*, unus, and *rege*, *rye*, *ryghe*, *linea*: *ordo*, *series*; *chorea*.

ONEFILIT, part. adj. Undefined, Aberd. Reg.**ONEITH, adj. Uneasy. V. UNEITH.****ONE LATE, adv. Of late, lately.**

—"The said Androvie charteris, evidentis, & letres, quilk he haid of the landis of Ballagurno, wer tynt *one late*, & the selis tharof cuttit and destroyit." *Act. Dom. Conc., A., 1497, p. 191; i.e., on late.*

ON-ENDYT, part. pa. Not terminated; a term applied in our olden times in S. to the infinitive mood.

"Infinitive mode. *On endyt* or *determyt* mode to *nowmyr* or *persone*." *Vaus' Radiment, Bb. ij, b.*

It is to be observed that the negative *on* is to be viewed as equally connected with *determyt* as with *endyt*.

ONESCHEWABIL, adj. Unavoidable.

The scur schaft flew quhisland wyth ane quhir,
There as it allid scheran throw the are,
Oneschewabil, bath certane, lang and aquare.
Doug. Virgil, 417, 49.

i.e., what cannot be eschewed.

ONE-VSIT, part. pa. Not being used.

"Because the said Normond [Leslie] &c. wald nocht abyd at their awne artiklis, he now—reproducit the answeris of the saidis articlis, the said remissionis blank, & obligatiouns one the samyne sort as thai remanit the samin, without ony innovations [i.e., alteration] *one vsit*." *Acts Mary, 1546, Ed. 1815, p. 472.*

ONFA' o' the night. The fall of evening, Roxb.; Gloamin, synon.

But or the onfa' o' the night,
She fand him drown'd in Yarrow.

Old Song.

ONFALL, s. A fall of rain or snow, S.

"The snow lay thick on the ground at the time; but the *on-fall* had ceased." *Ayr Courier, Feb. 1, 1821.*

ONFALL, s. A disease which attacks one without any apparent cause.

Germ. onfall, is used in a similar sense: *casus extraordinarius, sed tristis et fatalis, vocatur onfall*. *Wachter, Proleg. Sect. 5, vo. Ua. V. WEDONTPEA.*

ONFEEL, ONFEELIN, adj. Unpleasant, disagreeable, implying the idea of coarseness or roughness; as, "an onfeel day," "onfeel words," &c. Teviotd.

Perhaps from *A.-S. on*, privative, and *fel-an*, tangere, to feel; *q. disagreeable to the touch*. *But V. FEEL, FEEL, adj.*

ONFEIRIE, adj. Infirm, inactive. V. UNFEERY.**ON-FORGEWIN, part. pa. Not paid, not discharged. "He sell pay viij sh. on forgewin." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.****ONFRACK, adj. Not active, not alert; used as to the state of the body, Loth.; Onfeirie, Onfery, synon. V. FRACK.****[ONGANG, ONGANGIN, ONGAUN, s. 1. Conduct, behaviour, procedure; as, "Their ongang (or organg), yestreen was na bonnie," Clydes., Banffs.****2. The starting, setting in motion, of machinery; as, "He was na in at the ongang (or ongaun) o' the mill," ibid. V. ONGOINGS.]****ONGELT, ONGILT, part. pa. Not gilded.**

"Item, four harnessings of blak velvet, thre of thame with stuthis and bukillis all ourgilt, and one of thame *ongelt*. Item, five harnessings of crammey velvet, foure of thame with stuthis and bukillis, ourgilt with gold, and one of thame *ongilt*." *Inventories, A. 1539, p. 53. V. ON.*

ONGOINGS, ONGAINS, s. pl. Conduct, procedure, S. ongains, S. B.

"In the quiet *ongoings* of that little world, there had no doubt been stoppage and delay; but most of the hearths burned as before." *M. Lyndsay, p. 394.*

"Wha the sorrow's that duntin' at my lug wi' a fore hammer?—Davie, ye scamp, that's some o' your *ongains*." *St. Kathleen, iii. 162.*

Ongains is used in the same sense, *Dumfr.*

ONHABILL, adj. Unfit, or unable; Aberd. Reg.**[ONHING, ONHINGIN, s. 1. Patient expectation, Banffs.****2. Meanly or lazily keeping away from work, ibid.]****[ONIS, adv. Once; at onis, at once, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 1023.]****ONKEND, ONKENT, part. adj. 1. New, not known.**

"This maner of handling being *onkend* and strange, [they] wer heavily spoken of." *Knox's Hist., p. 383.*

"And sikhlike, thair is special allowance grantit to the said Eastachius for his service and *onswaiting* in setting forward the said work, fra the tyme that he sall enter to the bigging of the pannis vnto the four compleit pannis be furneist daylie," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1599, Ed. 1814, p. 183.

2. Patient expectation of what is delayed.

"*On-waiting* had ever yet a blessed issue, and to keep the word of God's patience, keepeth still the saints dry in the water, cold in the fire, and breathing and blood-hot in the grave." Rutherford's Lett., F. i., ep. 137.

ONWAITING, adj. Of or belonging to attendance.

—"His own faction—had sent him over as their commissioner,—and had allowed him 4000 merks for his *onswaiting* charges and expenses." Spalding, i. 335, (21.)

ONWALLOWYD, part. pa. Unfaded.

A garland,—gottyn wyth gret peryls
Grease suld lenda be lang quhile,
Onwallowyd be oay intervale
Of tymys, bot ay in wurt hale.

Wyndown's Prok., B. iv. 7.

V. WALLOW.

[ONWART, s. Furtherance, part-payment.

"Item,—to Dande Achinsons, in *onwart* of theking of the chapel of the Castel in Edinburgh, xv s." Acts. L. H. Treasurer, i., p. 301, Dickson.]

ONWITTINS, adv. Without the knowledge of, without being privy to, Ang.

ONWYNE. In the proverbial phrase, *Wyne and Onwyns*, S. B. V. WYNE.

Onwyns is evidently related to A.-S. *unwind-an*, Tent. *entwined-an*, retaxere.

ONWYNER, s. The foremost ox on the left hand, in a yoke, Aberd.

ONY, adj. Any, S.

Gyve thare be *ony* that lykis
The lawch for to se led of this,—
To Cowpyr in Fyfe than cum he.

Wyndown, vi. 18. 41.

"He comaunded hem that thei schulden not take *ony* thing in the weye but a yerde oneli." Wiclif, Mark 6.

ONY GATE. In any place, S.

"If we're no me bien and comfortable as we were up yonder, yet life's life *ony gate*, and we're wi' decent kirk-gangin folk o' your ain persuasion." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 165, 166.

It properly signifies "in any way."

ONY HOW, or AT ONY HOW, at any rate, S. A.

"When he was fairly mastered, after one or two desperate and almost convulsionary struggles, Hatterick lay perfectly still and silent; 'He's gaun to die game *ony how*,' said Dinmont; 'weel, I like him na the war o' that.'" Guy Mannering, iii. 294.

"If you cannot come yourself, and the day should be wet, send Nanny Eydent, the mantua-maker, with them; you'll be sure to send Nanny *ony how*." Blackw. Mag., June, 1820, p. 262.

OO, s. Grandson. "Andrew Murray his *oo*;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15, p. 612. V. OE.

"David Anderson his *oo* and taxman;" Reg. Aberd., V. 15. "The servant feyt [hired] to his *oo*s half net-tis fishing." Ibid.

OO, s. Wool, S. *Aw as oo*, a proverbial phrase, S. equivalent to all one, all to the same purpose, q. *all one wool*.

["*Aye, s', ae, oo*," Dean Ramsay.]

"*To gather oo on one's claise*," to feather one's nest, Aberd. Hence,

[**OOEN, OON, adj.** Woollen, made of wool, Banffs.]

OOR, adj. Woolly, S.

—Swains their *oor* lamblins guide,

An' sing the strains of honest love.

Picken's Poems, 1738, iv.

[**To OOB, v. n.** To howl, to wail, Shetl.]

OOBIT, s. A hairy worm, with alternate rings of black and dark yellow, Roxb. When it raises itself to the tops of the blades of grass, the peasantry deem it a prognostic of high winds. V. OOBIT.

OODER, s. Exhalation, &c. V. OUDER.

OOF, s. The ideal of an imbecile creature; an animal, whose face is so covered with hair, that it can scarcely see; applied to a weak harmless person, Fife.

[The Angler, *Lophius piscatorius*; Buckie.]

This seems the sense with E. *oaf* or *ouph*, a sort of fairy. Tent. *oaf*, incubus, faunus. Hence,

[**To OOF, v. n.** To move about in a stupid, silly manner, Banffs.]

OOF-LOOKIN, adj. Having a look of stupidity, *ibid*.

[**To OOFF, v. n.** To become mouldy or sour; applied to a peaty soil in which oats die out before coming to maturity, Banffs.]

[**OOK, s.** A week, Shetl. Dan. *uge*, *id*.]

[**To OOL, v. a.** To treat harshly, Shetl.]

[**To OOLD, v. a.** To tie round, to bind together with string, *ibid*.]

[**OOLIN, part.** Crouching, hanging about; as, "He's *oolin* owre the fire," applied to one so unwell as to be unable to move about, Shetl. V. OORIN.]

[**OOMSKIT, adj.** Dusky, smutty, soot-coloured, Shet. Su.-G. *im, ime, en*, light-smoke.]

OON, 4. Used for wounds, wound.

Drinkin' to heal my entrails swack,
Or droun a carin' oon, &c.

Furver's Poems, p. 18.

V. CAREN'.

OON, UNE, (pron. as Gr. u) s. An oven, S.

"This building commonly called *Arthur's Oon*, or *Oven*, is situated on the North side of the same isthmus which separates the Firths of Clud and Forth in Stirlingshire." *Gordon's Itiner.* Septent., p. 24.

Moss-G. oon, *Sa-G. ugn*, *Alem. ovan*, *oven*, id.

V. ARTHUR'S HURN.

OON EGGS, s. Eggs laid without the shell; addle eggs, S. O.

"O how he turn'd up the whites o's een, like twa oon eggs." *Mary Stewart, Hist. Drama*, p. 46.

Perhaps corr. from Sw. *wind-egg*, used in the same sense.

To OOP, OUP, WUP, v. a. 1. To bind with a thread or cord, to splice, S. Gl. Sibb.

[These are only variations of *wrap*, to *wrap*, which in the W. of Scotland varies in pron. from *oop*, to *whup*.] Sibb. views it as the same with E. *loop*, which is from Teut. *loep*, id. It seems rather allied to *Moss-G. wuf-jen*. [Sw. *u/va*, to wind, Isl. *sa*, a wrapping round.]

2. Metaph. to join, to unite.

"When she had measured it out, she muttered to herself—'A haak, but not a hail ane—the full years o' the three score and ten, but thrice broken, thrice to oop (i.e., unite); he'll be a lucky lad an he win through wi't.'" *Guy Mannering*, i. 65, 66.

[To OOB, v. a. To crouch or shiver with cold, S.]

[OORAN. OORIN.]

OORAT, OORIT, adj. Applied to animals, when from cold or want of health the hair stands on end, Loth.; evidently the same with *Ooris*.OORIE, OORIE, OWRIE, adj. 1. Chill, cold, bleak; primarily applied to that which produces coldness in the body: as, an *oorie* day, S.

2. Having the sensation of cold, shivering, S.

Listening, the doors an' winnocks rattle;
I thought me on the *oorie* cattle,
Or silly sheep, wha bide this brattle
O' winter war.

Burns, iii. 150.

Where'er along the sward thou treads,
The *oorie* cattle hang their heads.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 50.

Oorick, id. *Buchan*; "shivering with cold and wet."

3. "Having the hair on end, like a horse overcome with cold," Sibb.

As the term properly denotes the chillness which proceeds from the dampness of the air, it may be from Isl. *ur*, rain, *Sa-G. ur*, *yr*, stormy weather. As viewed more generally, it may however be allied to Belg. *guur*, cold, *guur weer*, cold weather; *g* being often sunk, or softened, in pronunciation.

4. "Drooping, sad-like, melancholy;" Gl. Picken, Ayrs.

"'Her bark's war than her bite,' said Mrs. Craig, as she returned to her husband, who felt already some of the *oorie* symptoms of a hen-pecked destiny." Ayrs. *Legatees*, p. 245.

A transition, from the uncomfortable sensation caused to the body by cold, to the dejection or pain produced in the mind, by any thing that is viewed as a presage of evil.

G. B. *oor*, cold, *oor-t*, to make cold.

OORIE-LIKE, adj. Languid, having the appearance of being much fatigued, Dumfr.

[OORIESOME, OORIESUM, OORIESAM, adj. Timorous, shrinking, Shetl. V. EERIE-SOME.]

[OORIN, OORAN, part. pr. Crouching, cowering, shivering; hence, dull, heartless; as, "He jist sits *oorin* owre the fire," S. V. OOLIN.]

OORINESS, s. Chillness, a tendency to shivering, S.

[OORIT, adj. Same as OORIE, in senses 2 and 4, Ayrs.]

[OORACK, s. A name for potatoes, Shetl.]

OORE, adv. Ere. This is given as the pronunciation of Ettr. For.

"And *oore* I gatt tyme to syne mysel, ane grit man trippyt on myne feit, and fell belly-slaught on me with ane dreadful noocle." *Hogg's Wint. Tales*, ii. 42. V. *Oa*, adv.

[OOST, s. An army. V. OST.]

[To OOT, v. n. To deprive of, Shetl.]

[OOT-A-DECKS. Outside or beyond a wall or dyke, ibid.]

[OOT-BAITS, s. A common for pasture, ibid.]

[OOT-BRACK, OOT-BREK, s. 1. An eruption on the skin, Banffs., Clydes.

2. An outburst, as of an epidemic; as, "an *oot-brek* o' fever," Clydes.

3. A fit of drinking, Banffs., Clydes.

4. An angry quarrel in a family, or among friends or neighbours, Clydes., Loth.]

[OOT-COME, s. 1. Result, consequence, S.

2. What is over measure or weight, Banffs.]

[OOTENS, OOTIN, s. Going out, visiting, making calls, S.]

[OOTERAL, adj. Strange, foreign, Shetl. Isl. *utan*, from without.]

[OOTERIN, OOTRIN, adj. Outward, from without, Ayrs.]

[OOTFA', OOTFAL, OOTFALL, *s.* 1. Outlet, means or method of outlet, S.

2. Water that escapes from or runs over a weir or dam, S.

3. The ebb-tide, Shetl.

4. A heavy fall of rain, Banffs.

5. A quarrel, dispute, scolding match, Clydes.]

[OOT-MAAGIT, *adj.* Weary, tired, fatigued, Shetl. Dan. *magt*, strength.]

[OOT-OUR, OUT-OUR, OOT-OWRE, *prep.* Across, beyond, Barbour, viii. 393. Used also as an *adv.*; as, "Come in *oot-owre*," come inside, come in to the fire, Clydes.]

[OOT-OUR-FAR, *adv.* Away from; as "Sit *oot-our-far* the fire," *ibid.*, Banffs.]

[OOT-POOR, OOT-POUR, *s.* A heavy fall of rain; as, "It's an even-doon *oot-poor*," *ibid.*]

[OOT-SEAM, *s.* and *adj.* Outside-seam; in opposition to *in-seam*, *ibid.*]

[OOT-SET, *s.* 1. Ornament, ornamentation, S.; *synon.* *aff-set*.

2. Outfit of any kind; also, start in life, Clydes.]

[OOT-TAKEN, *prep.* Except, Shetl. V. OUT-TAK.]

[To OOT-WAEL, OOT-WALE, OOT-WYLE, *v. a.* To select, pick out, S.; *oot-wyle*, Banffs.]

[OOT-WAELS, *s. pl.* Refuse, things picked out, S.]

[OOT-WOMAN, *s.* A female engaged in out-door work, S.; *oot-uman*, Banffs.]

OOZH, *s.* Value. *Keep it till it bring the full ooth*, Do not sell it till it bring the full value, Selkirks.

A-S. *oth-ien* signifies to give. Whether it has any affinity seems doubtful. We say, that a commodity gives, i.e., brings, such a price in the market.

OOWEN, *adj.* Woollen, S.B. V. under Oo.

—On the breast, they might believe,
There was a cross of *owen* thread.

The Piper of Peebles, p. 12.

OOZE, OUZE, *s.* 1. The nap, or *caddie*, that falls from yarn, cloth, &c., Ayrs.

The E. word does not seem to have this signification, which is obviously a deviation from the proper meaning, the origin of which see in *WEESE*.

2. Cotton or silk put into an inkstand, for preserving the ink from being spilled, Perth.

OOZLIE, *adj.* In a slovenly state, Gall.

"A person is said to be *oozlie* looking, when he has—a long beard, unbrushed clothes, and dirty shoes." Gall. *Encycl.*

A secondary sense of *Oozlie*, q. v.

[OOZLIENES, *s.* Slovenliness, slothfulness.]

OPENSTEEK, *s.* A particular kind of stitch in sewing, S.

"Open-steeck, open-stitch;" Gl. *Antiq.*

OPENSTEEK, *adj.* Used to denote similar ornaments in building.

"Ah! it's a brave kirk—name of your whigmaleeries and curlic-whurries and *opensteeck* hems about it." Rob Roy, ii. 127.

OPENTIE, *s.* An opening, a vacancy, Kinross.

[OPGESTRIE, *s.* A custom in Shetland, according to which an udaller might transfer his property on condition of receiving a sustenance for life, Gl. Shetl. Isl. *gestr*, Dan. *giest*, a guest.]

[OPPIN, OPPYN, *adj.* and *v.* Open; to open, Barbour, v. 382, vii. 274.]

[OPPINLY, OPYNLY, *adv.* Openly, *ibid.*, ix. 361, xx. 498.]

[OPYNNYNG, *s.* Opening, *ibid.*, iii. 532.]

OPINIOUN, *s.* Party, faction, any particular side of the question in a state of warfare.

"The Murrayis gaderit to their *opinioun* the inhabitants of Roa, Caithness, with sindry othir pepill thairabout." Bellend. *Cron.*, B. 12, c. 11.

"At last quhen he had inuadit the cuntre with gret trubill, he was alane with v. x. men of his *opinioun* be the erle of Marche & Walter Stewart." *Ibid.*, B. xiii. c. 15.

"He followis the tyme the *opinioun* of Inglisemen." *Ibid.*, B. xiv., c. 10. *Anglorum sequutus partes*; Boeth.

Lat. *opinio* was used in the same sense in the dark ages. Thus a vassal was said, *quacere opinionem facere domino suo*, when he engaged with his lord in a hostile expedition, and behaved gallantly in battle. Leg. *Bajwar.*, Tit. 2, c. 7, ap. Du Cange.

To OPPOSE, *v. n.* 1. To oppose.

"It was concludit that faythfull rehersall could be maid of suche personages as God had maid instruments of his glorie, by *opponing* of thameselfis to manifest abuses, superstition and idolatrie." Knox's *Hist.*, Auth. Pref.

2. It is used to denote the proof exhibited against a prisoner at his trial.

"The advocate could not find a just way to reach me with the extrajudicial confession they *opponed* to me." Crookshank's *Hist.*, i. 342.

The *prep.* *aganis* is sometimes subjoined.

"Supplications of the burgh of Annand, and pairteis *opponand aganis* the same." Acts Ja. VI., 1531. Ed. 1814, p. 215.

This is immediately from Lat. *oppon-ere*; whereas the E. *a.* is formed from the Fr.

OPPROBRIE, s. Reproach; Lat. *opprobrium*.

"Upon the high streets of sundry—burghs royall, there are many ruinous houses—to the *opprobrie* thereof, and common scandall of this kingdom." Acta. Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vi. 144.

To OPTENE, OUPTENE, v. a. To obtain.

Quhare may we see *optene* felicité;
Nower bet in heuin, empire aboue the skye?
Doug. *Virgil*, 160, 29.

Wyntoun, id.

"As twiching the xl. lb. clamyt be the said Symon vpon Thomas Kennedy, quhilk he *optenit* lauchfully vpon him,—the said Simon producit a decreete of certane jugis arbitrouis that he had *optenit* the said soume." Act. Audit., A. 1471, p. 22.

"He ma *optene*;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

Optene, as Radd. has observed, frequently occurs, for *obtineo*, "in MSS. of less antiquity, and old charters."

OR, adv. 1. Before, ere, S.

And that that at the sege lay,
Or it was passyt the v day,
Had maid thaim syndry apparal,
To gang eft soaye till assail.

Barbour, xvii. 294, MS.

Wittail worth coant or August coud apper,
Throuch all the land, that fude was hapert der.

Wallace, iii. 15, MS.

Or *thye*, before this time.

Our schippis or *thye* full well we gart addres,
And lay almost spon the dry sand.

Doug. *Virgil*, 71, 53.

Or *then*, before that time.

The Grekis chiftanis irkit of the were
Bipast or *then* so mony langsum yere.

Doug. *Virgil*, 30, 5.

2. Rather than, S.

For gif that fied, that wryt that that
Suld nocht weill feyrd part get away.
Tharfor in sweutar to dey
He wald him put, or he wald fley.

Barbour, ix. 505, MS.

This is nearly connected with the former sense; q. "he would fight, before that he would flee." There is this difference, however, that fighting is not meant as the antecedent to fleeing, but as the adverbative.

This, instead of being allied to E. or conj., seems radically the same with *or*, before. *Or*, *ar*, *ur*, according to Wachter, in all the Goth. dialects, convey the idea of beginning; vo. *Orlog*. A.-S. *or*, *ord*, principium; Lye. V. AID.

OR, conj. 1. Lest.

That gud man dred or Wallace suld be tane;
For Suthron ar full suttaille cuir, ilk man.

Wallace, i. 272, MS.

Schyrreff he was, and wryt thaim amang;
Full ear he dred or Wallas suld tak wrang;
For he and that couth neur weyle accord.

Ibid., var. 346.

Halyday said, "We sall do your consaille;
Bot sayr I dred or thir hurt horse will fayll.

Ibid., v. 792, MS. Also vi. 930.

2. Than.

—Fells thou not yit (quod he)
Othir strenth or mannis force has delt with the?
The powir of goddis ar turnyt in thy contrare,
Obey to God.—

Doug. *Virgil*, 143, 24.

Nor is more generally used in this sense.

[**ORAFU, adj.** Gluttonous, greedy, Orkn.]

ORAGIUS, adj. Stormy, tempestuous.

The storme was so outragius,
And with ramlings *oragius*,
That I for fear did gruge.

Burd's *Pilg.*, Watson's Coll., ii. 19.

Fr. *orageux*, id. *orag-er*, to be tempestuous, *orage*, a storm. Some derive the Fr. *a* from Gr. *εσπερος*, *coelum*; Du Cange, from L. B. *orago*, used as the Fr. term, which he deduces from Lat. *aura*, the air. Perhaps it is of Gothic origin; from Su.-G. Isl. *ur*, tempestas.

ORANGER, s. An orange, S.

"Atweel, Jean, ye've no want a sweet *oranger*, aye twa." Saxon and Gael, i. 129.

[O. Fr. *orange*, *Littre*; changed into *orange*, "an orange." Cotgr.]

ORATOUR, s. An ambassador.

"Because we are nere equale to othir in power, thairfore it is best to send *oratoours* to Caratak kyng of Scottia, quhilk is maist cruell ennyme to Romanis, & desyre hym concour with us to reuenge the oppressioun done to his sister Uoada." Ballend. Cron., Fol. 32, b.

Lat. *orator*, id.

ORATOURE, ORATORY, s. An oracle, a place from which responses were supposed to be given.

Bot than the King—gan to seik beline
His fader Faunus *oratoours* and ansuare.

Quhilk couth the fatis for to cum declare.

Doug. *Virgil*, 207, 32.

Oratory, is used in the same sense, 215, 3.

The word, as Radd. observes, properly signifies a chapel, or place of worship; Fr. *oratoire*, from Lat. *or-are*, to pray.

ORCHLE, s. A porch, Mearns.

Germ. *erker*, *projectura aedificii*, a balcony; L. B. *arcora*. Frischius views this as derived from *arcula*. V. Wachter.

Fr. *arceau*, and Fr. *oriel*, both signify a porch.

ORD, s. This word seems to signify, a steep hill or mountain.

"The country is—confined on the East by the sea, on the West by lofty black mountains, which approach nearer and nearer to the water, till at length they project into it at the great promontory, the *Ord* of Caithness, the boundary between that country and Sutherland." Pennant's Tour in S., 1769, p. 192.

"The hill of the *Ord* is that which divides Sutherland and Caithness. The march is a small rivulet, called *The Burn of the Ord of Caithness*." Statist. Acc., xvii. 629.

The term is used in this sense in Ayra.

This is perhaps from Gael. *ard*, a hill. Isl. *cardug-ur*, however, signifies, arduus, acclivis, G. Andr., p. 15, and *urd*, montes impervii; Verel. Ind. He explains it by Sw. *holgryts* and *stena-klippor*, as synon. terms; apparently calling them impervious because of the multitude of rocks.

[**To ORDANE, ORDAN, ORDAYN, v. a.** To ordain, appoint, to prepare, make ready; to make preparation for, to provide, Barbour, frequently.]

[**ORDANYNG, s.** Intent, intention, end in view, Barbour, xix. 26.]

[ORDINANS, ORDYNANCE, *s.* Ordinance, arrangement, *ibid.*, xi. 80, xvii. 101, i. 79; array, settlement, Gl. Lyndsay.]

ORDINAR, ORDINARE, *adj.* 1. Ordinary. S.

[2. As a *s.*, ordinary or usual state of health; as, "He's just in his *ordinar*," S.]

By ORDINARE. 1. As an *adv.*, in an uncommon way, S.; nearly synon. with E. *extraordinarily*.

"They were by *ordinaire* obedient and submissive to those in authority over them." R. Gilhaize, ii. 120.

[2. As an *adj.*, extraordinary, beyond common, S.]

"The minister—with a calm voice, attuned to by *ordinaire* solemnity,—pronouncing the blessing." *Ibid.*, ii. 181.

• ORDER, *s.* To take Order, to adopt a course for bringing under proper regulation.

"The Lothian regiment raised a mutiny, and would not suffer any of London's regiment lying without the ports, nor their commanders or captains to take order with them." Spalding, ii. 292.

ORE, *s.* "Grace, favour, protection," Tyrwhitt.

Now hath Rohand in ore
Tristrem, and is ful blithe;
The child he set to lore,
And lered him al so swithe.

Sir Tristrem, p. 22.

This word frequently occurs in O. E.

The maister fel adoun on kne, and criede mercy and ore.
V. Ritson's Note, E. M. R., iii. 263. R. Glouc., p. 39.

According to Tyrwhitt, it is of A.-S. origin. But it has been justly observed, that "this is a word of uncertain derivation, and various application," Gl. Tristrem. It might perhaps be viewed as the same with Fr. *heur*, equivalent to *bonheur*, felicity, good fortune. But I suspect that it is rather Gothic. The only word to which it seems allied is Isl. *oor*, *aur*, *larga*, munificence; *aur* or *blidr*, largus et affabilis, Verel. Ind.; Liberald, Gl. Kristnia; *correike*, largitas, G. Andr., p. 14. Lye, however, says that this term, as used by Chaucer, is derived from A.-S. *ore*, honor, reverentia, misericordia; Belg. *cere*, Alem. *cera*, honor; Add. Jun. Etym.

ORERE, OURERE, *interj.* Avaunt, avast.

Git ony aygh wald him nere,
He had thame rebaldis orere.
With a ruyna

Houlate, iii. 21.

Fr. *arriere*, behind, aloof.

ORETOWTING, *part. pr.* Muttering, murmuring; *croyning*, *cruning*, synon.

Not onely feing fowls, I say,
Bot beists of diuers kynds,
Laike on the ground, richt lawly lay,
Amassit in thair mynds:

Sum shaking, and quaking,
For feire, as I ootseme,
Oretowting, and rowting,
Into that storme extreme.

Bure's Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 17.

Test. *oor-tuyt-en*, susurrare, dimissa voce auribus obestrepere, mussitare, Kilian; from *oor*, the ear, and *tuyt-en*, to make a noise. V. Toor. By the use of *oretowting* and *rowting*, Burel represents some of the beasts as murmuring, and others as bellowing.

[OREYNZEIS, *s. pl.* Oranges; called "*appill oreynzeis*" in Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 330, Dickson.]

ORF, *s.* A puny creature, one who has a contemptible appearance, Loth.

Apparently the same with *Worf*, *id.*, Lanarka, and corr. from *Warwolf*, q. v.

ORFEVERYE, ORPHRAY, *s.* Work in gold embroidery.

About hir neck, quhite as the fair annaillie,

A gudlie chayne of small *orfeverye*.—

King's Quair, ii. 22.

Chaucer *orfrays*; Fr. *orfèverie*, L. B. *orfra*, *orfrea*, *aurfrigitum*, *id.* Sibb. confounds *orfeverie* with *Orpenny*, q. v.

[ORGANIS, *s. pl.* An organ; formerly called a pair of organs, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 269, 336.

The *organis* mentioned in these Accounts belonged to James IV., and was *turied* or carried along with the royal wardrobe wherever the King went to reside. For example, in 1496 the King kept Easter at Stirling, and that he might do so in kingly style there was paid "for turning of the copbard to Strivling agane Pasche, x s. Item, for the turning of the arres werk to Strivling agane Pasche, v j hors xxx s. Item, for a hors to turs the Kingis clathis the sammyne tyme, v s. Item, for the turning of the *organis*, the sammyne tyme, to Strivling, gevin to Jhone Silair viij s." i. 268-9.

This instrument was generally called the *organis* or a pair of *organis*, probably from its double row of pipes, or from the double bellows which supplied it with wind.]

To ORIGIN, *v. a.* To originate.

—"Making no kynd of alteration bot such as—was *origined* and derived from the acts of the assembly," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 319.

ORIGINAL SIN, *s.* A cant phrase, evidently of profane cast, used to denote debt lying on an estate to which one succeeds, Clydes.

2. Also used, with the same spirit, to characterize the living proofs of youthful incontinence, S.

ORILYEIT, *s.* A piece of cloth, or bandage, used for covering the ears during the night.

"Huidis, quaffis, collaris, rabettis, *orilyeitis* naipkynis, camyng clathis, and coveris of nicht geir, schone, and gluffis."—"Half ane dussane of quaffis, and half a dussane of *orilyeitis* of holland clath, sewit with gold, silver, and divers colouris of silk." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 231.

"Ane quaff [coif] with a *orilyeit* of holane clath, sewit with crammosie silk." *Ibid.*, p. 232.

Fr. *oreillet*, *oreillette*, properly denotes the ear-piece of an helmet; but had been transferred to a piece of female head-dress used by night; from *oreille*, Lat. *auris*, the ear.

ORINYE, *adj.* Golden or orange-coloured.

"Item, thrie peces of courtingis for the chepell of *orinye* hew, of dalmes and purpours, with ane frontale of the samyne." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 104.

Apparently the same with *Fr. orange*, orange-coloured; if it be not from *erin*, golden.

ORISHEN, *s.* "A savage-behaved individual; probably—from *Fr. ourson*, a bear's cub;" Gall. Enc.

ORISING, *part. pr.* Arising.

From their *orising* stok outtill quhill they be,
—They may nocht than, be natur so abschildit,
De fructife and flouris as afor.

Colkethie Sow, v. 777.

Norm. ori-er, to rise up.

ORISON, *s.* An oration.

"The counsel (after this *orison* of Fergus) thoctt pluralyte of capitanis vnprofitabill, and thairfor be degeat consultation condiscendit to be gouernit be empire of one kyng." Bellend. Cron., B. i., Fol. 6, a.

Fr. oraison is used for a speech, as well as for a prayer.

[ORITORE, ORATORE, ORATOUR, *s.* A private chapel, a closet for prayer; also a study, Lyndsay, *Exper. and Courteour*, l. 2156, 6326. *Fr. oratoire*.]

ORLEGE, ORLAGER, ORLIGER, *s.* 1. "A clock, a dial, any machine that shews the hours," Rudd.

Speaking of the rising Sun, Doug. says—

—By his hew, but *orliger* or dial,

I knew it was past four hours of day.

Virg. Prol., 404. 2.

E. orologe, *Fr. horloge*, *Lat. horologium*, id.

"*O.E. orloge*, a clocke;" *Palagr. B. iii. F. 51, b.*

"*Orlage. Orlogium*." *Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Metaph. applied to the cock.*

Phobus crownt bird, the nightis *orlagers*,

Clappin his wingis thryls had crawin clere.

Doug. Virgil, 202, 2.

3. *Metaph. used in relation to man, as denoting strict adherence to the rules of an art.*

—Venerabill Chaucer, principal poete but pere,

Hously trumpet, *orlage* and regulere,

In eloquence balme, condict and diall.

Doug. Virgil, Prol., 2. 20.

4. It is now used to denote the dial-plate of a church or town-clock, *S.*

"*Orlacks & knok of the tolbuith*;" *Aberd. Reg.*

ORLANG, *s.* A complete year, the whole year round, *Ang.*

This very ancient and almost obsolete word is certainly of Scandinavian origin, as composed of *Sa.-G. aar*, annum, and *lange*, diu. Now *aar* is pron. q. *E. ear*.

[OR-LANG, *adv.* Ere long, soon, by and bye; as, "I'll be back *or-lang*," I'll return soon, *West of S.*]

ORMAISE, *adj.* Of or belonging to the isle of *Ormus*.

"Of *Ormaies* taffatis to lyne the bodeis and sclevis [*leeves*] of the goune and vellicotte, iiii ells." *Proc. Treasury*, A. 1566-7, *Chalmers's Mary*, i. 207. V. *Armoen*.

[ORMALS, *s. pl.* Remains of anything, *Shetl.* *O. Norse, aurnal*, broken pieces, rubbish.]

ORNTREN, *s.* 1. The repast taken between dinner and supper, *Galloway*; *fourhours*, *synon.*

2. Evening, *Ayr.*; written *Ontron*.

"*Ontron*, evening;" *Gl. Surv. Ayr.*, p. 693.

This is evidently the same with *Cumb. Orndornes*, afternoon drinkings; *corr.* says *Grose*, from *onedrins*; *Prov. Gl.* A. *Bor. earnder*, signifies the afternoon.

Germ. undern, onderen, to dine, prandere, meridiare; *Wachter. Undern*, with the A.-Saxons, properly denoted the third hour, that is, according to our reckoning, nine a.m. *Junius* (*Gl. Goth.*) shews from *Bede*, l. iii. c. 6, that this with our forefathers, was the time of dinner. Corresponding with this, *Isl. ondrerne* signifies, mane die; *G. Andr.*, p. 12. A.-S. *undern mete* is explained as both breakfast and dinner; and indeed, it would appear that it was their first meal, or, in other words, that they had only one meal for breakfast and dinner. Both *Junius* and *Wachter* view the *Goth. terms* as derived from *C. B. anterth*, denoting the third hour. According to the latter, this is transposed from *Lat. tertiana. Ender*, or *yeender*, *Derbysh.*, which must be viewed as originally the same word, retains more of the primary sense, for it signifies the forenoon; *Gl. Grose*.

Undaurnimat is used by *Ulphilas* for dinner. *Thas wearkjaie undaurnimat aikthas nahtamat*; when thou makest dinner or supper; *Luke xiv. 12*. In *Friesland*, noon is called *onder*; and the *v. onder-en*, signifies to dine; in *underen*, to take a mid-day sleep. This must have been the *siesta* after dinner.

This must be merely a *corr.* and misapplication of A.-S. *undern*, tempus antemeridianum; whence *undermete*, breakfast. *O. E. ondron*, (*Chaucer, undern*.) has been expl. *afternoon*, although improperly. The term, however, was understood in this sense in *Hen. VIII's* time. *V. Gl. Brunne in vo. and Underntyde, Versteegan*.

To *ORP*, *v. n.* To fret, to repine. It more generally denotes an habitual practice of repining, or of chiding, *S.*

This, in signification, nearly corresponds to the *v. harp*, as denoting a querulous reiteration on the same subject; although the latter is evidently a *metaph. use* of the *E. v.*, which is formed from the musical instrument that bears this name.

But ye'll repent ye, if his love grow cauld;

Wha likes a dorty maiden, when she's auld?

Like dawted wean that tarries at its meat,

That for some feckless whim will *orp* and greet:

The lave laugh at it till the dinner's past,

And syne the fool thing is oblig'd to fast,

Or scart anither's leavings at the last.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 76.

For *tarries* l. *tarrows*, as in former editions, *Orp* is expl. "to weep with a convulsive pant;" *Gl.* But if ever used in this sense, it is obliquely. Hence,

ORPIT, *part. adj.* 1. "Proud, haughty;" *Rudd*.

And how *orpit* and proudly roushis he

Amyd the Troians by favour of Mars, quod *scha*.

Doug. Virgil, 313, 10.

Tumidus is the only word in the original. But, probably, *orpit* here occurs in the common sense, as denoting ill humour conjoined with pride.

Rudd has quoted *Gower*, as using *orped* in the sense of proud, haughty.

— They accorde at the laste
With such wyles, as they caste,
That they wold gette of their accorde
Some *orpe* knyght to slei this lord
And with this sleight they begynne
Howe they Halseme myght wyne,
Which was the kynge botlyer,
A proude and a lusty bachiler.

Cony. Am. Fol. 22, p. 1. col. 2.

Orpe is used by R. Glouc. for fine, good. It also signifies courageous, manful.

"They foughten *orpedyche* with the Walyase men.

— They that wer yane defendid the toun *orpedly*."

Addit. to R. Glouc.

2. Fretful, discontented, habitually chiding, S. It seems rather to imply the idea of childish fretfulness or discontentment, when one cannot well say what is wished for.

"You seeme to be very earnest here, but all men may see it is but your *orpit* or ironic conceit: so like as M. David will be taught of Bishops, a sort of profane men without either learning or grace, in your account." Bp. Galloway's *Dikaiologia*, p. 143.

As used in this, which is its only mod. sense, it might seem allied to A.-S. *eorfoth*, *eorfath*, *eorfetha*, difficult, troublesome; q. difficult to manage, of a troublesome temper. E. *difficult* is indeed used as synon. with *orpit*; "hard to please, peevish," Johns. The A.-S. term seems radically allied to Franc. *arbeits*, great pain, tribulation; from Moes.-G. *arbaid-jan*, to toil, to labour. But the origin is uncertain.

ORPHANY, s.

I saw all claiith of gold men nicht deuse,—

Damendure, tere, pyla quhairon thair lye

Patric, *Orphan* quhilk eareis stait'renewie.

Poetics of Honour, l. 46, Edin. Ed., 1578.

Otgr. defines *orpeas* as signifying "orpine, painters' gold, such gold as is laid on hangings," &c. Fr. *or*, gold, and *peas*, (from Lat. *pellis*) a skin.

ORPHELING, s. An orphan. Fr. *orphelin*.

"The Blind, Crooked, Bedralis, Widowis, *Orphelingis*, and all uther Fure, as visit be the hand of God as may not worke, To the Flockis of all Freiris within this realme, we wische Restitutioun of wrangis bypast, and Reformatioun in tymes cuming, for Salvation." Knox's Hist., p. 109.

ORPHIR, s.

They bare the *Orphir* in their back,

Bot and the Onir gray and black.

Pilg. Watson's Coll., li. 12.

This is mentioned by Bural as a precious stone; but, as would seem, by mistake for *orfraye*, embroidery. V. ORFVREKIR.

ORPHIS, s. Cloth of gold.

"Item, ane chesabill of purpoure velvot, with the stoyls and fannowne *orphis*, twa abbis," &c. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

That is, "the stole and *sudarium* were both of cloth of gold." "3 flawnous [r. *fawnous*] of cloath of gold," are mentioned in Regist. Aberd. V. FANNOUN. *Orphis* is undoubtedly from L. B. *orificium*, used for *orificium* or *orificium*. Dedit—casulam, dalmationes diaconi et subdiaconi, cum cappa processionali de eodem panno cyrio cum fatura et *orificiis*. Baluz. T. 2. *Orporeis* is also used in the same sense. V. Du Cange.

ORPIE, ORPIE-LEAF, s. Orpine or Live-long, S. *Sedum Telephium*, Linn.

"*Orasula, orpie*," Wedderb. Vocab., p. 19.

VOL. III.

ORROW, ORA, ORRA, *adj.* 1. Unmatched. *An orrow thing* is one that has not a match, where there should properly be a pair. Thus *an orrow buckle* is one that wants its match.

2. Applied to anything that may be viewed as an overplus, or more than what is needed, what may be wanted, S.

Beith lads and lasses busked brawly,

To glowr at liks bonny waly,

And lay out ony ors bodles

On ama' gimcracks that pleas'd their noddles.

Ramsay's Poems, li. 533.

Whan night owre yirth, begins to fa',

Auld gray-hair'd carles fu' willin'

To tak their toothfu' gaung awa,

And ware their ors shillin.

Ros. J. Nicolson's Poems, l. 30.

3. Not appropriated, not employed. *An orrow day*, a day on which one has no particular work, a day or time distinguished from others by some peculiar circumstance; used in regard to things, S.

It's wearin' on now to the tall o' May,

An' just between the beer-seed and the hay;

As lang's an orrow morning may be spar'd,

Stap your wa's east the haugh, an' tall the laird.

Ferguson's Poems, li. 4, 5.

— When my whistle's out of use,

And casting orrow through the house,

Gin she be aise for ony while,

She never plays till she get oil.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 324.

4. Not engaged. A person is said to be *orow*, when he has no particular engagement, when he does not know well what to make of himself, S. "An *orow man*, a day-labourer," Sibb.; i.e., one who has not stated work.

5. Occasional, accidental, transient. *An orrow body*, an occasional visitor, one who comes transiently, or without being expected, S.

6. Spare, vacant, not appropriated; applied to time, S.

Ye'd better stalk your gab awae,

Nor plague me wi' your bawling,

In case ye find that I can gie

Your Censorship a mawling,

Some orra day.

Skinner's Christmas Ba'ing; *Caled. Mag.*, Sept. 9, 1783.

"Oh! dear Mr. Bertram, and what the waur were the wa's and the vaults o' the auld castle for having a whin kegs o' brandy in them at an orra time?" Guy Mannering i. 133.

7. Inferior, petty, paltry, Aberd.

8. Base, low, mean, worthless. In this sense one is said to "keep *orra* company," Aberd.

9. Odd; exceeding any specified, determinate, or round number, S.

There are two Su.-G. words, to either of which this may perhaps claim affinity, especially as the *a* is

sometimes pron. *orrel*. These are *arwal*, rejectanea, any thing thrown away, offals, and *arfall*. The first is from *ar*, a particula, denoting separation, and *wal*-ia, to choose; quae post selectum supersunt; *lhra*. *lal*. *ow*, and *Norw.* or also signify anything small, a unit, the beginning of a series. *Su.-G.* *arfall* is a strip of a field separated from the rest; *lacinia agri separata*, *separata pars terrae*. It is properly a portion of a field, which is possessed by a different person from him who has the rest of the ground; or which is situated beyond the limits of the farm. The term frequently occurs in the *Sw.* laws; and, according to *lhra*, is formed from *ar* already mentioned, and *fall*, *asser*, *tabula*, from its resemblance to a piece of wood, in the same manner as the inhabitants of Up-head call a very small portion of a field *epiall*, i.e., a chip, *S.*, a *spell*. *V.* the *a*.

ORRA-MAN, s. One employed about a farm to do all the jobs that do not belong to any of the other servants, whose work is of a determinate character, *Loth.* *Jottoris-man* seems synon. *Berwicka*.

ORRELS, s. pl. What is left *o'er*, or over, *Kincardines*; the same with *ORROWS*, *q. v.* In *Aberd.* it is understood as signifying refuse.

ORROWS, ORRELS, s. pl. Things that are supernumerary; such as fragments of cloth that remain after any piece of work is finished. *Orrels* is used in *Ang.*

Perhaps the word has a more simple etymon than that given above, *q. over alla*. What attention this may deserve, I leave to the learned reader to determine. The *i* not being retained in the pronunciation of *all*, in any provincial dialect, renders it very doubtful.

To ORT, v. a. 1. Applied to a cow that refuses, or throws aside its provender, *S.*

2. To crumble. A child is said to *ort* his bread, when he breaks it down into crumbs, *S. B.*

3. Metaph. used to denote rejection in whatever sense, *S. O.* *The lasses nowadays ort none of God's creatures*; the reflection of an old woman, as signifying that in our times young women are by no means nice in their choice of husbands.

4. When a father gives away any of his daughters in marriage, without regard to the order of seniority, he is said "to *ort* his dochters," *Ayr.*

It seems radically the same with *E. ort*, refuse, remains, what is left or thrown away; which *Junius* derives from *Ir. orda*, a fragment. But although *ort* is used in this sense, *S. B.*, *worts* is the pron. *S. A.*, as in the *Prov.*, "E'enings *worts* are gude morning's foddering."

This orthography suggests a different origin. *A.-S.* *wort*, *wort*, *E. wort*, *Moss-G. wort*, *Isl. Dan. wort*, *Su.-G. wort*, *herba*; the provender of cattle consisting of herba. The term may have originally denoted the provender itself.

[ORRS, s. pl. 1. Leavings, fragments; generally of food, which have been left on account of superabundant supply or of daintiness in eating; as, "E'ening *orts* mak guid mornin' fodder," *West of S.*

2. Gatherings, waste, as of straw or hay, hence, litter for horses, etc., *Banffs.*]

OSAN. Poems Sixteenth Century, p. 168, given in *GL* as not understood, is for *Hos-sannah*.

—Angels singes ever *Osan*
In laude and praise of our Gude-man.

OSHEN, s. "A mean person; from *Fr. oison*, a ninny;" *Gall. Encycl.*; primarily a gosling.

[OSLA, s. A proper name for a woman, *Shetl.*]

OSLIN, OSLIN PIPPIN. A species of apple, *S.*

"The *Oslin pippin* is sometimes called the Original, and sometimes the *Arbroath pippin*; by *Forryth* it is named *Orzelon*.—The *Oslin* has been for time immemorial cultivated at *St. Andrews* and *Arbroath*, where there were formerly magnificent establishments for monks, by whom it was probably introduced from France." *Neill's Hortie. Edin. Encycl.*, p. 209.

OSNABURGH, s. The name given to a coarse linen cloth manufactured in *Angus*, from its resemblance to that made at *Osnaburgh* in *Germany*, *S.*

"A weaver in or near *Arbroath* (about the year 1738 or 1739) having got a small quantity of flax unfit for the kind of cloth then usually brought to market, made it into a web, and offered it to his merchant as a piece on which he thought he should, and was willing to, lose. The merchant, who had been in *Germany*, immediately remarked the similarity between this piece of cloth and the fabric of *Osnaburgh*, and urged the weaver to attempt other pieces of the same kind, which he reluctantly undertook. The experiment, however, succeeded to a wish." *P. Forfar, Statist. Acc.*, vi. 514.

[OSSIL, s. A short line to which a fish-hook is attached; same as a *tome*, *Shetl.*]

[OST, s. A host, an army, *Barbour*, ii. 559. *V. OIST.*]

OSTING, s. Encampment of forces; also, the appearance of an army in camp.

Madam, he said, rycht welcum mot ye be,
How pleaseiow our osting for to se!
Wallace, viii. 1235, MS.

Edit. 1648, *hoasting*.

To OSTEND, v. a. To shew. *Lat. ostendere*.

—"His hienes, be the avise of his last parliament, assignit, warneit & chargeit all personis that clamit—to tak, rais, or intronett with ony sic exactionis of *Cawpis*, suld cum to the nixt parliament, and thar ostend and schew quhat richt thai haid to the taking of the samyn." *Acta. Ja. IV.*, 1489, Ed. 1814, p. 222.

OSTANSIOUNE, OSTENTIOUNE, s. 1. The act of shewing.

"And now at this present parliament the saidis persons makin the saidis clamis, has bene oftymes callit for the ostentounis and schawin of thar richtis." *Ibid.*

2. Used to denote the formality of lifting up the hand in swearing.

"All vtheris lordis speritvale, temporale, and commissionaris of burrowis,—hes maid faith and sworn ilk one be thaim selfis be the ostentounis of thar richt handis, that thai salbe lele and trew and obedient to my said lord gouernour tntour to the quenis grace," &c. *Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 411.*

[OSTER-SHELLIS, s. pl. Oyster shells, scallop shells, *Lyndsay, The Thrie Estaitis, l. 2086.*]

• **OSTLER, OSTLEIR, s.** An inn-keeper.

"Upon the morn timely he rises, and to the south goes he."—"Night being fallen, he lodges in Andrew Haddentoun's at the yete-check, who was an ostler." *Spalding's Troubles, l. 17. V. HOSTELER.*

So wunnt thair ane wundir gay ostleir
Without the toun, intil ane fair maner;
And Symon Lawder he was callit be name.

Dumbar, Meliland Poems, p. 67.

Mr. Finkerton says that this simply signifies *householder*. But, from the connexion, it appears that he is mistaken. Besides, in our old laws, *Hostillare*, q. v. seems invariably to signify an innkeeper.

"Ostler. Hospiciarius." *Prompt. Parv.*

[OSTRECHE, s. Austria, *Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 50, Dickson. Ger. Oesterreich, Fr. Autriche.*]

OSZIL, OSILL, s. "The merle or thrush; also the blackbird;" *Gl. Compl.*

"The lyntquhit sang contripoint, when the oszil yelpit." *Compl. S., p. 60.*

In *Gl.* it is added; "Sometimes the ouzel, merle and mavis, are all distinguished from each other; thus,

Syne, at the middle of the melt, in come the
monstrallie,
The *Mavis* and the *Merle* singis,
Oszil, and *Stirlingie*;
The blyth Lark that begynis,
And the *Nyoktingallie*.

Howlate, iii. 6, MS.

The ingenious Editor has not observed that they are also distinguished in the very passage which he quotes, *Compl. S.* For a few lines before the author had said;

"Than the *maucis* maid myrthit, for to mok the *merle*."

Burel also distinguishes them—

The *Merle*, and the *Mavis* trig,
Flaw from the bush quher thay did big,
Synne take thame to the flicht;
The *Oszil* and the *Roignell*, &c.

Pilgr. Watson's Coll., ii. 23.

We learn from *Palgrave*, that in O. E. this name was given to the starling. "*Oszil*, a byrde, [Fr.] *estourneau*;" *B. iii. F. 51, b.*

Sibb. also defines the *oszil*, "the thrush or blackbird." But it appears that this bird is mentioned by our writers, as different from both. It seems to be the *Ring-ouzel* of Pennant, which, he says, is "superior in size to the blackbird;" the *Turdus torquatus* of Linn. In Angus, the *ouzel*, or as it is called the

oswald or *oswit*, is viewed as different both from the blackbird and thrush. From its similarity, however, *osle*, the A.-S. name of the blackbird, seems to have been given to it in common with the other.

OSTRYE, OSTRE', s. An inn.

Till ane ostrye he went, and solorned thar
With trew Scottis, quhilk at his frendis war.
Wallace, iv. 107, MS.

O. E. id. "*Ostrye* [Fr.] *hostelrie*;" *Palgrave, B. iii. F. 57, b.*

Ital. *hostaria*, Fr. *hostellerie*, id. from Lat. *hospes*.

[OSTYNG, s. V. under Ost.]

[OSY, OSIE, adj. Soft, easy-going, good-natured, inclined to be lazy; as, "He's an easy *osy* creature," *Clydes., Loth., Banffs.*]

O'THEM. Some of them; as, *O'them faucht, O'them fled*, *Upp. Clydes.*

OTHEM UPOTHEM. Cold flummery, used instead of milk, along with boiled flummery, *Aberd.*; q. *Of them*, as well as upon them, i.e., the same sort of substance used at once both as meat and drink, or in a solid and fluid state. [*Syn. Sodden sowens an' sowens t' them*, *Mearns.*]

OTHIR, OTHIRE, ODYR, adj. 1. Other; [*othir sum*, some others, *Barbour, i. 52.*]

Hys fadyrs landis of herytage

Fell til hym be clere lynage,

And lauchful lele before all othirs.

Wyntoun, v. 12. 1126.

It is also written *odyr*.

Ilkane til *odyr* in thare lywe

Twenty yhere were successywe. *Ibid., v. 1112.*

2. The second, also *tothir*.

He sawe thre women by gangand;

And thal women than thowcht he

Thre werd systrys mast lyk to be.

The fyrst he hard say gangand by,

"Lo, ybondyr the Thayne of *Crambawchty*."

The *tothir* woman sayd agayne,

"Of *Morave* ybondyre I as the Thayne."

The thryd than said, "I as the Kyng."

All this he hard in hys dremyng.

Wyntoun, vi. 1818.

I have not marked any place in which *othir* occurs, it being generally written *tothir*, because of the final vowel in the preceding.

3. Each other, *S.*

Garnat mak-Downald, and Drust hys brodir,

Brud Byly's awne, before othirs

Kyngis were in-til Scotland

A-toure the *Psychtis* than reguand.

Wyntoun, v. 12. 1115.

"*Moen-G. anhar*, Gr. *ἀνερ-ος, ἀνερ-ος*. *Sabine etrus.* A.-S. *other*, *Alen. othar*, *Germ. Belg. ander*, *O. Dan. Isl. annar, adra*, *Sw. andra*, *Ir. Gael. dara*. This seems the true Gothic, Gaelic and Greek numeral, *Secund* being only in Latin, and the languages derived from it." *Gl. Wynt.*

OTHIR, OWTYR, conj. Either, *S.*

Othir yhe wyn thame to youre crown,

Or haldis thame in subjection.

Wyntoun, ix. 13. 45.

"For thir causis desirit thaim to mak ane new band of confederacioun with Britonia, to that fyne, that

Scottie may be *outhir* expellit out of Albion, or ellis
brought to vter destruction." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 5, a.

Outtyr he gart his men thame ala,
Or he thame beryd, sparand nane.

Wyntoun, viii. 16. 24.

Ial. *oudr*, Germ. *oder*, Moes.-G. *aitthon*, *uttha*,
A.-S. *otha*, Goth. *oda*, Alem. *odo*, *edo*, Lat. *aut*.

OTHER, adv. Also, or besides.

And the sternes thar myd coursis rollis down,
Al the feldis still *othir*, but noyis or soun.

Doug. Virgil, 118, 81.

OTHERANE, conj. Either, Ang. *etherane*.

And Edward chaip, I pass with him agayne,
Bot I throu force be *otherane* tane or slayn.

Wallace, x. 614, MS.

From *othir*, id., although the reason of the termination is not so evident. The word can scarcely be viewed as the accus. or abl. of A.-S. *othir*, alter.

[OTOW, OTOWTH, OWTOUTH, prep. Out from, beyond, Barbour, viii. 90, 448. Sw. *utot*, outwards. V. **OUTWITH.**]

This is evidently a corr. of *utotith*, *outwith*. The Cambridge MS. has *otow*; the other forms occur in the Edin. MS.]

OTTER-PIKE, s. The Common or Lesser We ever, Trachinus Draco, Linn.

"Draco sive Araneus minor; I take it to be the same our fishers call the Otter-pike, or sea-stranger." Sibb. Fish, p. 127.

It is also called the Otter-pike, A. Bor. V. Penn. Zool., p. 126.

OTTEUS, pl. Octaves. V. **UTASS.**

"We have power—till *choyce* an officer till pass with us for the engathering of our quarter payments and *oukly* pennies, and to pass before us on *Corpus xi* (*Christi*) day, and the *otteus* thereof, and all other general processions," &c. Seal of Cause, 1506, p. 57.

OU, interj. V. **OW.**

OUBIT, s. 1. *Hairy oubit*, a butterfly in the caterpillar state, Roxb. V. **OOBIT.**

2. Applied, by itself, as a term of contempt, to any shabby puny-looking person, *ibid.*

In this sense *Foubet*, q. v., is used by Montgomerie.

[OUGHT, s. Aught, anything, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 1076. A.-S. *ohl*.]

[OUGHT, adv. At all, Barbour, ii. 123; *oughtlang*, somewhat long, rather long, *ibid.*, xv. 428.]

[OUGHT. Err. for Outh, above, *ibid.*, x. 746.]

OUDER, OWDER, s. 1. A light mist or haze, such as is sometimes seen on a cloudy morning when the sun rises, Ettr. For.; pron. q. *ooder*.

"The ground was covered with a slight hoar frost, and a cloud of light haze, (or as the country people call it, the blue *ouder*,) slept upon the long valley of water, and reached nearly mid-way up the hills." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 204.

In this sense, the term might seem allied to Ial. *udar*, moistness.

2. The name given to the flickering exhalations, seen to arise from the ground, in the sunshine of a warm day, Ettr. For. *Summer-couts*, S. B. *King's weather*, Loth.

As these seem, in one denomination, to be compared to *colts*; shall we suppose that, in a dark and superstitious age, they had received another name, in consequence of being viewed as something preternatural? If so, we might suppose some affinity between *ooder* and Teut. *wu-her*, a fawn, a satyr; whence *woud-her-man*, a spectre.

OUER, OUIR, OVIR, adj. 1. Upper, as to situation, *uuir*, S. B.

—They sall vnder thare sonyeory
Subdew all hale in thiridome Italy,
And occupy thay boundis orientale,
Quhare as the *ouir* sea flows ahale.

Doug. Virgil, 245, 39.

It is often used as a distinctive name of a place, S.

"Here stands—an herd's house called Blair-bog, and then Rommano, Grange Over and Nether." Fennecuk's Tweeddale, p. 13.

2. Superior, with respect to power. *The uuir hand*, the upper hand, S. B.

The samyn wyse enragit throw the feldis
Went Ennea, as victor with *ouir* hand.

Doug. Virgil, 333, 20.

I sall the send as victor with *ouir* hand.

Ibid., 456, 40.

It is sometimes written as a s.

And Ramsay wyth the *ouyrhand*
Come hame agayne in his awyne land.

Wyntoun, viii. 38, 165.

Sw. *oefre*, *oefwer*, id.; used both as to place and power; *oefwerhand*, the upper hand or advantage, Seren. (pron. as our *uuir*) from *oefwer*, prep. super, Gr. *trep*, Moes.-G. *ufar*, A.-S. *ofer*, Alem. *ubar*, *upar*, Germ. *uber*, Belg. *over*. Whether this be a derivative, is doubtful. Ihre, explaining the inseparable particle *oefwer*, as denoting superiority, and also excess, remarks its affinity, both in sound and sense, to Su.-G. *qf*. V. **UVEN**. Hence,

OUERANCE, s. Superiority, dominion.

"And I trow surely that he ached his precious blude,—to mak peace betuix his father and va, to slay syn and dede quhilk had *ouerance* apon va." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 104, b.

OUPEREST, adj. Highest, uppermost; the superlative of *Ouer*.

For cause they knew him to depart
They strife quha suld be *ouerest*.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 42.

Teut. *overale*, Su.-G. *oefwerat*, Germ. *oberat*, id.

OUERMEST, adj. and s. The highest.

And of thare top, betwix thare hornes tuay,
The *ouermest* haris has sche pullit away.

Doug. Virgil, 171, 40.

A.-S. *ofer-maest* is used differently. For it signifies, "very or over great, superfluous," Somner.

OUER, prep. Over. V. **OUR.**

OUER ANE, adv. In common, together. *Al ouer ane*, all together, q. in a heap above one.

—Freyndis, certane duelling nane

In thys centre hane we, bot al *ouer ane*
Walkis and lugelis in thir schene wod schawis.

Doug. Virgil, 188, 41.

All samys lay thare armour, wyne, and metis,
Bath men and carlis myddlit al ouer ane.

Ibid., 237, 2.

V. also 303, 37.

Dan. overcomes, agreeing, Wolff; concorditer, Baden; from *ouer* and *con*, one. It is also used in composition, *overcomabonne*, *overcomatenne*, to agree, to accord, to be of one opinion. Sw. *oefverens* is synonymous; *kommas oefverens*, *draga oefverens*, &c., to agree.

OUEER-BY, OVERBY, adv. A little way off; referring to the space that must be crossed in reaching the place referred to, S. V. O'ERBY.

"There's only ane o' the sailors in the kitchen.—The ither's awa ouer bye to Kinaden, an' weal guided he'll be nas doot." St. Kathleen, iii. 229.

[To **OUEERCAST, v. a.** 1. In sewing, to stitch the edge of a seam to prevent the cloth opening out, S.

2. In knitting, to work or cast the loops over each other at the completion of the work, to prevent it opening out, S.]

[**OUEERCAST, OUEERCASTIN, s.** The sewing or knitting on a piece of work as described above, S.]

[**OUEERCOME, s. and v.** V. O'ERCOME.]

[To **OUEERDRYVE, v. a.** To pass, to spend, Lyndsay, The Dreme, l. 32.]

To **OUEERFLETE, v. n.** To overflow, to overrun.

—With how large wepyng, dule and wa
Ouerflete sal al the ciets of Arden.

Doug. Virgil, 400, 53.

Text. *ouer-fleit-en*, superfluous. V. FLEET.

OUEERFRETT, part. pa. "Decked over, embellished or beautified over; from A.-S. *over*, super, and *fræct-wan*, ornare, exornare," Rudd.

The vanyant vesture of the venust vale
Schrewdis the scherand fur, and euery fole
Ouerfrott with fulyals, and fygyris ful dyners—

Doug. Virgil, 400, 39.

"Embroidered," Ellis, Spec., E. P., i. 339.

To **OUEERGAFF, v. n.** To overcast; a term applied to the sky, when it begins to be beclouded after a clear morning, Roxb.

Allied perhaps to Dan. *overgaa*, to eclipse. Or perhaps rather the pret. *ofergeaf*, *ofergaef*, of A.-S. *gif-an*, tradere, with *ofer* prefixed.

To **OUEERGEVE, OUEERGIFFE, v. a.** To renounce, especially in favour of another.

"His maiestie promittis—to caus George Erle of Huntlie—to frielis renunce, discharge, and *ouergeve* all richt, tylie, and entress quibilkis thay haif or may pretend to the office of schirreffschip, justiciarie, or commissariat, within the boundis of the foirnमित landis and isles," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 163.

OUEERGEVIN, s. An act of renunciation.

—"The said landis were set be his hienes of lang tyme of before to Wilyame Struiling of the Kere knyght be the ouer gevis of John Hepburne of Rol-landstoune to the said Schir Wilyame." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1491, p. 206.

To **OUEERHAILE, v. a.** To oppress; to carry forcibly.

"He sayes, Let no man oppress, ouercome, ouer-haile, or circumveene another man, or defraude his brother in any matter."—"He excoptes no man. The Earle, the Lord, the Laird, beleues his power be given him to ouerhaile, to oppress men. No, no, if thou runnest so, thou shalt neuer win to heauen." Rollock on 1 Thea., p. 173.

In using this term, he means to give the literal sense of the original word *irrepellere*, which is rendered transgredior. *Ouerhaile* seems properly to signify to draw over; as allied to Teut. *over-hael-en*, transportare, trajicere; Belg. *over-hael-en*, to fetch over.

To **OUEERHARL, v. a.** To oppress. V. OUEERHARL.

OUEERHEDE, OUEERHEAD, adv. Wholly, without distinction; S. *ourhead* or *overhead*, in the gross.

The sevis mixt ouer ane, and al ouer hede,
Blak alike and sand vp poplit in the stede.

Doug. Virgil, 303, 37.

Quhill that he sang and playit, as him behuift,—
In quhite canois soft plumes joyus,
Become ouerhede in liknes of ane swan.

Ibid., 321, 2.

"In this yeir, Clement Oor, and Robert Lumsdene his grandsons, bought beforehand from the Earle Marishall the beir mail [meal] ouerhead for 33 sh: and 4d the boll." Birrell's Diary, p. 36.

Rudd. by mistake views it as a *v.* rendering it "covered over."

One is said to buy a parcel of cattle ouerhead, when he gives the same price for every one of them, without selection.

Sw.-G. *oefwer hufud*, is used in the same sense; upon an average, one with another, Wideg. I am doubtful, however, whether in the last quotation [from Virg.] it may not signify, metamorphosed; A.-S. *ofer-hinad*, transfiguratus.

To **OUEERHEILD, v. a.** To cover over.

—That riche branche the ground ouerheildis.

Doug. Virgil, 169, 45.

V. HEILD.

To **OUEERHIP, v. a.** To skip over, to pass by or overlook.

The thre first bukis he has ouerhippit quita.

Doug. Virgil, 5, 43.

Also, 6. 14.

It occurs in O. E.

And ryght as mayster Wace says,
I telle myn Inglis the same way,
For Mayster Wace the latyn alle rymes,
That Pers ouerhippis many tymes.

R. Brunne, Prol. xviii.

Pers is Peter Langtoft; R. Brunne having followed Wace, and not Langtoft, in the first part of the Chronicle, because Wace renders Geoffrey of Monmouth more fully. V. HIP, v.

OUEERLOFT, s. The upper deck of a ship.

Thare hetchis and thare ouerloftis syne thay betis,
Plankis and gelstis grete square and mete
Into their echippis joynand with mony ane dint.

Doug. Virgil, 153, 2.

This, however, may signify the spardeck or orlop, as Sw. *öfverlopp* does.

In the following passage it certainly signifies the upper deck.

"That na skipper, master or awner of ane ship—fair nor stow any merchandice upon the *over loftis* of their shippin, without they indent with the awneris of the shippis and gudis," &c. Balfour's Pract., p. 619.

OVERLOP, OURLOP, s. The same with *Overloft*; the upper deck of a ship.

"And at the maisteris fare na guidis vpon the *overloft*, the quhill & he do, the gudis sail pay na freucht, nor na gudis vnder the *ourloft* to scoot nor lot with the gudis in case thai be castin." Parl. Ja. II., A. 1467, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 87. *Over loft* in both instances, Ed. 1568.

Test. *over-loop* van't *schip*, *epitides* : *auriculae* *navis* : *rostra* *navis* : *ligna* ex utraque parte *prorae* *prominentia*. V. *OVERLOFT*.

OVERLYAR, s. One who oppresses others, by taking free quarters, *synon. sornar*.

"It is statute and ordanit, for the away putting of *Sornaris, overlyaris, & maisterfull beggaris*,—that all officers—tak ane inquisition at ilk court, that thay hold, of the forsaide thingis." Acts Ja. II., 1449, c. 21, Edit. 1568.

A-S. *öfver-läpp-on*, to overlay.

[OUERMEN, OUIRMEN, s. pl. Superiors, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 228; *oversmen*, arbitrators, *ibid.*, Papyngo, l. 1082; also, foremen, those who are over or in charge of bands of workmen, S. Called *overemen* in West of S.]

[OUERMEST, s. and adj. V. under *OUEER*, *adj.*]

OVERQUALL'D, part. adj. Overrun, as with vermin. *Overquall'd wi' dirt*, excessively dirty, Roxb.

Test. *over* and *quell-en*, molestare, infestare, vexare.

OVER-RAUCHT, pret. Overtook.

—Quhat gift condigne
Will thou gif Nissa, ran swift in ane ling!
And worthy was the fyrst crown to have caught,
Was not the samyn mynfortoun me *over raucht*,
Quhill Salus betid.

Doug. Virgil, 139, 23.

It is evidently the pret. of *Over-reik*, used in a figurative sense.

To OUEER-REIK, OUEER-RAX, v. a. To reach or stretch over.

Ane hiddenous gripe, with busious bowland beik,
His mawe immortall doith pik and *over reik*.

Doug. Virgil, 185, 20.

[OUEERSENE, part. pa. Overseen, viewed, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 806; overlooked, winked at, excused, *ibid.*, Exper. and Courtour, l. 4581.]

To OUEERSET, v. a. 1. To overcome, in whatever way.

Thy grette pieté and kyndnes wellis expert
Vnto thy fader causit the and gert
This hard viage vincas and *over set*.

Doug. Virgil, 180, 22.

2. To overpower; as the effect of weight, sorrow, age, &c.

—He was *overset*,
And of the heavy byrdin as mait and het,
That his might fallit.

Doug. Virgil, 417, 18.

—Dido had caught thys frenesey,
Overset with sorrow and aye fantasy.

Ibid., 116, 25.

In form it most nearly resembles A.-S. *ofer-settan*, superponere. But in sense it corresponds to *ofer-smith-an*, vincere, praevalere, from *ofer* and *smith-an*, from *smith*, nimis, as denoting too much force, more than one can resist. Su.-G. *sætt-la*, cum impetu ferri, is perhaps allied. *Forset*, S. its synonyme, q.v., seems formed from A.-S. *forsewithian*.

OUEERSET, OURSET, s. Defeat, misfortune in war.

"And quhen any gret *ourset* is lik to cum on the bordouraris, thai think the inland men sulde be redy in thar supplie." Parl. Ja. II., A. 1458, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 45. *Overset*, Ed. 1565. V. *OUEERSET*, v.

[OUEERSTROWED, part. pa. Overstrewn, Barbour, xiv. 443, Herd's Ed.]

OUEERSWAK, s. The reflux of the waves by the force of ebb.

—The slowand se with fludis roud—
Now with swift farde gois ebband fast abak,
That with hys bullerand lawis and *over swak*,
With hym be soukis and drawys mony stane.

Doug. Virgil, 386, 44.

Aestu revoluta. Virg. V. SWAK, v. and s.

To OUEERSYLE. V. OURSYLE.

[OUEERTANE, part. pa. V. OURTANE.]

OUEERTHROUGH, adv. Across the country, S.

OUEERTHWERT, OUEERTHORTE, OUEERTHOWET. V. OURTHORT.

OUEER-TREE, s. The stilt or single handle of the plough, used in Orkney.

OUEER-VOLUIT, part. pa. Laid aside.

For beynes quhill occurrit on case,
Over voluit I this volume lay ane space.

Doug. Virgil, ProL 202, 49.

Awkwardly formed from *over*, and Lat. *volvo*.

OUEERWAY, s. The upper or higher way.

"Then he gaue command to thrie hundrethe horsemen to pas the *overway*, and to cum in at the west end of the town be a priuey furde." Hist. James the Sext, p. 171.

OUEF-DOG, s. A wolf-dog, South of S.

Then came their collarit phantom tykis,
Like *ouf-dogs*, an' like gaspin grews—

Hogg's Hunt of Eldon, p. 322.

OUGHTLINS, OUGHTLENS, OUGHTLINGS, adv. In any degree, S. O.; in the least degree. "*Oughtilens*, in the least;" Gl. Shirrefs and Picken.

Had I been thowless, vert, or *oughtilens* sour,
He wad have made me blyth in half an hour.

Ramsay's Poems, II. 6.

From A.-S. *eah*, *eah*, *eah*, and *eah*, term. q. v. It is also used as a *s.*, but improperly.

Wew! that's braw news, quoth he, to make fools
him;
But gin ye be nae warlock, how d'ye ken?
Does Tam the Rhymer spee *oughtings* of this?
Or do ye prophesy just as ye wish?
Ramsey's Poems, l. 52.

UGSUM, *adj.* Horrible, abominable. V. **UGSUM**.

[OUK, OWK, s. A week. V. **OULK.]**

OULIE, s. OIL. V. **OLYE**.

OULK, OWLK, OUK, OWK, (pron. ook), s.
A week, S. B.

"It is statute,—that all Scotland mak their weap-
pen-schawinges vpon Thurs-day in Whitsunday *ouk*."
Acts Ja. IV., 1503, 75, Ed. Murray; *wek*, Edit. 1566,
c. 110.

"Schir William Montegow erle of Sarisbury come
with new urdinance to sege the castel of Dunbar, &
lay xiii. *ouk* at the sege thairof." Bellend. Cron.,
B. xv. c. 10.

A.-S. *wea*, *wea*, id. Dan. *uge*, id.

OULKIE, OUKIE, OWKIE, WOKLY, adv.
Weekly, once a week, every week, S. B.
oukie.

"That travelling vpon the Sunday—is greatlie oc-
casioned be the mercatis handline *oukie*," &c. *Acts*.
Ch. I., Ed. 1814, V. 301.

But nae man e' sober thinkin
Fer will say that things can thrive,
If there's spent in *oukie* drinkin
What keeps wife and weans alive.

Macneil's Poetical Works, l. 12.

V. **OULK**.

"That thair be *wekly* thre market dais for selling
of breid within the said toune [Edinburgh]; that is
to say, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday *oukie*."
Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 378. V. **OULK**.

OUTRAIGE, s. An outrage.

—"It is convenient tyl honest & prudent men to
lyue in pace, quhen there nyghtbours dois them na
outraige nor violence." Compl. S., p. 291.

O. Fr. *outrage*, Ital. *oltraggio*, L. B. *ultragium*.
Hence *outrageous*, ibid. p. 124, outrageous. This word
has been traced to Lat. *ultra*, beyond, as denoting
excess in conduct.

OUNCE-LAND, s. A denomination of a
certain quantity of land, in the Orkney
Islands.

"The lands in Orkney had been early divided into
ure or *ounce lands*, and each *ounce-land* into eighteen
penny lands, and penny-lands again into four-merk or
fourthing-lands, corresponding to the feu-money paid at
that time." Agr. Surv. Orkn. p. 31. V. **URE**, *s.* a
denomination of land, &c.

OUNCLE-WEIGHTS, s. pl. "The weights
used about farm-houses;—generally sea-
stones of various sizes, regulated to some
standard." Gall. Encycl.

OUNE, OVNE, s. An oven; Aberd. Reg.

OUNKIN, adj. Strange, uncommon, Orkn.

Isl. *okun-r*, ignotus; but more accommodated to the
form of *Onken*, S.

OUPHALLIDAY, s. V. **UPHALIEDAY**.

To OUPTENE, v. a. To obtain. V.
OPTENE.

OUR, OURE, OUER, OWRE, prep. 1. Over,
across, beyond, &c., S.

— The thrid was one
That rewyt thaim our delincriy,
And set them on the land all dry.—
Thai brocht thaim our, and al thair thing.
Barbour, III. 436, 434, MR.

Doug. generally writes *ouer*, which is merely A.-S.
ofer, E. *over*, pron. soft.

Wenis thou vuerdit now, and thus vnabill,
Our Styz the hellin pule sic wise to fare!
Doug. Virgil, 176, 22.

2. Denoting excess, too much, S. Sometimes
used as a *s.* "A" (i.e. all) *oures spills*,
Proverb. Scot. i.e., omne nimum vertitur
in vitium;" Rudd.

[OUR, OWRE, adv. 1. Very, overly, too;
our few, very few, or too few, S.

2. Over, across, off; as, "gie *oure*," give over,
cease; "he *gaed oure*," he went over or
across; *set our*, put off, S.]

[OUR, OWRE, adj. Brown; Gael. *obhar*,
id. Used also as a proper name, and as an
epithet; as, Donald *Oure*. V. Accts. L.
H. Treasurer, i. 244, Dickson.]

To OUR, OURE, v. a. To overawe, to cow,
Loth.

The only sense in which I find A.-S. *ufer-an* used is,
differe; to delay, to postpone; q. to let the time pass
by or *over*; from *ofer*, *ufer*, *over*.

OURACH, OORACH, s. The name given to
potatoes, Shetl. "It's terrible I can get
nae ither meat sep [except] da warry gad
[fish from sea-ware], and de watery *ourach*."

OURBACK, s. A cow, which, though she
has received the bull, has not had a calf
when three years old, Stirlings.; q. *Over-
back*.

OURBELD, part. pa. Covered over.

Than to aue worthé lith wane went thay thair way;
Fasit to a pallie of price plesand allane;—
Braid burdis, and benkis *ouerbeld* with bancours of gold,
Cled our with clene clathis.

Houlate, III. 2, MR.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *byl-ia*, *sedificare*. V.
BELD.

To OURCOME, OURCUM, v. n. To revive,
to recover from a swoon, or any malady, S.

He start till him, and went he had bene doid,
And claucht him up, withouttin woundis mair,
And to the dure delyverly him bayr.
And, for the wind was blawand in his face,
He some *ourcome*, intill aue lytill space.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 84.

Sick, sick she grows, syne after that a wee,
When she o'ercome, the tear fell in her eye.

Ross's Helenore, p. 28.

OURCOME, O'ERCOME, s. 1. The overplus, S.

He that has just enough can soundly sleep;
The *o'ercome* only fishes fowl to keep.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

"The *ourcome* of thre peas of clayth;" *Aberd. Reg.* Cent. 16.

[2. Passage, journey across land or water; as, "We had a wild *ourcome* frae America," *Clydes*, Banffs.]

3. The chorus of a song, S.; also *Ournturn*. V. O'ERTURN.

[OURDRAWYN, *part. pa.* Drawn across, Barbour, xv. 286.]

[To OURDRIFF, *v. n.* To survive, overcome, Barbour, iv. 661.]

[OURDRIFFIN, OURDRIVIN, *part. pa.* Overpast, ended, brought to an end, *Ibid.*, v. 3, xix. 481.]

OURFA'IN. *At the ourfa'in*, about to be delivered, near the time of childbirth, S.

To OURGAE, OURGANG, v. a. 1. To overrun. *He's ourgae with the scrubbie*, S. overrun with scurvy.

2. To exceed, to surpass, S.

"The pains *o'ergang* the profit;" *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 66.

3. To obtain the superiority, to master. *Let us your bairns ourgang ye*; Suffer not your children to get the mastery over you, S. [*Ourga apon*, to conquer, Barbour, vi. 364.]

And Vanity got in among them,
To give them comfort for their care,
For fear that Truth should clean *ourgang* them.

Mung's Truth's Travels, Pennecuik's Poems, p. 24.

"The shots *o'ergas* the auld swine;" *Ferguson's S. Prov.*, p. 22. Does *shots* signify pigs?

"Your gear will ne'er *o'ergang* you;" *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 88.

In this sense A.-S. *ofer-gan* is used; superare, vincere.

4. To overpower; as with labour, or as expressing great fatigue. "She's quite *our-gane* wi' wark," S.

Belg. overgaan, *part. pa.* Overtired with going; Sewal.

5. To pass, to elapse. It is often used in the following form; "There's nae time *ourgae*," i.e., no time has yet been lost; it is still soon enough, S.

6. To pass, to elapse, in a neut. sense. *The ourgae year*, the past year, S.

A.-S. *ofer-gan*, Sw. *ofer-gaa*, excedere; A.-S. *ofer-gan*, praeteritus.

[OURGAAN, *s.* 1. A going over; as, a coat of paint, plaster, &c., harrowing, raking, &c., washing, scouring, &c., S.

2. A crossing over, a passage; as, "He gned by the ferry, an' lost his bonnet in the *our-gaan*," *Clydes*.]

OURGAUN RAPES. "Rapes put over stacks to hold down the thatch;" *Gall. Encycl.*

OURGANG, s. 1. The right of first going over a water in fishing.

"We—had the first *ourgang* of the said fishing. —In our *ourgang* and maling of the said water; & *fischeyt* the samyn, intrusand thame selfis thairin." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1560, V. 24.

A.-S. *ofergang-an*, Tent. *ourga-en*, transire; *our-ganck*, transitus; Sw. *ofergang*, passage.

2. Extent. "The *ourgang* & boundis of the toun;" *Aberd. Reg.*

[OURGILT, OUREGILT, *adj.* Overgilt, plated with gold, *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, i. 81, Dickson.]

To OURHARL, v. a. 1. To "overcome;" Pink. literally, to drag over.

Quha wait bot syne ourselfs thai will assail!

Auld fayis ar sindill faythful freyndis found:

First helps the halfe, and syne *ourharl* the hall,

Will be ane wafel weirfair to our wound.

Maxland Poems, p. 162.

It is also written *overharl*.

"The lord Home—conveined—the most pairt of the nobilitie, at Edinburgh, schewand to thame that the realme was evill guidit and *overharled* be my lord Angus and his men on the ane pairt, and be my lord Arrane on the other pairt, stryveand daylie for the auctoritie." *Pitcottie's Cron.*, p. 226. *Overhaled*, *Ed. 1723*, p. 122.

Here it evidently conveys the idea of being overrun, or oppressed by perpetual depredations.

2. To handle, to treat of, to relate.

—Expert and weill preuit
Thay war in the Est world,
As is hair breuly *ourharl*.

Col'bie Sow, F. 1, v. 363.

[3. To turn over, to examine roughly, *Clydes*.]

4. To treat with severity, to criticize with acrimony; synon. to *bring o'er the coals*.

"Thair breadwinner, thair honor, thair estimation, all was goan [gone], gif Aristotle should be so *ourharled* in the heiring of thair schollars." *Melville's Diary*, *Life A. Melville*, i. 258.

This refers to a violent seizure of property, in consequence of the inability of the owner to defend it. V. HARL.

OURHEID, adv. 1. Without distinction; one with another.

"Primit [valued] to xij d. *ourheid*." *Aberd. Reg.* V. OUREHEID.

[2. Untidily, slovenly, Banffs. It is used also as an *adj.*]

To OURHYE, OURHY, OVERHYE, v. a. To overtake.

The sowmer man be folowed wondyr fast,
Be est Cathcart he *our hyde* thaim agayn

Wallace, iv. 81.

"Monsieur Tillibatie—followed verrie ferlie after their enemies, and overhied thame at Linlithgow." Pitcottie's Cron., p. 307. V. OVERHIE.

From A.-S. *ofer*, and *Alg-an*, to make haste, q. to make haste beyond that of him whom one pursues.

In the following passage it seems doubtful, whether the sense be not, master, obtain the superiority over.

He gaiff ane schout, his wyf came out,
Beantle scho nicht *overke* him;
He held, scho drew; for dast that day
Mycht na man se ane styme

To red thame.

Public to the Play, st. 15.

It may be from A.-S. *ofer-lycg-an*, superare, praecellere.

OURIE, *adj.* Chill; also, shivering. V. OORIE.

To OURLAY, *v. a.* 1. To belabour, to drub, to beat severely, Aberd.

The term seems to have been originally applied to a person laid flat under his antagonist; Teut. *over-leggt-en*, superponere.

[2. To heap clothes over one; hence, to suffocate, to smother; same as E. *overlay*, S.]

OURLAY, OWRELAY, *s.* 1. A kind of hem, in which one part of the cloth is folded, or laid over the other, S.

2. A cravat, S. It formerly signified a neck-cloth worn by men, which hung down before, and was tied behind.

He folds his *overlay* down his breast with care,
And few gangs trigger to the kirk or fair.

Bannatyne's Poems, ii. 76.

"Haste home, in good sooth! haste home, and lose the best chance of getting a new rokelay and *overlay* that I have had these ten years!" The Pirate, i. 183. Fr. *ourlet*, id., *ourlier*, to hem.

To OURLAY, *v. a.* To sew in this manner, S.

OURLEAT, O'ERLEET, *s.* Something that is lapped, *laid*, or folded over another thing; Loth.

[OURLIAN, OURLYIN, *s.* At the *ourlyin*, ready to lie or fall down through fatigue, S.]

OURLORD, OURE-LARD, *s.* An over-lord, a superior.

Full suttaily he chargit thaim in bandoun,
As thar *our lord*, till hald of him the toun,
—Byaschope Robert, in his tyme full worthi,
Off Glaskow lord, he said, that we deny
Ony *our lord*, bot the gret God abuff.

Wallace, i. 64. 67, MS.

There is name dedlyke Kyng wyth crowne,
That *oure-lard* til oure Kyng suld be
In-til superyoryti.

Wynntoun, viii. 5. 75.

V. LAIRD.

OUR-LOUP, OURLOP, *s.* An occasional trespass of cattle on a neighbouring pasture.

VOL. III.

"In Scotland, an occasional trespass of cattle on a neighbouring pasture is still termed *ourlop*." Lord Hailes, Annals, i. 319.

A.-S. *ofer-leop-an*, transire; whence O. E. *ourlop*, a transgression; sometimes the mulct paid for it.

OURMAN, OUREMAN, OURISMAN, *s.* An arbiter; a supreme ruler. V. OVERSMAN.

[OURMAST, OURMIST, *adj.* Farthest off, S.]

OURNOWNE, *s.* Afternoon.

In a dern woode thair stellit thaim fall law;

Set skourious furth the contré to aspye:

Be ane *our nowne* thre for rydaris went bys.

Wallace, iv. 432, MS.

A.-S. *ofer non*, pomeridianus, after noon; Somner.

To OURPUT, *v. a.* To recover from, to get the better of; applied to disease or evil, Loth.

OUR QUHARE, *adv.* V. QUHARE, and ALQUHARE.

[OUR-RAID, *pret.* Over-rode, rode over, Barbour, ix. 513.]

OURRAD, *read* OUR-RAD. Too hasty, rash.

To byd our King castells I wald we had;

Cast we down all, we mycht be demyt our rad.

Wallace, vii. 526, MS.

A.-S. *ofer*, nimis, and *hraed*, celer, velox; to *hraedr*, praeceps. *Hraede* has sometimes this sense by itself.

Early editors, not understanding the expression, have substituted a solecism used by the vulgar in modern times, *too bad*.

To OURRID, OURRIDE, *v. a.* To traverse, ride over; *pret. ourraid*.

Bot Schyr Eduuard, his brodyr, then

Was in Galloway, weil ner him by,

With him ane othyr company,

That held the strenthis off the land.

For thair durst nocht yett tak on hand

Till *our rid* the land planly.

Barbour, v. 471, MS.

A.-S. *ofer-ryd-an*, equo aut curru transire, to ride over; Somner.

OUR-RYCHT, OURYCHT, *adv.* Awry.

Schir John Sinclair begowthe to dance,

For he was new cum out of France.

For ony thing that he do mycht,

His ay futt yeld ay *ourrycht*,

And to the tother would not gree.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 94.

As signifying, beyond what is right or proper; Fland. *over-recht*, praeposterus, praeter rectum; Kilian.

[To OUR-SAILE, *v. a.* To sail across, Barbour, iii. 686.]

OURSHOT, O'ERSHOT, *s.* The overplus, result, remainder, S.; synonym. *O'ercome*.

Sc.-G. *oeferskot*, residuum, vel quod numerum definitum transgreditur; from *oeficer*, over, and *skiat-a*, trudere. V. Ihre, vo. *Skiaa*, trudere, sense 3.

[OURSTRAK, *pret.* Struck at, Barbour, v. 630.]

TO OURSYLE, OUERSYLE, OVERSILE, v. a.**1. To cover, to conceal.**

Thirphone that furiose monstours wilde
In blady espe reuocit and *ouer sylde*,
Sittis hapand but slop bayth nycht and day
That eery oute and this porche alway.
Doug. Virgil, 133, 40.

Yea, rather righteous Heav'n let fry blast,
Light on my head that thou on Sodom cast,
Ere I may mallice cloke or *overside*,
In giving lme such a counsell vills.
Hudson's Judith, p. 10.

V. SILE.

2. This word has also been rendered to beguile, to circumvent.

I have not met with any satisfying proof of its being used in this sense. This, however, may be from oversight. If really thus used, it should perhaps be viewed as radically different, and be deduced from A.-S. *ofer*, and *eyll-an*, to purchase.

[**TO OURTA, OUERTAE, OURTAK, v. a.** To overtake, overspread, Barbour, iii. 97, xi. 125; to advance, viii. 190: pret. *owrtuk*, part. pa. *owrtane*.]

OURTANE, part. pa. Overtaken; used metaph. to denote that one is overtaken by justice, or brought to trial by an assize for a crime.

Schir Gilbert Maleherbe, and Logy,
And Richard Browne, thir thre planly
War with a syls than *owrtane*;
Tharfor thair drawyn war ilkane,
And hangyt, and hedyt tharto;
As mair had demyt thaim for to do.

Barbour, xix. 55, MS.

To *doe* one is *our*, is still a vulgar phrase, signifying to call one to account, to bring one to a trial, to bring to the bar, &c.

OURTHORT, OURTHWORT, OWRTHORT, OUERTHWERT, OURTHOURTH, OUERTHOUTRE, prep. Athwart, across; *owrthwart*, E. *athort*, S. *ourter*, Dumfr. *Lying ourter*, lying in an oblique position; a corr. of *ouerthortore*.

A loklate bar was drawyn *ourthourth* the dur.
Wallace, iv. 234, MS.

The Scottis men held the tothir way;
Syns *ourthort* to that way held thair.
Wyntoun, viii. 81, 80.

Ryght *our thort* the chamber was thair drawe
A trowess thin and quhite, all of plesance.
King's Quair, iii. 2.

Foryettis he not Eriulus luf perfay,
Bot kest him out *ourthortoure* Ballius way.
Doug. Virgil, 133, 45.

A.-S. *thwerges* signifies obliquely, transversely, from *thwor*, *thwar*, perverse, distorted; Belg. *diocera*, id., whence *oerdiocera*, *oerdiocera*, athwart, cross. The S. word, however, in all its ancient forms, has most affinity to the Sw., being merely *twert ofwer*, id. inverted. *Ouerthortore* is redundant; the prep. being used both in the beginning and end of the word, q. *ofwer twert ofwer*. V. THORTOUR.

[**OURTHWORT, OURTHWAET, adv.** Overthwart, across, Barbour, viii. 172; *owrthwart*, Chaucer.]

OURTILL, prep. Above, or beyond.

He has so weil done me obey,
Ourtill all thing thairfor I pray
That nevir delour mak him dram.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 93.

It seems formed, although awkwardly, from A.-S. *ofer*, above, and *till*, to.

[**OUR-TUK, OUERTUK, pret.** Overtook, reached; also, spread over, occupied, Barbour, ii. 381, xii. 439. V. OURTA.]

[**OURTUMMYLIT, pret.** Upset, overturned, *ibid.*, xvi. 643.]

OURTURN, s. *Ourturn of a sang*, that part of it which is repeated, or sung in chorus, S.

To OUR-TYRVE, OWR-TYRWE, v. a. To turn upside down.

Reprovwyd scho suld noucht be for-thi
Of falschede, or of trychery,
For til *owrtyrve* that is above. —
Bot qwhen thair trayst hyr all thair best,
All that is gywyn be that Lady,
Scho *owrtyrveys* it suddanly.

Wyntoun, viii. 40. 39. 46.

"*Ial. tyrre-a*, overwhelm; so we say now, *topsy-turvy*," GL.

OUR-WEEKIT, O'ER-WEEKIT, part. adj.

1. He, who has staid in a place longer than was intended, is said to have *our-weekit* himself, especially if he has not returned in the same week in which he went, Teviotd.

2. Butcher meat, too long kept in the market, is called *our-weekit meat*, and sold at a lower price, *ibid.*

This word is viewed as formed from *over* and *week*, q. passing the limits of one week.

To OURWEILL, v. a. To exceed, to go beyond.

Abbotis by rewll, and lewis but resseue,
Sic senyeoris tymis *ourweill* this seasons,
Vpon thair vyce war lang to waik.

Scott, Evergreen, ii. 137.

It is printed *ourweill*. Sibb. has taken an undue liberty with this passage. Not understanding the term *ourweill*, he has thus altered the line;

Sic senyeoris tymes *our weill* this seasons.

Chron. & P., iii. 161.

I have given it according to the Bannatyne MS., which, if my memory does not deceive me, he also consulted. Our term seems to be from A.-S. *ofer-wyll-an*, superfluere, ebullire, effervescere, ("to boyle over," Somn.), used figuratively. V. ABBOT of VNESSONE.

OURWOMAN, s. A female chosen to give the casting voice in a cause in which arbiters may be equally divided. V. OD-WOMAN.

This term is used only by old people.

OURWORD, OWRWORD, OWERWORD, s.

1. Any word frequently repeated, in conversation or otherwise, S.

Her een see bonie blue betray,
How she repays my passion;
But prudence is her o'erword ay,
She talks of rank and fashion.

Burns, iv. 30.

2. The burden (of a song), the words which are frequently repeated.

Ay is the o'erword of the guest,
Gif theme the pelf to part among theme.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 104.

The stirling flew to his mother's window stane,
It whistled and it sang;
And aye the ower word of the tune
Was—"Johnie tarries lang."
Minstrelsy Border, l. 80.

- OUSE, OWSE, *s.* An ox, Banffs., Aberd.,
Means.

—Seldom has I felt the loss
O' gloyd or cow, oue, goat or yowe.
Taylor's S. Poems, p. 42.

"To a man gawn to fell an oue wha had drawn in
his plough mony a year.

O man, thou sure ungrateful art—
Gin your hard heart can fell that oue,
A harmless beast, and born for toil."
Ibid., p. 82.

This nearly resembles the most ancient form of the
word; Moss-G. *ouhe*, Alem. *ohse*, *ose*, Belg. *ose*.

- OUSEN, OWSEN, *s. pl.* Oxen, S. A. Bor.

He has gowd in his coffers, he has ouesen and kine,
And so bonie lassie, his darling and mine.
Burns, iv. 25.

Moss-G. *ouhene*, id. *ouhe*, *hou*.

- OUSSEN-BOW, *s.* A piece of curved wood put
round the necks of oxen, as a sort of col-
lar, to which the draught is fixed; now
rarely used, Teviotd.

Teut. *bepte*, *arcus*; from the form.

- OUSEN-MILK, *s.* *Sowens*, or flummery not
boiled; used in various parts of S. by the
common people, instead of milk, along with
their pottage; Dumfr.

This designation is of the ludicrous kind; *q.* the *milk*
of *oues*, because they give none; this being used only
as a substitute for milk, when nothing better can be
had.

- OWSEN-STAW, *s.* The ox-stall, S.

She sought it in the ouesen-staw, &c.
Hard's Coll., ii. 146.

- OUSEL, *s.* V. OUZEL.

- OUSTER, *s.* The arm-pit, Renfrews.; corr.
from OXTER, *q. v.*

- * OUT, OWT, *prep.* This is used in a sense
nearly the same with E. *along*. "Out the
road," along the road, S. B.

- OUT, OWT, *adv.* [1. Out, outside, without;
in certain games means out of the game,
caught, stopped, &c., S.]

2. "Fully, completely." Gl. Wynt.

He wantyd as mare than a schowt,
For til hawe made hym brayne-wode out.
Wyntoun, viii. 17. &

He also uses *all oute*.

Severyus sone he was but dowte,
Bot he was were than he *all oute*.

Ibid., v. 2. 172.

V. ALL OUT.

3. To *Gas out*, to appear in arms, to rise in
rebellion, S. V. GAE OUT.

- To OUT, OWT, *v. a.* 1. To tell or divulge a
secret, Ettr. For.

The *v.* as thus used, does not correspond with A.-S.
ut-ian, which merely signifies to eject. But it is
strictly analogous to Teut. *ut-er*, eloqui, enuntiare,
publicare, given by Kilian as synonym, with E. *utter*.

2. To lay out, to expend; or, to find vent for.

But alas! I can scarce get leave to ware my love
on him: I can find no ways to *out* my heart upon
Christ; and my love, that I with my soul bestow on
him, is like to die in my hand." Rutherford's Lett.
P. l. ep. 135.

Isl. *ut-s* is nearly allied in sense, as signifying to
cheapen; licet, G. Andr. Its proper sense, I suspect,
is to vend. Both it and our *v.* are from the prep. *ut*,
out, *q.* to make a commodity find its way *without*.
Hence,

3. As a *v. n.*, to issue, to go forth.

In suadre with that dusche it brak.
The men than *out* in full gart hy.

Barbour, xvii. 699, MS.

Formed obliquely from A.-S. *ut-ian*, expellere, E. *to*
out.

- OUT-ABOUT, *adj.* *Out-about wark*, work done
out of doors, S.

"An' though she canna just bear to do *out-about*
wark wi' the lave o' the lassies, yet she's very diligent
at her wheel." Glenfergus, ii. 155.

- OUT-ABOUT, *adv.* Abroad, out of doors, in
the open, S.

But as night as I'm spying *out-about*,
With heart unsettled aye, ye needna doubt,
Wha coming gatewards to me do I see,
But this small lass, that came the day with me!
Ross's Edenora, p. 82.

- OUT-BY, *adj.* 1. Opposed to that which is
domestic; as, "*out-by wark*," the work
that is carried on out of doors; applied es-
pecially to agricultural labour, S.

2. Remote or sequestered. Thus it is applied
to those parts of a farm that are more
remote from the steading, S.

"Harry and I has been to gather what was on the
out-by land, and there's scarce a cloet left." Tales of
my Landlord, i. 195.

- OUT-BYE, *adv.* 1. Abroad, without, not in
the house, S.

"A' gangs wrang when the Master's *out bye*; but
I'll take care o' your cattle mysel." Bride of Lam-
mermoor, i. 178.

2. Out from, at some distance, S.

She met my lad half gates and mair I trow,
And ga'd her lips on his gae a smack,
That well out-by ye wad have heard the crack.

Ross's Helenore, p. 108.

"And div ye think—that my man and my sons are
to gae to the sea in weather like yestreen and the day
—a sea as it's yet outbye—and get naething for
their fish, and be misca'd into the bargain?" *Anti-*
quary, i. 252.

"The very pick-maws and solan-geese out by yonder
at the Bass has ten times their sense." *Bride of*
Lammermoor, ii. 283.

Perhaps from A.-S. *ut*, *ex*, *extra*, and *by*, *juxta*; as
the term implies that one, although not immediately at
hand, is not far distant.

[OUT-ON, *adv.* Thereafter, by-and-bye,
Shetl.]

OUT-AN'-OUT, *adv.* Completely, entirely;
as, "He drank the glass out-an'-out;" "He's
out-an'-out a perfect squeef," *Clydes*.

[OUT-AND-UNDER, *s.* and *adj.* Applied to
one who looks after his own interest, irre-
spective of others, Shetl.]

[OUTAVID, *adj.* and *adv.* Applied to a person
who shuns the company of others; out of
the way, Shetl.]

OUTING, *s.* A vent for commodities.

"My peace is, that Christ may find sale and outing
of his wares in the like of me, I mean, for saving
grace." *Ibid.*, ep. 178.

[OUTANE, *prep.* Except, besides, *Barbour*,
v. 342; other forms are *outaken*, *outakin*,
outakyn. V. under OUT-TAK.]

[OUT-AY, *interj.* Implies strong affirma-
tion, S.]

OUT-BEARING, *part. adj.* Blustering,
bullying, *Aberd.*

OUT-BLAWING, *s.* Denunciation of a
rebel.

"Incontinent efter the out blawing Schir George &
Schir William take away Schir Johne Fosteris gudis,
that is to say schepe & milt." *Addic. of Scottis*
Corniklie, p. 5, & V. To BLAW out on one.

To OUT-BRADE, *v. a.* To draw out; also,
as *s. n.*, to start out. V. BRADE.

OUTBREAK, OUTBREAKIN, OUTBREAKING,
s. 1. An eruption on the skin, S.

2. Used in a moral sense, to denote the trans-
gression of the law of God, S.

"If I could keep good quarters in time to come with
Christ, I would fear nothing; but oh! oh! I complain
of my woful outbreakings." *Rutherford's Lett.*, P. i.,
ep. 162.

It is generally applied to open sins, and those es-
pecially of a more gross kind.

OUT-BREAKER, *s.* An open transgressor of
the law.

"Some slight loons, followers of the Clanchattin,
were execute; but the principal outbreakers and male-
factors were spared and never troubled." *Spalding's*
Troubles, i. 56.

Teut. *utbrek-en*, Dan. *udbrekt-e*, *erumpere*; whence
udbrekning, the breaking out.

To OUTBULLER, *v. n.* To gush out with
a gurgling noise, S.

The blade, *outbullerand* on the nakit sword,
Hir handis furth spreit.

Doug. Virgil, 123, 23.

V. BULLER.

OUTCA', *s.* 1. A place convenient for
pasture, to which cattle are *caw'd* or driven
out, *Dumfr.*; "A small inclosure to drive
housed cattle a while of the day to;" *Gall.*
Encycl.

2. "A wedding feast given by a master to a
favourite servant." *Ibid.*

OUTCAST, *s.* A quarrel, a contention, S.

"I tremble at the remembrance of a new out-cast
betwixt him and me; and I have cause, when I consider
what sick and sad days I have had for his absence."
Rutherford's Lett., P. i., ep. 162.

OUTCOME, OUTECOME, OUTCUM, *s.* 1.
Egress, the act of coming out.

And we sall ner enbuschyt be,
Quhar we thar outcoms may se.

Barbour, iv. 361, MS.

2. Termination, issue, S.

And for the outcome o' the story,
Just leave it to your ni'bour tory.

R. Gallowsay's Poems, p. 13.

3. Increase, product, S.

Belg. *wytkomet* is used in all these senses; a coming
forth, exit; event, issue; product; *wytkomen*, to come
out.

4. That season in which the day begins to
lengthen.

Yet, quoth this beast, with heavy chear,
I pray you, Duncan thole me here,
Until the outcum of the year,
And then if I grow better,
I shall remove, I you assure,
Tho' I were nere so weak and poor,
And seek my meat in Curry moor,
As fast as I can swatter.

Mars of Collingtoun, *Watson's Coll.*, i. 43.

OUT-COMING, OUT-CUMMYNG, *s.* 1. Egress, S.

"Heere, the leader is the beest of the bottomlesse
pit, which was opened for his outcomming, as were the
heavens for the others, and his hosts are all earthly."
Forbes on the Revelation, p. 207.

2. Publication.

"Whatsoever might have been done at the first out-
comming thereof, yet now when it was stale, and the
author departed this life, any particular answer should
appeare vntimous." *Forbes's Defence*, Ded. A. 3. a.

OUT-DIGHTINGS, *s. pl.* The refuse of
grain, *Roxb.*; synon. with *Dightings*. V.
DIGHT, *v.*

OUTDRAUGHT, s. Synon. with *Extract*.

—"That my lord gouernour in faice of parliament grantit that he gawe express commande to him to gif furth the extracte and *outdraucht* of all proces of forfaltoure concerning the erle of Anguise," &c. Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 415.

"The extract or *out-draucht* of the chekkar rollis of ane Schiref's compt, maid in the chekkar,—makis sufficient faith." A. 1547, Balfour's Pract., p. 368.

A.-S. *ut-drag-an*, extrahere, educere; Teut. *ut-drag-an*, effere.

OUTFALL, OUTFA', s. 1. A quarrel, a contention, S. *outcast*, synon.

"The feuds at that tyme betwixt the familiys of Gordone and Forbes wer not extinguished, therfor they ryed a cry, as if it had been upon some *outfall* among these people, crying *Help a Gordon, a Gordon*, which is the gathering word of the friends of that familie." Pennant's Tour in S., 1769, p. 330. Append.

2. A sally.

"The first night, the Major made an *out-fall*, where having bravely shoun their courage, and resolution, returned againe without great losse." Monro's Exped., p. 11.

[3. The ebb-tide, Shetl. Isl. *utfall*, id.]

Teut. *utfall* signifies a hostile excursion, a sally; Sw. *utfall*, id. To fall out, E. to quarrel.

OUTFALLIN, OUTFALLING, s. The same with *Outfall*.

"Private men's *outfallings* and broils are questioned as national quarrels." Spalding, i. 188.

OUTFANG'THIEF, s. 1. A right, belonging to a feudal lord, to try a thief who is his own vassal, although taken *with the jung*, within the jurisdiction of another.

2. Extended to the person thus taken.

"*Out-fangthiefs* is ane forain thiefe, quha cumis fra an vther man's lande or jurisdiction, and is taken and apprehended within the land's pertinand to him quha is infeft with the like liberty." Skene Verb. Sign. vo. *Infangthefe*.

This can only be viewed as a secondary and improper sense of the word. V. *INFANG'THIEF*.

OUTFIELD, adj. and s. A term applied to arable land, which is not manured, but cropped till it is worn out, so as to be unfit for bearing corn for some years, S. V. *INFIELD*.**OUTFIT, s.** 1. The act of fitting out, applied indiscriminately to persons and things, S.

2. The expense of fitting out, S.

OUTFORNE, pret. v.

O happy star at evening and at morne,
Quhais bright aspect my maistres first *outforne*!
O happy credle, and O happy band,
Quhich rockit her the hour that echo wes borne!
Montgomery, M.S. Chron. S. P., iii. 494.

It seems to signify brought forth, or caused to come forth; from A.-S. *ut-for-an*, egredi, exire, used obliquely. Ths *ut-for*; tu egressus est.

OUTFORTH, adv. Apparently, henceforth, in continuation, onwards.

"And forthir *out forth* that the said princesses had full declaracions and varry writing of trouth and leaute that was and is in the foresaid Schir Alexander [of Lexington] and all the vther personis for-writtin," &c. Parl. Ja. II., A. 1439, Acts. Ed. 1814, p. 94.

[OUT-FOUL, OUT-FOWL, s. Wild-fowl, Shetl.]**OUTGAIN, s.** The entertainment given to a bride in her father's or master's house, before she sets *out* to that of the bridegroom, S.**OUTGAIN, part. adj.** Removing; as, "the *outgain* tenant," he who leaves a farm or house, S.**OUTGAIT, OUTGATE, s.** 1. A way for egress; used in a literal sense.

Baith here and there some vmbeset haue thay
The *outgait* all, they said not wya away.

Doug. Virgil, 239, 50. 1

2. A way of deliverance or escape; used with respect to adversity or difficulty of any kind.

"He falleth in the hands of ane terrible pest: and death is so present to him, that he seeth no *outgait*." Bruce's Eleven Serm., Sign. F. 6, b.

"It bringis contempt to our Sovereins Lordis authoritie, and castis the parties, havand their causes in proces—in great doubt, quhen they finde not ane *out-gait*, to have their causes decided quhair they are intented." Acts Ja. VI., 1579, c. 92, Murray.

[3. Means or method of disposing of goods; demand, market; as, "There's aye a ready *out-gait* for a' the claith I can mak," Clydes.]

4. Ostentatious display, visiting, holidaying, Ayrs.

"She's a fine leddy—maybe a wee that dressy and fond o' *outgait*." Sir A. Wylie, i. 259.

"*Oute-gate*, Exitus." Prompt. Parv.

OUTGANE, part. pa. Elapsed, expired, S.

"It is ordanit, that na hors be sauld out of the realme, quhill at the leist they be thre yeir auld *out-gane*, vnder the pane of escheit of thame to the king." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 34, Edit. 1566.

A.-S. *ut-gan* signifies exire, egredi. Teut. *ut-gan*, however, occurs precisely in the sense of our term; desinere, finire.

OUTGANGING, s. The act of going out of doors, S.

"'Is Peggy no come back?' said the miller; 'I dinna like *outgangings* at night. If it's ony decent acquaintance, Peggy kens she's welcome to bring them in.'" Petticoat Tales, i. 208.

OUTGIE, s. Expenditure, S.; synon. *Outlay*.

Teut. *ut-gienu*, expensae, expensum.

OUTGOING, *part. pr.* Removing; used in the same sense with *Outgate*, which is the proper form.

"All matters in dispute should be settled, not between the *outgoing* and incoming tenant, but between the farmer and the proprietor." Agr. Surv. K. Loth. p. 62.

OUT-HAUAR, OUT-HAUER, *s.* One who carries or exports goods from a country.

"That of ilk pundis worth of wollin claith had out of the realme, the King sall haue of the *out-hauar* for custome ii s." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 44, Edit. 1566. *Out-hauer*, Skene. V. HAVE.

OUTHERANS, *adv.* Either, Lanarks. V. OTHIR.

OUTHERY, *adj.* A term applied to cattle, when from their leanness, roughness of skin, and length of hair, it appears that they are not in a thriving state, Berwicks.

OUTHIR, *conj.* Either. V. OTHIR.

OUTHORNE, *s.* 1. The horn blown for summoning the lieges to attend the king in *feir of were*.

"That all manner of men, that has land or gudies, be redy herait and geirit, and efter the faculte of his landis and gudies, for the defence of the realme, at the commandement of the Kingis letters be bailis or *outhornis*." Acts Ja. II., 1456, c. 62, Edit. 1566, c. 87, Murray.

Perhaps the blowing of a horn, by a post who carries the mail, is to be viewed as a relique of this ancient custom.

2. The horn blown by the king's mair or messenger, to summon the lieges to assist in pursuing a fugitive.

"Gif it happinis the Schiref to persew fugitouris with the Kingis Horne as is foirsaid, and the countrie ryse not in his supporte, thay all or parte her-and the Kingis Horne, or beand warnit be the Mairis, and followis not the *outhorne*,—ilk gentilman sall pay to the King vnforgeuin xl s. and ilk yeman xx s." Acts Ja. I., 1426, c. 109, Edit. 1566, c. 96, Edit. Murray.

3. The "horn of a sentinel or watchman to sound alarm," Gl. Sibb.

Fra I be semblit on my feit,
The *outhorne* is cryde.
Thay rais me all with ane rout,
And chedis me the toun about;
And cryis all with ane schout,
"O traytor full tryde!"

Meiland Poems, p. 198.

i.e., the alarm is sounded; unless there be an allusion to the practice of proclaiming a man to be a rebel, and making him an outlaw, by putting him to the horn. V. HORN.

I can scarcely view the coincidence between this term and the C. B. name for a trumpet as merely accidental. This is *uigorn*; which Owen resolves into *uð*, high, loud, shrill, and *corn*, a horn. It is also written *uigorn*; *uð* being expl. "extended or out." Lhayd writes *uigorn*.

OUTHOUNDER, *s.* An inciter, one who sets another on to some piece of business.

"It is vehemently suspected that the Gordons were the *outhounders* of these highlandmen, of very malice against Frendraught for the fire aforesaid." Spalding, i. 32. V. HOUNDER-OUT.

OUTHOUSE, *s.* An office-house of any kind, attached to a dwelling house; as a stable, cow-house, cellar, &c., S. Sw. *uthus*, id.

Su.-G. *uthus*, *bovile*, *granarium*, &c., quae separatim et aliquo intervallo ab ipsis aedibus coudi solent; Ihre.

OUTING, OUTIN', *s.* 1. The act of going abroad; a pretence for leaving the house; as, "She's an idle quean, she'll do any thing for an *outing*;" Loth.

2. A collection of people, of different sexes, met for amusement, Clydes.

OUTISH, *adj.* Beauish, shewy; and at the same time fond of going to places of public amusement, Clydes.; from *Out*, *adv.* q. "wishing to shew one's self abroad." V. **OUTTIE**.

To **OUTLABOUR**, *v. a.* To exhaust by too much tillage, Aberd.

OUT-LAIK, OUT-LACK, *s.* "The superabundant quantity in weight or measure;" Gl. Sibb.

OUTLAK, *prep.* Prob., an err. for *Out-tak*, except.

Reuth have I none, *outlak* fortune and chance,
That mane I ay persew both day and nicht.

King Hart, li. 52.

Left by Mr. Pinkerton as not understood. But if not an error of some copyist for *out-tak*, except, it may be synon.; from *out* and *lack*, or Belg. *wt* and *lack-en*. There seems to have been an old redundant word of this formation, especially as *inlaik* is still commonly used both as a *v.* and *s.* V. next word.

This agrees with the rest of the passage. "I have no sorrow, or cause for repentance, *except* what may arise from the common accidents of life." For *reuth* here does not signify compassion.

OUTLAN, OUTLIN, *s.* An alien; as, "She treats him like an *outlan*;" or, "He's used like a mere *outlan* about the house;" Ang. *Outlin*, Fife.

Blyid Jamie, a youldin like a fir in its blossom,
Sair rabbit his tongue, a tear fill'd his ee,
Ane *outlin* tae what was ay wringing his bosom,
Till Jenny's wee fittin' gae'd down the green lee.

M.S. Poem.

Evidently from the same origin with O. E. *outlandish*, Isl. *utlend-r*, peregrinus, Su.-G. *utlaennig*, Dan. *udlaending*, id.; from *ut*, extra, and *land*, terra.

[**OUTLANS, OUTLENS, OUTLINS**, *s.* Liberty to go in and out at will, freedom; hence, holidaying, recreation, Ayr. V. **OUTING**.]

OUTLAY, s. Expenditure, S.

"It is one which accumulates yearly in value, without an yearly *outlay* of expence." P. Dunkeld, Perth. Statist. Acc., xx. 437.

"Some gentlemen—I was ass enough to be one—took small shares in the concern, and Sir Arthur himself made great *outlay*." Antiquary, i. 291.

Sw. *utlagga*, to expend; whence *utlaga*, tax; *utlager*, expenditure.

OUTLAID, OUTLAYED, part. pa. Expended, given out of the purse, S.

"In building farm-houses, it is the prevailing practice that the proprietor pays all the *outlaid* money for materials and wages of workmen; the tenant performing the carriages, and becoming bound to uphold the houses during his tack." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 38. V. OUTLAY.

OUTLER, s. An animal that is not housed in winter, S.; Gl. Sibb.

"*Outlers*, cattle which are wintered in the fields;" Gall. Encycl.

OUTLER, adj. Not housed; a term applied to cattle which lie without during winter, S.

The dell, or else an *outler* quey
Gat up an' gae a croon.

Surge, iii. 137.

OUTLETING, s. Emanation; applied to the operations of divine grace, S.

"Here is a great wonder, that ever such an unsuitable generation should have so many precious *outletings* of the Lord towards them." King's Sermon, p. 30. V. Society Contending.

OUTLOOK, s. A prospect, the view that a person has before him; as, "I hae but a dark *outlook* for this world," S.; synon. *To-look, To-look, q. v.*

Mr. Todd has inserted this word in Johns. Dictionary; but in another sense, as denoting "vigilance, foresight." The word is analogous to Belg. *oet-zicht*, and Sw. *utseik*, id., q. *outsight*.

OUTLORDSCHIP, s. A property or superiority of lands lying without the jurisdiction of a borough.

"And als that na indweller within burgh purchases ony *outlordschip* or maisterschip to landwart, to rout nor ryde, to play at bar, or ony vtherway in the oppression of his neichtbour," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1491, c. 57, Ed. 1566.

OUTLY, adv. Fully, S. B.

But three haill days were *outly* come and gaen,
For he the task cou'd manage him alane.

Ross's Helenore, p. 43.

OUTLY, s. The *outly* of money, is a phrase respecting the time that money lies out of the hands of the owner, either in trade or at interest, S.**OUTLYER, OUTLAIR, s.** A stone not taken from a quarry, but lying out in the field in a detached state, S.

Tent. *ut-leppher* is used in a sense somewhat analogous. It denotes a stationary ship, one fixed to a particular place for watching the enemy, as opposed to those which lie in a harbour.

OUTMAIST, OUTMEST, adj. Outermost, Aberd. Reg.**OUT ON, adv.** Hereafter, by and by, Shetl.**OUT-OUR, OUT-OWRE, adv.** 1. Over, across, S. from *out* and *ower*, over.

And thair had, on the tethyr party,
Bannock burne, that sua cumbyrsum was,
For alyk and depnes for to pas,
That thair mycht name out our it rid.

Barbour, xiii. 353, MR.

2. Out from any place; *Stand outour*, stand back, S.

"To stand *outour*, to stand completely without the inclosure, house," &c. Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 327. G. Andr. renders *lal ut yfer*, ultra, extra, extrorsum, foras; Lex., p. 239.

3. Quite over; as, "to fling a stane, *outower* the waw," S. Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 327.**OUTOUTH, prep.** Out from. V. OUT-WITH.**OUTPASSAGE, OUPPASSING, s.** Outgate.

"Seing all his slichis intercludit, bot ony *outpassage*, he take purpois to invaid the Romanis with open waris." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 114.

OUTPASSING, s. Exit, exportation.

"Anent the inbringing of bulycoune,—and of the *outpassing* thairrof of the realme, and the statutis and actis maid tharupoun of befor it kepit." Acts Ja. IV., 1496, Ed. 1614, p. 238.

To OUT-PUT, v. a. 1. To eject, to throw out of any place or office.

"To imput & *output* the tenentia." Aberd. Reg., A. 1563, v. 23.

"It salbe lesum to the said Mr. canyicour to imputt and *output* fergearis, prentarais," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1593. V. IMRUR, v.

"They go on, they middle with the Cinque Ports, in put and *out put* governors at their pleasure, due only to his majesty before." Spalding, ii. 5.

2. To provide, make up. A term used to denote the providing of soldiers by particular persons or districts.

"The saids *out-putters* shall be obliged to make vp their number, by *out-putting* of men in their places." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1614, vi. 93.

—"They shall be obliged to make up their number by *outputting* of men in their places, sufficiently provided in arms and other necessaries, upon their own expences." Spalding i. 274.

[OUT-PUT, s. Amount or quantity of work, or of material put out in a given time; a term used by miners, Clydes.]**OUTPUTTER, OUTPUTTAR, s.** 1. One who sends out or supplies: used in relation to armed men.

"If it shall come to knowledge who hath or shall outrigg soldiers, horse or foot, that those outrigged by them are disbanded or fled frae their colours, the *outputters* or them shall be obliged to search apprehend the saids fugitives through the haill of the presbytery where they dwell, or put them within their bounds." Id. ibid.

2. One who passes or gives out counterfeit coin.

"Bot the personis quhatsumeur, with quhome thay salbe found tharafter vnmakit, salbe persewit and pvenit as wilfull *outputtaris* and changearis of fals and corrupt money." Acts Ja. VI., 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 93.

3. An instigator, or perhaps an employer.

"Sir Robert Gordon—was blamed by the Earle of Cotteynes for this accidental slaughter, as an *outputter* of the rust to that effect." Gordon's Hist., Earle of Sutherland, p. 317.

OUTPUTTING, *s.* 1. The act of ejecting another from possession of any place or property.

"The lordis decrettis—that Johnne Demster of Carraldstone—did wrang in the executioun & *outputting* of Johnne Guthra, burges of Brechin, out of the tack & maling of the landis of Petpowokis, with the pertinentis, liand in the lordschip of Brechin." Act. Audit., A. 1494, p. 194.

2. The act of passing; also used in regard to counterfeit money.

"That the said Thomas Roresoun—has committit—*trassoun*—in his—*forgeing*—of our souerane lordis money,—and for his treasonable *outputting* thair of amongis our souerane lordis liegis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 206.

OUTQUENT, *part. pa.* Extinguished, spent.

Like as the patient has hete of our grite foris,
And is young babbys warnnes insufficient,
And to agat faillyis, and is *out quent*.

Doug. Virgil, 95, 91.

V. QUENT.

To OUTQUITE, *v. a.* To free a subject from adjudication, by full payment of the debt lying on it.

"Gif any man's landis be wodset, he may *outquite* and redeme the samin quhen he pleisis, except the redemption be suspensit to ane certain term." Bal-four's Pract., p. 445.

Su. G. quit-a, proprie notat a debito solutum proutiari; *Ihre*. Our *v.* denotes the act of payment which necessarily precedes a legal acquittance. The participle prefixed is evidently intensive, as signifying the completeness of payment. *Quit* both as a *s.* and a *v.* is used in most of the languages of Europe; and seems most naturally deduced from L. B. *quiesus*, free from any legal claim. Whence *Quitte-claim*, L. B. *quist-um*, *clam-are*.

OUT-QUITTING, OUTQUYTTING, *s.* The act of freeing from any incumbrance by payment of debt.

"In the actionne and cause of summondie—touching the gevin cure of ane annual of viii merkis of the landis of Inaerychty, and resaving of the soume of mone fra the said Johnne of Carnoorn for *out quytting* of the said annual," &c., Act. Audit., A. 1466, p. 4.

It is conjoined with *redeming*.

"In the actionne—for detenciou of foure skore of merkis of the soume of xij skore of merkis, pertening to thaim,—for the redeming & *out quytting* of the landis of the toune of Handwik, redemit & *quitout* be David Ogilby of that ilke fra the said James, quhill he hald in wodset," &c. Ibid., p. 96.

[* OUTRAGE, *s.* 1. Great or severe injury; disgrace; Barbour, iv. 647, xix. 304.]

2. Absurdity, foolhardiness, Ibid., xix. 408.]

[OUTRAGEOUS, OUTRAGEOUS. 1. As an *adj.*, excessive, extreme, Ibid., vi. 126.

2. As an *adv.*, extremely, Ibid., vi. 19.]

OUT-RAKE, *s.* 1. An expedition, an out-ride. A.-S. *ut-rasc-an*, to extend.

2. An extensive walk for sheep or cattle, S. Gl. Sibb. V. RAIK.

OUTRANCE, *s.* Extremity.

Quhatsevir chance
Dots me *outrance*,
Salf fals thinking
In suet dreaming.

Mailland's Poems, p. 216.

i.e., "Every accident reduces me to an extremity, except the pleasant delusion of dreams." Fr. *outrance*, id.

To OUTRAY, *v. a.* To treat outrageously.

Yone man that thow *outray'd*,
Is not as simpill as he said.

Raaf Collyear, B. iij. a.

The *v. outray* occurs in O. E. in a similar sense. "I *outray* a persone, (Lydgate) I do some outrage or extreme hurt to hym. Je *outrage*." Palagr., B. iii. F. 311, b.

Outrais, Chaucer, to be outrageous.

OUTRAY, *s.* Outrage.

For anger of that *outray* that he had thair tane,
He callit on Gylliane his wyfe, Ga take him be the hand,
And gang agane to the buird.—

Raaf Collyear, A. iij. a.

OUTRAYING, OUTREYNG, *s.* [Disaster, great misfortune.]

For had thair *outrageous* bounte
Bene led with wyt, and with mesur,
Bot gif the mar mysawentur
Bene fallyn thaim, it suld rycht hard thing
Be to lede thaim till *outraying*.

Barbour, xviii. 182, MS.

Fr. *oultrier*, *outrer*, to carry things to an extremity; from Lat. *ultra*.

To OUT-RED, *v. a.* 1. To disentangle, to extricate. Sw. *utred-a*, to extricate.

2. To finish any business, S. B.

And what the former times could not *outrid*,
In walls and fowais; these accomplished.

Muss's Threnodie, p. 94.

"God of his infinit gudnes moue your hienes hairt not onlie to tak on this godlie interpryse, bot also to *outrid* the same to the veilfare of your M. realme, to the glorie of the eternal God," &c. Nicol Burnes's Disputation, Epist. Dedic.

3. To clear from incumbrances, to free one's self from any pecuniary obligations, by a complete settlement of accounts, S.

"Attour it is ordanit, that gif any man hes maid ony obligatiounis, or contractis, sen the last Parliament, or lent, or bocht, or sauld, sen the said tyme, thay sall pay with sic lyke money and sic lyke valew, as it had cours in the tyme, quhen thay maid thair contract, borrowit or lent, bocht or sauld. And this privilege till indure to thame quhill the feist of Lambmes nix tocum, and na langer for thair payment, and to *outrid* thair self." Acts Ja. III., A. 1467, c. 29, Ed. 1566.

4. To release what has been pledged; "To *outed* his gowne lyand in wed;" *Aberd. Reg.*

"The whilk sum, by the special blessing of God in the tythings, I might easily have *outed*,—if the boar-
ding of my foreseids fellow labourer & schoolmaster had
not been upon me." *Melville's MS.*, p. 5.

5. To outfit; applied to marine affairs.

—"George Eril Merschell vpon the suddane being
commandit be his hienes to victuall and *outed* the
schipis quhilks furit his maiesties ambassadoris
direct to Denmark, for contracting and completing of
his hienes marriage, It behavit him to tak tua thousand
sex hundreth and fyve merkis vpon the reddiest of
his landis and heretage," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1592, Ed.
1814, p. 541.

Sw. utred-a of *skipp*, "to fit out a ship;" *Wideg.*
Red-a, *parare*, to make ready. *Dan. utred-e* of *skib*,
"to arm, to equip, to fit out a ship;" *Wolff.*
Isl. utrett-a, *id.* *parflore negotium.* *V. Rnd.*

- OUTRED, s.** 1. Rubbish, what is cleared
out, S.

2. Clearance, finishing, S. B.

Had of the bargain we made an *outed*,
We're no be heard upon the midden head,
That he's gused natured ony ane may see.
Ross's Helmsore, p. 85.

3. Settlement, clearance, discharge in regard
to pecuniary matters.

"That Patrik Liel—sal pay to James of Drummond
the soume of five Rens guldennis—for the *outed* of his
parte of his ship callit the *Mart of Dundee*." *Act.*
Audit, A. 1491, p. 154, 155.

"For the persute of the quhilk sovme my lord has
—maid gret expensis & coists to the availe of jc crownis,
& mar; notwithstanding as yit he has gottine na pay-
ment nor *outed*," *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1491, p. 205.

"It was allegiit be the said James that the said
Johns lord Maxwell ancht to persue the executoris of
his said vmquihle faider for the said soume, because
his executoris hes gadis aneuch for the *ouredding* of
his dettis." *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1488, p. 103.

4. The act of fitting out a ship.

"It behavit him to tak tua thousand merkis vpon
the reddiest of his landis,—for the quhilk he hes part
profite [interest] continuallie sen the *outed* of the
saidis schippis," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1592, Ed. 1814,
p. 541.

- OUT-RED, s.** A faulty form of *Out-raid*,
a military expedition.

"He—leapt out, and made sundry *out-reds* against
the king." *Scot's Staggering State*, p. 153. *V. LEAP*
OUT.

- To OUTREIK, OUTREICK, v. a.** To fit out.
Outricket, *part. pa.* Equipped, q. *rigged*
out.

—"Considering how necessary it is for me—mantey-
nance of the armies liftit and to be vpliftit and
outricket both by sea and land," &c. *Acts Cha. I.*,
Ed. 1814, V. 309.

"You see after his resurrection how one preaching
of Peters draws three thousand after Christ, and many
of the people of the Lord, that seemed to be very far
behind, gat a new stock and a new *outricking*." *Mich.*
Bruce's Lect., p. 21. *V. RNIK OUT.*

VOL. III.

- OUTREIKE, OUTREIKING, s.** Outfit, q. *rigg-*
ing out.

"That there be a moneths pay advanced for their
outricks and furnishing their horses. *Acts Cha. I.*,
Ed. 1814, vi. 74.

- OUTRIKER, s.** One who equips others for
service.

"Act in favour of the *outrikers* of horse and foot in
this levie." *Ibid.*, p. 317, Tit.

- OUTRING, s.** A term used in *curling*, S.

"*Outring*, a channelstone term, the reverse of
Inring," *Gall. Encycl.*

- OUTRINNING, s.** Expiration.

"And this pane to be doublit vpon euerie com-
mittar after the *outrinning* of the saidis thre monethis
for the space of vther thre monethis thairafter." *Acts*
Mary, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 485.

"And he, after the ische and *outrinning* of his tak
and assedatioun, sall bruik and joise the twa part
of the samin landis, until he be satisfiit for wanting of
the tierce thairof." *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 111. *V.*
DMSOLAT.

A-S. *ut-rune*, *ut-rune*, effluxus, exitus; properly
denoting the efflux of water. Hence we have trans-
ferred it to the lapse of time. *Sw. utrinna-a*, to run
out.

- OUTS AND INS.** The particulars of a story,
S.

- OUTSCHETT, part. pa.** Shut out, ex-
cluded.

That Gerritoure my nimphe unto me tald,
Was cleipit Lawtie keeper of that hald,
Of his honour: and thay pepil *outschett*.
Palices of Honour, liii. 56.

A-S. *ut*, out, and *scytt-an*, obscure; *utscytling*,
extraneous.

- OUTSET, s.** 1. The commencement of a
journey, or of any business, S. In this
sense the *v.* to *set out* is used in E.

2. The publication of a book, S. *To set out*,
to publish a work, S.

3. The provision made for a child when going
to leave the house of a parent; as that
made for a daughter at her marriage, S.
Outfit, synon.

Teut. ut-sett-an, collocare nuptui, dotare.

4. An ostentatious display of finery, in order
to recommend one's self; often used sar-
castically; as, *She had a grand outset*, S.
Teut. ut-set, expositio.

- To OUTSET, v. a.** Openly to display.

"To *outset* the honor of this burgh," &c. *Aberd.*
Reg., Cent. 16.

- OUTSET, part. pa.** Set off ostentatiously,
making a tawdry display of finery, S.

- OUTSET, s.** Extension of cultivation in
places not *taken in* before, Shetl.

"By making what we call *outlets* to a certain extent, a good deal of ground might be brought under cultivation, from the commons or hill-pasture." Agr. Surv. Shetl., App., p. 50.

Den. *ut-sick*-er, ampliara, excolere; Tent. *ut-sick*-e, ampliatio.

Perhaps we are to understand *Outset* and *Outlet*, in the same sense, as used in our old Acts.

"Ours sowerane lord—confirmis the charter and discharge vnderwritin maid be his hienes to Iohne Wischart of that ilk,—of all and sindry the landis of Kair Wischart, alias Logy Wischart, with the corne mayne, multuris & *outsetis* tharof, &c.—With tenentis, tenandrijs, and service of fre tenentis, *outsetis*, muris, mooris," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1540, Edit. 1814, p. 379.

In Shetl. *Outlet* denotes a farm composed of ground newly taken into cultivation.

"*Outlet*—that is, new farms, or grounds formerly uncultivated." Agr. Surv. Shetl., App. p. 41.

This term might seem to signify appendages. Tent. *ut-sick*-en is expl. ampliara, extendere. It is singular, that in the Lat. charter there is no Lat. term used to express this.—It is—*Multuris et lic-outsetis earundem*.—*Liberetententium seruicia, outsetis, moris, &c.* Afterwards, *Multuris et le outsetis earundem*.—*Liberetententium seruicia, outsetis, moris, &c.* Acts, ut supra, p. 380.

—*Terras de Pettie, Brachlie et Stratherne, cum omnibus earundem lic outsetis, pendiculis et pertinentibus, &c.*—*Terras de Thoumresauch que lic outset de Kindrocht existunt,* &c. Cart. Jac. Com. de Murray, *ibid.*, p. 555.

OUTSHOT, s. 1. A projection in a building, S. Sw. *utskjutande*, *id. skjut-a ut*, to project, Belg. *uttschiet-en*, *id.*

"*Outshot*, any thing shoved or shot out of its place farther than it should be; a bilge in a wall." Gall. Enceyl.

2. Pasture lands on a farm, rough untilled ground; as, "This has a great deal of, or very little, *outshot*," Aberd.

OUT-SIGHT, s. Prospect of egress.

—"If he bid the goe throug hall, go throug it, close thy eyes, follow on, howbeit thou knowest no *out-sight*: surely that man shall get a blessed issue, he shall get a crowne.—By the contrary, when a man thinks himselfe over wise, and will not follow on Gods will, except he see a faire *out-sight*, and get great reasons wherefore he should doe this or that,—the Lord will let him follow his owne will, and his will and reason will lead him to destruction." Rollock on 1 Thea., p. 165.

Tent. *ut-sick*, prospectus, from *ut-sick*-en, prospicere, prospectare, speculari. Sw. *ut-sick* has precisely the same signification, from *utse*. *Et hus som hor en vacker, ut-sick*, a house that commands a fine prospect; Wideg. Den. *ut-sick*, *id.*

OUTSIGHT, s. Goods, furniture or utensils, out of doors; as *insight* denotes what is within the house, S. V. **INSIGHT.**

OUTSIGHT PLENISHING, goods which cannot be reckoned household-stuff, S.

"In what is called *outsight plenishing*, or moveables without doors, the heirship may be drawn of horses, cows, oxen; and of all the implements of agriculture, as ploughs, harrows, carts," &c. Ersk. Inst., B. iii., T. 3, § 18.

OUTSPECKLE, s. "A laughing-stock."

"Whae drives thir kye?" can Willie say,

"To mak an *outspeckle* o' me?"

Minstrelsy Border, i. 103.

q. something to be spoken out or abroad. For I question if *speckle* here has the same origin as in *Kenspeckle*, q. v.

OUTSPOKEN, adj. Given to freedom of speech, not accustomed to conceal one's sentiments, S.

"Andrew Pringle—is over free and *out spoken*, and cannot take such pains to make his little go a great way." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 136.

"My third brother used to say, who was a free *out-spoken* lad, captain Bannerman was a real dominie o' war." R. Gilhaize, ii. 130.

"Ye needna let on, however, what I've been sayin'—but she's no a guid ane whan she begins."—"I've heard she was a wee *out-spoken*." The Smugglers, ii. 63.

OUTSTANDER, s. One who persists in opposing, or in refusing to comply with, any measure.

"They—resolved either to bring the marquis, the burgh of Aberdeen and their doctors and ministers, and all other *outstanders*, to come in and subscribe their covenant, and to all other obedience willingly, otherwise to compel them by force of arms to do the same." Spalding's Troubles, i. 121.

"*Outstanding ministers*." *Ibid.*, p. 132.

"Lieutenant James Forbes—had orders from the committee of Aberdeen—to go with about 40 musketeers upon the laird of Tibberts lands, Mr. William Seyton of Raneistoun's lands, as two *outstanders*, and not subscribers of the covenant." *Ibid.*, ii. 151, [322, ut supra.]

OUTSTRAPOLOUS, adj. Obstreperous, Ayrs.

"I thought I would have a hard and sore time of it with such an *outstrapulous people*." Annals of the Parish, p. 13.

OUTSTRIKING, s. An eruption on the skin, S.

OUTSUCKEN, s. 1. The freedom of a tenant from bondage to a mill; or the liberty which he enjoys, by his lease, of taking his grain to be ground where he pleases. It is opposed to the state of being *thirled* to a mill, S.

2. The duties payable by those who are not *astricted* to a mill, S.

"The duties payable by those who come voluntarily to a mill are called *outsucken*, or *outtown multures*." Erskine's Inst., B. 2, Tit. 9, s. 20.

It is also used as an adj.

"The rate of *outsucken* multure, though it is not the same every where, is more justly proportioned to the value of the labour than that of the *insucken*;" *Ibid.* V. **SUCKEN, INSUCKEN.**

OUTSUCKEN MULTURE. The duty payable for grinding at a mill, by those who come voluntarily to it. V. **SUCKEN.**

OUT TAK, OWTAKYN, OWTANE, prep. 1. Except.

Bot off their noble gret after,
Thar service, na thair realit;
Ye call her na thing now for me;
Owsene that he off the barnage
That thidder com tok homage.

Barbour, ii. 185, MS.

Here it is used elliptically, as if an adv.

And schortly every thyng that doith repare,
In firth or fallid, fude, forest, ert or are,—
Astablit lyggis styl to sleip and restis—
Out tak the mery nyctyngale *Philomene*,
That on the thorne sat syngand fro the splene.

Doug. *Virgil*, 450, 10.

This seems literally *tunc* or *taken out*, as *out tak*,
take out. V. *Diversa*, Purley, i. 433.

"Every man that leveth his wyf, *out teke* cause of
fornacioun, makith hir to do lecherie." *Wicli*,
Matt. 5.

In all Bretayn was nouht, eithen Criste was born,
A feet so noble wrought aftere no biforn,
Out tak Carleon, that was in Arthure tyme,
There he bare the coroune, thereof yit men ryme.

R. Brunne, p. 332.

Gower uses *out-takyn* in the same sense, *Conf. Am.*
Fol. 25. a.

2. Besides, in addition.

The Erie of Murreff with his men,
Arayit welle, come alsua then,
In to gud cowyne for to fycht,
And gret will for to manteyne thair mycht.
Outtakyn thair mony barownys,
And knyghts that of gret renoune is
Come, with thair men, full stalwartly.

Barbour, xi. 228.

This word is evidently formed in the same manner
with Belg. *uysgenomen*, Germ. *ausgenomen*, except, from
uys, out, and *neem-en*, *nehm-en*, to take. I need
scarcely mention E. *except* as an example of the same
kind; Lat. *ex*, from, and *capere* to take.

Out takyn is also given as a *v.*, and expl. by Fr.
exception; Palagr. B. iii., F. 51, B.

[OUT-TAK, *s.* 1. Outcome, proceeds; result,
supply, Shetl.

2. Crop, yield, return; applied generally to
grain, *ibid.*; *synon. outcum.*]

OUTTANE, OUTETANE, *part. pa.* Excepted.

"That this contribucion be takyn throu al the
realme of al malis of landis & rentis of haly kirk as of
temporal lordis, na gudis of lordis na burgessis *outtane*,
savande the extent [valuation] of the malis of the lordis
proprie demaynis baldyn in thare awin handis," &c.
Parl. Ja. I., A. 1431, Acts, Ed. 1814, p. 20. *Outtane*,
Ed. 1566.

Palagr. mentions *outtake* as a *v.* In the same sense
outcept was used, although of a more heterogeneous
formation, partly from E. and partly from Lat. "I
outcept, i.e., excepte. He is the strongest man that
ever I sawe; I *outcept* none." *Ibid.*, F. 311, a.

Sw. *uttaga*, Dan. *uttag-e*, to take out.

OUTTENTOUN, *s.* A person not living
within a particular town.

"1677. Ordered, that nane of the inhabitants give
or sell, to *outtentouns*, any muckmiddina, or foulzie."
Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 69.

A.-S. *utan*, extra, and *tun*, vicus.

OUTTER, *s.* A frequenter of balls and
merry-meetings, Roxb.; from the idea of
going much out. V. To GAE OUT, OUTING,
OUTTIE.

OUTTERIT, *pret.*

Bot Talbartis hora, with ane mischance,
He *outterit*, and to rin was lith.

Lyndsay's *Squier Meldrum*, 1594, B. i. a.

Utterit, Edit. Pink. "Reared?" Gl. Perhaps
literally, "would not keep the course," from Fr.
outrier. V. OUTRYNG. *Outre*, however, was a term
used in chivalry, denoting any atrocious injury. V.
Dict. Trev.

OUT-THE-GAIT, *adj.* Honest, fair, not
double, either in words or actions; q. one
who keeps the straight road, without any
circuitous course, S.

There is a S. Prov. which nearly resembles this
phraseology, "*Out the high gate* is a fair play;" expl.
"Downright honesty is both best and safest." Kelly,
p. 273.

[OUT-THE-GATE, OUT-O'-THE-GAIT, *adv.*

1. Along the road; as, "I'll jist tak a
dauner *out-the-gate* till ye're ready," Clydes.

2. Out of the way; out of reach, gone off,
fled; as, "*Gae out-the-gate*," get out of the
way; "He failed, an' now he's aff an' *out-*
the-gate," i.e., he has fled out of reach of his
creditors, S.]

[OUT-THOART, *adv.* Across, athwart,
same as *ourthort*, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaites,
i. 4012.]

OUT-THROUGH, OUT-THROUGH, OUT-
THROW, *prep.* 1. Through any object, so as
to go out at the opposite side; as, "The
arrow gaed *outhrough* his braidside;" "He
gaed *outhrough* the bear-lan;" Clydes.

"That this" act be publiast and proclamit *out*
through this realme, at all portis and burrowis of the
samin," &c. Act against Heretikes, 12 Jan., 1535.
Keith's Hist., p. 13.

2. *Inthrow and Outthrow*, in every direction,
Angus. V. INTHROW.

These terms, in their structure, are analogous to
other prepositions and adverbs, in the formation of
which the inverse of the order observed in E. is ob-
served; as *Inwith*, within, *Outwith*, without, &c.

OUT-THROUGH, OUT-THROW, *adv.* Tho-
ughly, entirely, S.

Come Scots, thou that anes upon a day
Gar'd Allan Ramsay's hungry heart-strings play
The merriest sangs that ever yet were sung;
Pity anes mair, for I'm *outhrown* as clung.

Ross's *Helenore*, Invocation.

OUTTIE, *adj.* Addicted to company, much
disposed to go out, Dumbarton. *Outtier* is
used as the comparative.

To OUT-TOPE, *v. a.* To overtop; *our-tap*
is more common.

"It is ordinarie for princes to have their owne feares
and jealousies, when one subject *out-topes* the rest,
both in fortune and followers." *Memorie of the Som-*
ersvill, i. 160.

OUT-TOWN, s. What is otherwise called the *Outfield* on a farm, Aberd.

OUT-TURN, s. Increase, productiveness; applied to grain, Angus.

"Wheat will not have the *out-turn* of last year's, as the greater part of it is rather thin." *Calcd. Merc.* July 7, 1822.

OUTWAILE, OUTWYLE, s. Refuse, a person or thing that is rejected; properly, what is left after selection, S.

He gave me once a diuine responsaille,
That I should be the flour of lone in Troy;
Now an I made an vnworthy *outwaile*,
And all in care translated is my joy.
Harvey's Text. Cresside, Chaucer, p. 182, Fol. ii. c. 1.
Isl. utuel-in, eligera. Rudd. writes *outweal*, v.
Wals. V. WYLA, v.

[OUTWAILINS, s. pl. Leavings, things of little value, S.]

To OUTWAIR, v. a. To expend; to exhaust.

To get sum gear yet maun I half grit cair,
In vankie syn I man it *outwaire*—
Woun be ase wrotche, and into waistrie spent.
Arbutnot, Mailland Poems, p. 151.

V. WARE, v.

[OUTWAIRIN, OUTWEARIN', part. adj. Wearing out, wearisome, Shetl.]

***OUTWARD, adj.** Cold, reserved, distant in behaviour, not kind, Roxb. It seems opposed to *Innerly*, q. v.

OUTWARDNESS, s. Coldness, distance, unkindness, *ibid*.

OUT WITH. In a state of variance with one, S.

"But ye see my father was a jacobite, and *out with* Kenneth, so he never took the oaths, and I ken not well how it was, but—they keepit me off the roll." *Gay Mann*, i. 34. S. *out w'*. V. IN.

OUTWITH, OWTOUTH, WTOUTH, prep. 1. Without, on the outer side, denoting situation. "So written," says Rudd, "to distinguish it from *without*, sine."

"The Carmelite freris come at this tyme in Scotland, and creekit ane chapell of our lady *outwith* the wallis of Perth to be thair kirk." Bellend. Cron., B. xiii, c. 16.

It occurs in the same sense in our old Acts. V. PHIL, v.

2. Outwards, out from.

And off his men xliii or ma,
He gert as thair war sekks to
Fyllit with gress; and syne thaim lay
Apon thair horse, and hald thair way,
Bycht as thair wald to Lanark far,
Outtouth quhar thair enbuschyt war.
Barbour, viii. 448, MS.

3. Separate from.

"This mention of David placed here, is to let the King see, that the readines of his comfort flowed from the Messias, to wit, Jesus Christ, from whom al true comfort flowed, and *out-with* whome there is nather

comfort nor consolation." Bruce's Eleven Serm. Sign. D. 5. a.

4. Beyond; in relation to time.

"And gif ony personis manurit the said landis of termes before or efter, *with* the said iiii yeris, get call thaim, & justice salbe ministerit as efteris." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1479, p. 36.

This word is not, as Rudd. conjectures, from *out* and *with*. The oldest orthography is that of Barbour, *wtouth*, (V. the *adv.*) which both in form and signification agrees to Sw. *utant*, pron. *uot*; outwards, exteriora versus; Seren. *Aat* is a prep. signifying, towards; as, *aat hoeger*, towards the right hand; *aat oester*, towards the East, eastward. Verel. writes the Sw. prep. *aath*, *uthi*. V. At, Ind. Scytho-Scand.

As written *outouth*, however, the last syllable resembles the A.-S. prep. *oth*, respecting place, and used as synon. with Su.-G. *aat*. "Thou shalt spread abroad, from *eastdaele* oth *westdaele*, and from *suthdaele* oth *northdaele*; from the east quarters towards the west, and from the south quarter towards the north;" Gen. xxviii. 15. It occurs likewise in the composition of some A.-S. verbs, in which its meaning seems to have been overlooked; as *ut-oth-berstan*, clam aufugere, perhaps rather fugere ad extra, S. *to fies out-with*; *ut-oth-leom*, id. *Oth*, in the examples given, is synon. with the prep. *with*, versus. V. DOWNWITH, and WITHTOUTN.

OUTWITH, adj. Outlying, more distant, not near, S.

An' feah my hawks see fleet o' flicht
To hunt in the *outwith* lan'.

Lady Mary o' Craignethan, Edin.
Mag. July 1819, p. 256.

OUTWITH, adv. 1. Out of doors, abroad, S.

Colin her father, who had *outwith* gane,
But heard at last, and see came in him lane,
As he came in, him gleigly Bydby spy'd;
And, Welcome Colin, mair nor welcome, cry'd.
Ross's Helenore, p. 83, 84.

2. Outwards.

As he awisyt now have thair done;
And till thaim *wtouth* send thair sone,
And bad thaim harbery that nycht,
And on the morn cum to the fycht.

Barbour, ii. 299, MS.

S. "Yet we say, *farthir outwith*, or *inwith*, for more to the outward or inward," Rudd.

OUTWITTINS, OUTWITTENS, adv. Without the knowledge of; as, "*outwittens* o' my daddie," my father not knowing it, Banffs., Ayrs.

And see I thought upon a wile
Outwittens of my daddy,
To fee mysell to a lowland laird,
Who had a bonny lady.

Herd's Coll., ii. 151.

—Than we took a swaugar
O' whiske we had smuggilins brawn,
Outwittins o' the gauger.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 143.

V. WITTINS, s.

OUTWORK, OUTWARK, s. Work done out of doors, implying the idea of its being done by those whose proper province it is to work within doors, S.

"What is called *outwork*, as helping to fill muck carts, spreading the muck, setting and hoeing pots-

toes, &c. are [is] mostly performed by women and young people of either sex, but mostly girls." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 420.

OUTWORKER, s. One who is bound at certain times to labour out of doors, but is generally employed in domestic work, S.

"It was customary to have a few other cottages upon the large farms, let to weavers chiefly, and their occupiers bound to shear at the ordinary wages, and to supply certain outworkers when wanted." Ibid.

[OUTYNG, s. V. OUTING.]

To OUZE, v. a. To empty, to pour out, Orkn.

This is evidently from a common origin with the E. *v.* which is used only in a neuter sense. V. *WEASE*.

Sw. *oos-s uts* exactly corresponds with *oos*, as used in Orkn., to pour out, Isl. *oos-a*, id., pret. *fos*; as, *oosai*, effundere aquam. It is singular, that among the Scandinavian Goths, even during heathenism, it was a sacred rite to pour water on a newborn child, when they gave it a name. The phraseology used on this subject in the Edda is *Joss vatni*. V. G. Andr. vo. *Aus*; Ihre, vo. *Oos*.

As *oos* primarily signifies to drink, haurire, Ihre has remarked the affinity between the Isl. *v.* and the Lat. pret. *oosai*, as well as Gr. *oosere*, used by Homer in the same sense.

OUZEL, OUSEL, s. A term still used in some places for the Sacrament of the Supper, Peebles.

This has evidently been retained from the days of Popery, being the same with E. *housel*, A.-S. *husel*, id. the term anciently used to denote the sacrifice of the Mass; Isl. *husel*, oblatio, from Moes.-G. *husel*, a sacrifice. *Armahairtida viljan, jah ni husel*; I desire mercy and not sacrifice; Matt. ix. 10. This term, as Ihre has observed, began to be applied to the Sacrament of the Supper, when men began to view it as a sacrifice for the quick and the dead. He deduces *husel* from *hand*, *hond*, the hand, and *saljan*, to offer; which word, according to Junius, is properly applied to sacrifices, and corresponds to Gr. *theta*, as in John xiv. 2. *Husela saljan Gotha*, to offer sacrifice to God. A.-S. *husel* is sometimes used in the same sense, particularly by Aelfric. V. Marcell, Observ. in Vers. A.-S., p. 480. According to Seren., E. *hansel*, *hansel*, is radically the same with Moes.-G. *husel*, as denoting the act of offering the hand, for the confirmation of a contract. From *husel* is formed *huselastatha*, an altar, i.e., the stead or place of sacrifice.

[*OVER, OVIR, OUER, OUIR, *adj.* 1. Upper, Barbour, x. 452.

2. Superior, as to power, S.]

[OVER, *prep.* Over. V. OUR.]

[OVERANCE, OVERINS, s. Superiority, control, Loth.]

[OVEREST, *adj.* Highest, uppermost; superl. of over. Su.-G. *oefwerst*, Germ. *oberst*.]

OVERIN, s. A by-job; [pl. *overins*, odds and ends, remnants.] Lanarks.

It may be viewed q. what is left over, to be done at any time; or perhaps as nearly allied in sense to A.-S.

ofering, *superduitas*, as denoting something which is not absolutely necessary, and may therefore be neglected for a time.

OVERLY, 1. As an *adj.*, careless, superficial, remiss in the performance of any action, S.

A.-S. *overlice*, incuriosus, negligent. This *adj.*, it appears, must have been formerly used in E., as Somner mentions *overly* in rendering the A.-S. word.

"This calls us to search and try our ways, that we may know what it is that the Lord contends with us for; and indeed we may find, in a very slight and *overly* search and enquiry, many procuring causes of it on our part." Shield's Notes, &c., p. 4.

The A.-S. verb *ofer-an*, morari, differri, to delay, as it is from the same root, conveys the same idea, q. to let things lie over.

2. As an *adv.*, excessively, in the extreme; by chance.

"—When the Session meets, I wish you would speak to the elders, particularly to Mr. Craig, no to be *overly* hard on that poor donnie thing, Meg Miliken, about her bairn." Blackw. Mag., June, 1830, p. 28.

To OVER, v. a. To get the better of any thing, especially of what is calamitous; as, "He never *over'd* the loss of that bairn;" Stirlings.

I do not find that the *v.* appears in this simple form in any of the other dialects.

To OVERBY, v. a. To procure indemnity from justice by money.

Thay luke to nocht bot gif ane man have gude;
And it I trow man pay the Justice fude:
The theif ful weill he wil himself *overby*,
Quhen the leill man into the lack wil ly.

Priests of Peebles, S.P.R., l. 12.

A.-S. *ofer* and *byg-an*, to buy.

To OVERCAP, OWERCAP, v. a. To overhang, or project over, S. B.

"The coping whether sod or triangular stone, ought to overcap two inches on each side of the wall." Agr. Surv. Invern., p. 118.

"It [thatch] is either sewed to the cross spars of the roof, by tarred twine; or the roof is first covered with divots laid on *overlapping* like slates." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 46.

To OVEREAT one's self, to eat to surfeiting, S.

OVERENYIE, s. Southernwood, Aberd. *Artemisium abrotanum*, Linn.; elsewhere *Appleringie*. Fr. *auronne*, id.

This is a favourite plant with the country girls, who also denominate it *Lad's Love*.

To OVERHYE, OVERHIGH, v. a. To overtake. V. OURHYE.

"The coachman put faster on and out-run the most part of the rogues,—while [till] at last one of the best mounted *overhighed* the postilion, and by wounding him in the face,—gave the rest the advantage to come up." Crookshank's Hist., i. 303.

There seems to have been an absurd attempt made to give this word something of an E. form. For it is

used in the account of the death of Archbishop Sharpe published by authority.

OVERITIOUS, *adj.* 1. Excessive, intolerable, Roxb.

2. Boisterous, violent, impetuous, headstrong, Aberd.

To OVERLAP, *v. a.* 1. Properly, to be folded over, S.

2. Applied to stones, in building a wall, when one stone stretches over another laid under it, S.

"It is essential—that the stones frequently *overlap* one another," &c. Agr. Surv. Galloway, p. 88. V. **THROUGH-BAND**.

In the same manner it is used in regard to slating, thatching, &c., S.

OVERLAP, *s.* The place where one thin object lies over part of another; in the manner of slates on a roof, S.

"When the stones are small, the dykes should be proportionally narrowed, to make the two sides connect more firmly, and afford more *overlaps*." Agr. Surv. Galloway, p. 88.

OVERLAP, *s.* The hatches of a ship; E. *orlop*.

"Fori, the *overlap* or hatches." Wedd. Vocab., p. 22.

This seems different from *Overlap*; and corresponding with Teut. *overloop*, fori, tabulata navium constrata, per quæ nautæ feruntur.

OVERLEATHER, *s.* The upper leather of a shoe, South of S.

"When the sole of a shoe's turned uppermost, it makes aye but an unbecoming *overleather*." Brownie of Bodsbeck, &c., ii. 202.

OVERLOUP, *s.* The stream-tide at the change of the moon.

"At the stream, which is at the change of the moon, which is call'd here the *overloup*, there are lakies both at low water and at high water." Sibbald's Fife, p. 88.

If the tide is meant; Teut. *over-loop*, inundatio; *over-loop-en*, inundare, ultra margines intumescere. If the change of the moon; Teut. *over-loop*, transcursum; *over-loop-en*, cursim pertransire.

OVERMEIKLE, *adj.* Overmuch; *Our-meikle*, S.

"He—advysed with his counsell quhat was best to be done in this matter, and how he might best punisch the injuries done be the lordin, quhilk he thought was *overmeikle* to tak in hand to punisch thame opinlie." Fitzcotton's Cron., p. 297. *Overmuch*, Edit. 1728.

OVER-RAGGIT, *part. pa.* Overhauled, examined.

And I can thair my tall it will be taggit;

For I am red that my count be *over-raggit*.

Prints of Peblis, S. P. R., i. 88.

This is overlooked in GL. It is used in the same sense, I suspect, with E. *overhale*, as denoting the re-examination of an account; either from Dan. *over* and

rag-er, synon. with E. *hale*; or as allied to *overregn-er*, to calculate, to cast up an account, q. *over-reckon*.

To OVERSAILYIE, *v. a.* [To arch over, to cover: E. *oversail*, to project, Halliwell.]

"Robert Lermont, being to rebuild a waste tenement—in Skinner's Close, obtained from the Council of Edinburgh—an act giving him liberty to *oversailyie* the close, having both sides thereof, and cast a transe over it for communicating with both his houses," &c. Fountainh. 3 Suppl. Dec. p. 16.

OVERSMAN, **OURMAN**, **OUREMAN**, *s.* 1. The term *ourman* was anciently used to denote a supreme ruler, being applied to one of the Pictish kings.

Gersard-Bolg nyne yhere than
In-tyl Scotland was *Ours-man*.

Wyntown, v. 2. 452.

2. An arbiter, who decides between contending parties.

Our land stud thre yre desolate but King,—
Through li clemyt, thar hapnyt gret debat,
So ernstfully, accord thaim nocht thai can;
Your King thai ast to be thair *ourman*.

Wallace, viii. 1329, MS.

3. It now signifies a third arbiter; he, who, in consequence of the disagreement of two arbiters formerly chosen to settle any point in dispute, is nominated to give a decisive voice, S.

"Of the election of the *Overe-man* in arbitria." Ja. I., 1426, c. 87. Tit. Skene.

"That in ilk Arbitrie be chosin ane od persoun." Edit. 1568, c. 98.

"To submit to tua or thrie freindis on ather syde;—or ells to agrie at thair first meitting on ane *ouris-man* quha sall decerne within that space." Acta. Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 158.

Teut. *over-man*, a praefect, provost, the master of a company, Kilian. Su.-G. *oefwerhet*, a magistrate, from *oefwer*, superior; *oefswerman*, a superior, Widge. Isl. *yfer menn*, magistratus, G. Andr., p. 137.

To OVER-SPADE, **OWER-SPADE**, *v. a.* To trench land by cutting it into narrow trenches, and heaping the earth upon an equal quantity of land not raised, Aberd.

"All garden grounds are trenched, when first set apart for this purpose; and are occasionally trenched thoroughly to the depth of 16 or 18 inches; or else they are half trenched, provincially *over-spaded*; that is, narrow ditches, about 15 inches deep, and two feet wide, are laid upon an equal breadth of untilled land; and in that situation exposed to the winter's frost." Agr. Surv. Aberd., p. 361.

To OVERTAK, *v. a.* 1. To be able to accomplish any work or piece of business, when pressed for time, S.

2. To reach a blow to one, to strike.

"Percussit me pugno, He *overtook* me with his steecked nieff." Wedderb. Voc., p. 28.

To CUM O'ER, **to TAK O'ER**, *id.*; as, "I'll *tak ye o'er* the head," S.

OVER-THE-MATTER, *adj.* Excessive, Roxb.

OVER-WARD, s. The upper district of a county, denominated from its local situation, S.

"In the shire of Clydesdale, Lanerk is the head borough of the *overward*, for holding courts, and registering diligences. Hamilton is the head borough of the nether ward, for holding courts." Ersk. Inst., B. i. Tit. 4, § 5. V. *OVER*, *adj.* Upper.

[**OVERY, s.** The last bit of leaven, Shetl.]

[**OVEY, s.** Refuse wood used in thatching a tenant's house. Dan. *over*, across.]

[**OVNE, s.** An oven, S.]

OW, Ou, interj. Expressive of some degree of surprise, S.

The unwelcome sight put to his heart a knell,
That he was hardly master o' himsell;
Yet says, Come ben, *ow* Bydby is that ye!

Rosie's Helenore, First Edit., p. 74.

Changed to *oh*, Edit. Second, p. 90. But perhaps *As* is a better synonyme.

"I will pay that, my friend, and all other reasonable charges." Reasonable charges, said the sexton; *ow*, there's ground-mail, and bell-siller;" &c. *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 240.

The use of the interj. here would suggest the idea of surprise at the implied supposition of any unreasonable charge being made. [Often, however, it has the indefinite meaning of the introductory *well* in E.]

OW AY, adv. Yes, aye, S.; generally used indiscriminately as the E. terms; at other times expressive of some degree of impatience or dissatisfaction, as when one is told what seems unnecessary, or what was known abundantly well before. Pronounced *q. oo-ay*.

"A fine evening, Sir," was Edward's salutation. 'Ow ay! a bra' night,' replied the lieutenant in broad Scotch of the most vulgar description." *Waverley*, ii. 243.

I can scarcely think that this is from Fr. *oui*, id. The first syllable seems merely the interj. *O*. The word is indeed often pron. *O-ay*.

[**OWGHT, s.** Aught, anything, Barbour, i. 251. V. *OUCHT*.]

OWE, prep. Above.

Thar mycht men se rycht weill asaille,
And men defend with stout bataill;
And harnys fley in gret foyzoun;
And that, that owe war, tumbill down
Stanyis upon thaim fra the hycht.

Barbour, xviii. 418, MS.

Ow, Edit. Pink.; above, Ed. 1620.

A.-S. *u/a*, *supra*, *superne*; *ou/a*, from above, Luk. xxiv. 49, *ouefen* on *u/a*, woven from the top, Joh. xix. 23. It would seem, from the superl. *ufemest*, that *u/a* was used as synon. V. *UMAST*. Isl. *q/a*, *q/an*, Su.-G. *ofean*, *superna*.

[**OWER-GAAN, s.** Going over, falling over, falling asleep, S.]

[**OWER-GAIN, adj.** Same as *oucre-gengin*, q.v.]

[**OWRE-GANG, s.** V. *OURGANG*.]

[**To OWER-GENG, v. a.** To excel, surpass, Shetl.]

[**OWRE-GENGING, adj.** Unmanageable, domineering, *ibid.*]

To OWERGIFFE, v. a. To renounce in favour of another; Su.-G. *ofvergiffa*, to give up.

"There was presentit to hir hienes, vpon the suddane, a letter, containing a certane forme of dismissions of hir crowne, bearing also hir consent to renunce and *owergiffe* the same, with a commissions to certane persones specificit therein, &c." *Bannatyne's Journal*, p. 223.

OWERLOUP, s. The act of *leaping over* a fence, &c.

"Yet how could she help twa daft hempie callants from taking a start and an *owerloup*!" *St. Roman*, i. 61.

To OWERWEIL, v. a. To overrun, to exceed. V. *OWERWEILL*.

To OWG, v. n. To shudder, to feel abhorrence at.

"The said of every sin is in the hart of every man, in sic sort that it will gar thee *owg* at it gif thou saw it, bot allace, it is hid frae our eies that we cannot see it, and thairfor we skunner not with it." *Rollock's Sermons*, p. 260. V. *Ug*, v.

[**OWK, s.** A week. V. *OULK*.]

OWKLIE, OWKLY, adj. and adv. V. *OULKLIE*.

OWME, s. Steam, vapour, Aberd.; the same with *OAM*, q.v. It is also pron. *yome*, *ibid.*

[I mask't a gay curra mast the day;

I'm sure ye'll fin the yowm.

The Goodwife at Home].

• **To OWN, v. a.** 1. To favour, to support, S.

"This and all the other passages of that day, join'd with Sir George *owning* the burghs, in whom it was alleged he had no proper interest, made his Grace swear, in his return from the Parliament, that he would have the factious young man removed from the Parliament." Sir G. Mackenzie's Mem., p. 172.

It has been remarked, that "this Scottish acceptance of the word is easily derived from one of its English significations, in which it is synonymous with to *avow*." *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 1821, p. 18. But this acceptance of the word may, at least with equal propriety, be viewed as borrowed, by a very slight obliquity from a signification which is itself not secondary, but indeed the primary one. This is "to possess," i.e., to hold as one's own. Now, "to own," as used in S., may be rendered, to take an interest in any object as if it were our own. Su.-G. *egn-a*, most nearly corresponds with our sense of the verb; proprium facere, to appropriate.

2. To appear to recognise, to take notice of, as, *He did na own me*, He paid no attention to me whatsoever, S.

To OWR one's self. To be able to do any thing necessary without help; as, "I wiss I may be able to *owr* mysell in the business," *Dumfr.* V. *OVER*, v.

OWRANCE, s. 1. Ability, control, command.

—"Gin it himna that butler body again has been either dungowre or fa'n awal i' the stramash, an' haena as muchle ovrance o' himsel' as win up on the feet o' him." *Saints Patrick*, ii. 266.

2. Mastery, superiority, South of S.

"'If it's flesh an' blude,' thinks I, 'or it get the ovrance o' said Wat Laidlaw,—it sal get strength o' arm for aince.'" *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, l. 39.

From *Ower*, upper; under which *V. OVRANCE*.

OWRDREVIN, part. pa. 1. Overrun, covered; applied to the state of land rendered useless in consequence of the drifting of sand.

"The said Jonete Halyburtoune allegit that the said four husband landis offerit to hir in Gulane were *owrdrevin* with sand, and nocht arable nor lawborable, bot barane & waist." *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1492, p. 293.

[2. Overworked; oppressed, crushed with work; applied to persons, Clydes., Perth.]**OWRE BOGGIE.** "People are said to be married in an *owre-boggie* manner, when they do not go through the regular forms prescribed by the national kirk;" *Gall. Encycl.*

"Those who plot in secret are called *auld boggie folk*; and displaced priests, who used to bind people contrary to the canon laws,—were designated *auld boggies*." *Ibid.*

To OWRE-HALE, v. a. To overlook, to pass over so as not to observe.

There be mae senses than the Sicht,
Quhilk ye *owre-hale* for herta.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 61.

Su.-G. ocfwer, A.-S. *ofer*, over, and *Su.-G. Isl. heft-a*, A.-S. *Alam. heft-an*, Germ. *heft-en*, O. E. *to hilt*, to cover, to hide; *Sw. ocfwerhael-ja*, to cover.

OWREHIP, adj. and adv. "A way of fetching a blow with the hammer over the arm," *Gl. Burns*.

The brawnle, baine, ploughman chiel
Brings hard *owrehip*, wi' sturdy wheel,
The strong forehammer.

Burns, iii. 15.

q. Over the hip?

OWRELAY, s. and v. *V. OURLAY*.**OWRESKALIT, part. pa.** Overspread.

The purpouir hevin, *owreskalit* in silver sloppis,
Owregit the treis, branchis, levis, and barkis.

Dumbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 8, st. 3.

V. SCALE, to scatter.

The silver *sloppis* are not, as Warton imagines, *slips*, *Hist. Poet.* ii. 266, but the white gaps made by light clouds amidst the azure sky.

OWRIE, adj. Chill. *N. OORIE*.**OWRIM AND OWRIM.** [Each over or after the other.]

"When a bandown o' shearers meet with a flat of growing corn, not portioned out to them by *riggs*, the

shearing of this is termed an *owrim* and *owrim stear*, or over him and over him." *Gall. Encycl.*

OWRLADY, s. A female superior; corresponding with *Ourlord*, or *Ouerlord*.

"That Walter Grondistounne dois na wrang in the perespicioun—of a annuale rent of xiiij merkis of the landis of Uercaithlok and Tor—clamit one him be Jonete Tor, Margrete Tor, & Marion Tor, *owrladyis* & superiouris of the said annuale," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1492, p. 277.

OWRN, v. n. To adorn.

The Byschap Willame de Lawndalis
Owrnyd his Kyrk wyth fayre jewellis.

Wyntoun, ix. 6. 144.

Fr. orn-er, *Lat. orn-are*.

OWRTER, adv. Farther over, S.O.

"Lye *owrter*, lie farther over;" *Gall. Encycl.* *V. OUTHORT*.

OWSE, s. An ox. *V. OUSE*.**[OWSTER, s.** The water baled out of a boat; also, the act of baling, Shetl. Norse, *austr*, *Isl. austr*, *id.*]**[OWSTER-ROOM, s.** The compartment of a boat from which the water is baled out, *ibid.* *Isl. austrum*, *id.*]**[OWT, prep.** Out, Barbour, ii. 199, 352.]**OWT, adj.** Exterior, lying out.

Be-northit Brettane sulds lyand be
The *owt* ylys in the se.

Wyntoun, l. 12. 58.

A.-S. *ylc*, *exterius*, from *ut*, *ulc*, *foris*.

OWTH, prep. Above, from, over.

In Yoolmkil lyis he:

Owth hym thir were yhit men may se.

Wyntoun, vi. 9. 66, also x. 86. 107.

Bath wndyre, and *owth* that south part,
And the Northayd swa westwart,
And that West gawil alswa
In-till hys tyme all gart be ma.

Ibid., vii. 10. 273.

Mr. MacPherson mentions *amast*, uppermost, as if he viewed it as coming from the same root. This is evidently from *ufe*, A.-S. *ufemest*. He refers also as A.-S. *oth-hebban*, to extol or raise up; *uthwita*, a philosopher, i. e. as knowing above others, and *Sw. utmer*, upper, *vo. Mer*, Ithre. It is not improbable that *owth* is a corr. of *owe*, or of its root *ufe*. *V. OWE*.

[OWTH, adv. Above, beyond, Barbour, xviii. 418, xiv. 352.]**[OWTAKYN, prep.** Except, Barbour, iii. 614. *Owtane* is the more common form.]**OWTHERINS, adj.** Either, Lanarks. It is most generally used at the end of a sentence; as, *I'll no do that ouththerins*.**[OWTHIR, adj.** Other, Barbour, x. 24. *V. OUTHIR*.]**OWTING, s.** An expedition.

—Alsone as the Lord Dowglas
Met with the Erie of Murreff was,

The Erie spert at thaim titling
How that had farns in thair owtins.
"Sohy," said he, "we haf drawyn blod."

Barbour, xix. 620, MS.

A.-S. *ut*, abroad; Sw. *uttag*, an expedition abroad.

[OWTOUTH, *prep.* Beyond. Barbour, viii. 448, MS.]

[OWTRAGEOUSS, *adj.* Extreme, Barbour, iii. 132. V. OUTRAGEOUS.]

OWYNE, *s.* An oven. "The soiling of ane owyne, & vprysing of the soill thair of." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

This seems to refer to the *flooring* of an oven, which had been too low.

[OWYR-MAR, *adv.* Backwards, in retreat, Barbour, ii. 440.]

OXEE, OY-EYE, *s.* The Tit-mouse, a bird, S.

"The rede schank cryit my fut my fut, and the oxe cryit tuit." Compl. S., p. 60.

Willoughby calls it the Great Titmouse or ox-eye.

But the *ox-eye* of S. is viewed as the blue tit-mouse, *Parus caeruleus*, Gessner. P. Lusa, Dunbartona. Statist. Acc., xvi. 250.

The Sw. name *talgoxe* might appear to have some affinity.

OXGATE, OXENGATE, *s.* An ox-gang of land, as much as may be ploughed by one ox, according to the S. laws, thirteen acres.

"Alwaies, ane oxengate of land suld containe thre-tene sickers." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Borala*.

"By act of sederunt, March 11, 1585, an *oxengate*, or *oxgate*, contains 13 acres, 4 *oxengate* a twenty-shilling land, 8 *oxengate* a forty-shilling land." P. Rhynia, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xix. 290, N.

Spelman renders it *bovis iter*, from *ox*, and *gate*, *iter*, corresponding to *gang* in *oxgang*, i.e., quantum sufficit ad iter vel actum unius bovis; vo. *Oxgang* and *Bova's*.

OXINBOLLIS.

"Item, certane *oxin bollis*." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 170; in connexion with the Artillery in the castle. V. *FILLIS*.

They seem the same called *Bowis*, p. 257.

The term is probably synon. with *Oxin Yotis*, p. 169. They might be called *Bollis* or *Bowis*, from the elliptical form of the yoke.

OXPENNY, *s.* A tax in Shetland.

"The pariah also pays to Sir Thomas Dundas, the superior, for scatt, wattle, and *oxpenny*." P. Aithsting, Statist. Acc., vii. 583.

"There is another payment exacted by the grantees of the Crown, called *ox* and sheep *money*, which is said to have been introduced by the Earls of Orkney, when they lorded it over this country." P. Northmavin, Shetl. Ibid. xii. 353.

OXTAR, OXTER, *s.* 1. The armpit, S. A. Bor.

"Thir ii. brethir succedit to thair faderis landis with equal auctorite & purpos to reuenge thair faderis slaughter. And becaus they fand thair gud moder participant thairwith, they gart hir sit nakit on ane canld study with hate eggis bound undir hir *oxtaris*, quhil scho was deid." Bellend. Cron., B. xi. c. 1.

"The wife is welcome that comes with the crooked *oxter*," S. Prov. "She is welcome that brings some present under her arm." Kelly, p. 319.

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2. Used in a looser sense for the arm. *To leid by the oxtar*, to walk arm in arm; in which sense the vulgar still say, *to oxtar one*, or, *to oxtar ane anither*, S.

Sam with his fallow rowais him to pleis,
That wald for eny byt aff his neis,
His fa him by the *oxtar* leidis.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 40, st. 3.

Four inch aneath his *oxter* is the mark,
Scarse ever seen since he first wore a mark.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 120.

[3. The act of embracing, Banffs.]

[4. The assistance of one's arm in walking; as, "I'll gie ye an *oxter* down the street, for the causey's rough," Clydes.]

The words used in this sense, in the Northern languages, differ considerably in form, yet evidently they have the same origin. A.-S. *oxtan*, Teut. *oxel*, Isl. *oxlum*, Belg. *okel*, Germ. *achselgrube*. Whether these have been borrowed from Lat. *axilla*, id. seems doubtful.

[To OXTER, *v. a.* 1. To go arm in arm with, S.

Lads *oxter* lasses without fear,
Or dance like wud,

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 46.

[2. To embrace, to fold in the arms, Banffs.]

[OXTERAN, OXTERIN, *s.* The act of embracing, *ibid.*]

[OYCE, *s.* V. OYSE.]

OYE, *s.* Grandson. V. OE.

OYES, *interj.* A term used by public criers in making proclamations, in calling the attention of the inhabitants of a town within reach of their voice. V. HOYES.

OYESSE, *s.* A niece. "Neptis, a niece or *oyesse*," Vocabulary, p. 13.

This is a derivative arbitrarily formed after the Goth. mode, from *Oe*, *Oye*, without any sanction from the Celtic languages.

OYHLE', *s.* Oil. V. OLYE.

OYILL, *s.* Oil; Aberd. Reg.

OYL-DOLIE, *s.* Oil of olives.

I lerd yow wylis mony fault,
———To sell right deir, and by gude chap;
And mix ry meill among the saip,
And saffron with *oyl-dolie*.

Chron., S. P., ii. 341.

Fr. *huile d'olive*, Dict. Trev. As this oil has a yellowish tinge, the saffron had been meant to heighten the colour, when the oil was of an inferior quality.

OYNE, *s.* An oven.

"Ilk burges of the Kingis may haue ane *oyne* within his awin ground, and na uther bot the Kingis burges." Balfour's Practicks, p. 49. V. OON.

To OYNT, OYHNT, *v. a.* To anoint.

The *oyhl* is hallowyd of the Pape,—
Quhare-wyth Kyngis and Emperowris
Are *oyhntyd* takand thare honowris.

Wynetown, vi. 2. 34.

"Edgar was the first king of Scottis that was *oistit*." Bolland. Cron., B. xii. c. 13. Fr. *oistit*, Lat. *unic-us*. It is also O. E. "I *oyst*, Ie *oyngia*.—May butter is helcom to *oyst* many thyngis with all." Palagr. B. iii., F. 308, a.

OYSE, OYCE, s. An inlet of the sea.

"They have also some Norish words which they commonly use, which we understood not, till they were explained, such as *Air*, which signifies a sand bank, *Oyer*, an inlet of the sea, *Voe*, a creek or bay, &c. And these words are much used both in Zetland and Orkney." Brand's Orkney, p. 70.

"At the back of the town, on the west side, there is an extensive salt water marsh, called the *oyce* of *Kirkwall*, which becomes a fine sheet of water at every flood of the tide. It is then called the *Little Sea*." [Pecris Sea.] Neill's Tour, p. 7.

Lat. *oes*, Sa.-G. *oe*, *ostium fluminis*.

OYSMOND. *Oysmond Irne*, iron from Osmiana, a town in Lithuania.

"Two barrellis of *Oysmond Irne*." Aberd. Reg., V. 18.

"Iron called *Oemonds*, the stane—xx a." Bates, A. 1611. From *Osmiana*, a town in Lithuania?

To OYSS, v. a. To use.

With schort awys he maid answer him till;
He salwayng I *oyss* till Ingline men.

Wallace, vi. 892, MS.

OYSS, Oys, s. [1. Use, benefit, Barbour, xvii. 252, xix. 196.]

2. Custom, rite.

His body wytht honowre
Wes put in-tyl honest sepulture
Wytht swylyk *oyss* and solemnytye,
As that tyme wes in that cuntre.

Wyntown, ii. 8. 85.

3. Manner of life, conduct.

He knew full weyll hyr kynrent and hyr blud,
And how scho was in honest *oyss* and gud.

Wallace, v. 610, MS.

In wtlaw *oyss* he lewit thar but let;

Eduuard couth nocht fra Scottis faith him get.

Ibid., vii. 1278, MS.

[O. Fr. *us*, use, Lat. *usus*.]

OZELLY, adj. Dark of complexion; resembling an *ousel*, Loth. V. *ÖSZIL*.

OZIGER, s. The state of fowls when casting their feathers, Orkn.

[**OZLE, s.** The line by which the cork-buoys are attached to the herring-net, Banffs.]

[**OZMILT, adj.** Dusky, gray-coloured, Shetl.]

P.

This letter was unknown in the ancient Scandinavian dialects, *B* alone being used. Later Runic writers have therefore distinguished it from *B*, merely by the insertion of a point; and have reckoned by far the greatest part of the words, written with *P*, as exotics. In Alem. and Franc. *B* and *P* are used in common. This accounts for the frequent interchange of these letters in *S*. and other dialects derived from the Gothic.

To PAAK, v. a. To beat, to cudgel. V. **PAIK, v.**

PAAL, s. 1. A post or large pole, S. B.

[2. A fixture against which the feet are planted to assist in pulling horizontally, Shetl.]

A.-S. *pal*, Sa.-G. *paale*, Alem. Germ. *pfal*, Belg. *paal*, C. B. *pawl*, Lat. *pal-us*, Ital. *pal-o*, id.

[To **PAAL, v. a.** To put to a stand, to puzzle, *ibid.*]

[**PAAL'D, part. adj.** Puzzled, unable to proceed, *ibid.*]

[**PAAP, s.** A piece of whalebone, or a small iron rod, about eighteen inches long, at the end of a hand-line, and to which the hooks and lead sinker are attached, *ibid.*]

[**PAATIE, s.** A young pig, Shetl. Dan. *pattie-gree*, a sucking pig.]

[**PAAVIE** (accent on last syllable), *s.* A lively motion or gesture, Shetl. V. **PAVIE.**]

PAB, s. The refuse of flax when milled, Loth. *pob*, S. B.

"At an old lint mill in Fife, a great heap of this refuse, or *pab tow*, as it is called, had been formed about 60 years ago.—The heap during that time having been always soaked and flooded with water, is now converted into a substance having all the appearance and properties of a *flaw peat* recently formed." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc., ii. 10. V. **POR.**

PACE, s. 1. Weight, in general.

"Nane of thaim tak on hand to bayk ony breid of *leys pace* then xvijj vnos of weycht." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17. V. **PAIS, PAISE.**

2. The weight of a clock; generally used in pl. *S.* Used also metaph.

"I am sure, the wheels, *paces*, and motions of this poor church, are tempered and ruled not as men would,

but according to the good pleasure and infinite wisdom of our only wise Lord." Rutherford's Lett., P. i. ep. 130.

PACE, PAISS, PAISE, PASS, s. The distinctive name given to one of those English gold coins called Nobles.

"The English new Nobill called the *Pace* sall have cours than for xiii. s. iiii. d." Acts Ja. II., A. 1451, c. 34, Ed. 1566.

"That thair be money of vther countreis cryit till haue cours in the realme, sic as the Henry Nobillis of pace to be cryit to xxii. s." Ibid., c. 64. In Edit. 1814, it is "noble of *paiss*;" p. 46, col. i. In the Act A. 1551, it is *paiss*; ibid., p. 40.

This would seem to signify "Nobles of a certain standard weight, as opposed to others that were deficient." This idea is confirmed in a subsequent Act. V. **PAYE, PACE, v.** to weigh.

"Thair ordane it til haue cours, the Inglis noble of the Rose, and the auld Edward [kepan *pass*] xxvii. s." Ed. 1814, p. 92, c. i. *Keipand pace*, Edit. 1566; i.e., retaining its due weight.

[**PACE, s.** V. **PAYS, PASCH.**]

PACK, adj. Intimate, familiar, S.

Nae doubt but they were faim o' ither;
An' unco pack an' thick thegither.

Burns, III. 2.

Twa tods forgethert on a brae,
Whar Leithen spoont, wi' dashin din;
At Huthope ower a craggy lin.
They war auld comrades, frank an' free,
An' pack an' thick as tods cou'd be.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, II. 69.

Probably a cant word from E. *pack*, "a number of people confederated in any bad design," Johns. Su.-G. *pack*, faex hominum, proletariorum turba; which Ibre traces to Lal. *pacchir*, circumforanei, from *piokur*, fasciculus. Its connexion with *thick*, however, would suggest that it properly signifies closeness or contiguity, from Germ. Su.-G. *packe*, sarcina, *pack-en*, *pack-a*, constringere, to pack, E.

PACKIE, s. Familiarly, intimately, Clydes.

PACKNESS, s. Familiarity, intimacy, ibid.

PACK, PACKALD, s. 1. A pack, a burden; a hawker's bundle of goods.

"O how loth are we to forego our *packalds* and burdens, that hinder us to run our race with patience." Rutherford's Lett., P. i., ep. 131.

2. A packet, or parcel.

"Item, ane *packald* of lettres with ane obligation with vi soneries for Alexander Boid for the landis of Kilmarnock." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 22.

Teut. *pack-bloed*, segestre, involucrium mercium, Kilian; q. a *clath*, or cloth, for *packing*.

Belg. *pakkaadie*, luggage. *L* is often inserted in S. words; as in *fagald*, a faggot.

[**TO PACK, v. n.** To go, to leave, to walk off, S.

In E., haste is implied in the act of going; it is not necessarily so in S.

Pack means to go, to leave; *paik*, to go on, to walk, to trudge.]

TO PACK or PEIL, TO PACK and PEIL. V. PEILE, PELE, v.

PACKET, s. Expl. "a pannier, a small *currach*," Aberd.

PACKHOUSE, s. A warehouse for receiving goods imported, or meant for exportation, S. Teut. *packhuys*, promptuarium mercium.

[**PACKIE, s.** 1. A bundle of fishing-lines, Shetl. Isl. *pakki*, Dan. *pakke*, Sw. *packa*, a pack or packet; E. *package*.

2. A small cloud; generally used in pl., and applied to small clouds carried before the wind. These are sometimes called *pack-merchans*, Banffs. Gl.]

PACKMAN, PACKIE, s. A pedlar, a hawker; properly, one who carries his *pack* or bundle of goods on his back, S.

Hence the title of a poem satyrising the Romish religion, supposed to be written by Robert Semple, towards the beginning of the reign of James VI;—*The Packman's Paternoster*.

I wha stand here, in this bare stowry coat,
Was ance a *Packman*, wordy mony a groat.
The Loss of the Pack, a Tale.

PACKMAN-RICH, s. A species of barley having six rows of grains on the ear, Aberd.

"It [beer] is distinguished from what, by way of eminence, is called barley, by having four rows of corn on its stalks (and a particular species of it, called *packman-rich*, has six rows.)" Agr. Surv. Aberd., p. 247.

PACKMANTIE, s. Portmanteau.

Bot yit, or he bound to the read [road],
How that his *packmantie* was mead,
I think it best for to declair.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 327.

It is still vulgarly denominated a *packmantie*, q. a *poek* for holding a *cloak*; formed like E. *cloak-bag*.

PACK-MERCHANT, s. The same with *Packman*, Aberd. V. **PACKIE, s. 2.**

[**TO EAT THE PACK OR PACKIE.** To waste one's substance, to spend all; and one who does so is called "an *eat-the pack*," or "*eat-the packie*," Banffs.]

PACKS, s. pl. The sheep, of whatever gender, that a shepherd is allowed to feed along with his master's flock, this being in lieu of wages, and the number varying according to the quality of the sheep-walk, Roxb.

PACK-EWES, s. pl. The ewes which a shepherd has a right to pasture as above, ibid.

The word, I suspect, is properly *pacta*, i.e., the sheep pastured according to bargain or contract; Dan. *pagt*, a contract, also, a farm or rent; Teut. *pacht*, vectigal, redditus fundi; merces coloni; Kilian.

PACLOTT, PACLAT, s. Prob., an err. for **PATLAT.**

"Item, ane *pacloft* of crammesye satene, with ane fratt of gold on it, with xii diamantis, xliiii rubeis, xxv perle, estimat to i^l crownis."—"Item, ane *paciat* of blak velvet with goldamyth werk sett with xxx perle

Item, one *paclet* of dammas gold." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 26, 27.

Perhaps it should be read *Pallat*. V. PATTLATTER.

[PACOKE, s. A peacock, Lyndsay, The Papyngo, l. 207.]

PACT, s. To spend the pact, (for pack,) to waste one's substance; to perish the pack, S.

—That gett ane meir unbocht,
And see that think that ryd for nocht,
And thinks it war ane fulsche act
On ryding here to spend the pact.

V. PAGEMAR. Mailland Poems, p. 134.

* To PAD, v. n. To travel, properly on foot, S. B.

Fareweel, ye wordliest pair o' shoon,
On you I've paddet, late an soon;
O'er mone an acre brail o' gran—
Ye has me born.

Picken's Poems, 1738, p. 37.

Shall we trace this to A.-S. *peððian*, conculcare, pedibus obtere, from *paeth*, path, semita; or to Lat. *ped-o-are*, to go? To *pad* the hoof, is a cant phrase, signifying to travel on foot; Class. Dict. V. PADDER.

To PADDER, v. a. To tread, to beat with frequent walking, Galloway.

"Paddert, paddet. A road through the snow is paddert, when it has been often trod." Gall. Encycl.

—Less valid, some
Though not less dextrous, on the paddert'd green,
Fras doon to doon, shot forth the penny-stane.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 37.

From Teut. *pad*, vestigium, whence as would seem *pad*, a foot-path, semita, via trita. Perhaps the radical use of the term is to be found in *pad*, palma pedis. Kilian mentions *radew*, calco, as synonym. Germ. *pedden*, pedibus calcare. These terms are all obviously allied to Lat. *pes*, *ped-is*, the foot.

PADDIST, s. A foot-pad, one who robs on foot.

"A paddist or high-way-man, attempting to spoil a preacher, ordering him to stand, and asking what he was, was answer'd, 'I am the servant of the Lord Jesus'; the Paddist trembling at the answer, said again, 'What are you?' and had the same answer, and so a third; the robber as amaz'd, forgot both blood-guiltiness, and covetousness, and called to his unjustly detained captive, 'For the sake of Jesus depart in peace'; and ruminating to himself whose servant he had been, in this debauch'd trade of life, being cogitated, cryed out, 'Jesus, Jesus, Jesus, blessed be the name of Jesus, who hath kepted me from sin'; and forsaking that course of life walked after in the path of virtue." Annand's Mysterium Pietatis, p. 85.

This is merely a diminutive from E. *pad*, one who robs on foot. This, I suspect, originally denoted a highwayman of whatever description, from A.-S. *paad*, semita, q. one who obstructs the path of the traveller; whence also the E. v. *pad*, to travel gently.

PADDIT, part. pa. Beaten, formed and hardened into a foot-path by treading, Loth. V. PAD, and PAID, s.

PADDLE, PAEDLE, s. The Lump fish, Orkn. V. COCK-PADDLE.

[PADDLE-DOO, s. The frog that used to be kept amongst the cream (in the "rain-bowie," or "rain-pig") to preserve the luck, Banffs.]

[PADDOCK, s. V. under PADE.]

PADE, s. 1. A toad.

On the chief of the clole,
A pade pik on the polle.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., l. 2.

i.e., A toad picked or fed on the poll or head.

2. It seems to signify a frog, as used by Wynthown.

There nakys best of wenym may
Lywe, or last stoure a day;
As ask, or eddyre, tade, or pade.

Crom. l., 12. 55.

A.-S. *pade*, Germ. Belg. *padde*, Su.-G. *padda*, id.

PADDOCK, PUDDOCK, s. [1. A frog or toad; dimin. of *pade*, S.]

2. A low sledge for removing stones, &c., Aberd. V. PODDOCK.

PADDOCK-HAIR, s. The down that covers unfledged birds; also, that kind of down which is on the heads of children born without hair, S.

Teut. *padden-hayr*, lanugo, *padda-blood*, deplumia.

PADDOCK-PIPES, s. pl. Marsh Horsetail, S. Equisetum palustre, Linn.

"Marsh Horse-tail. Anglia. Paddock-pipe, Scotia." Lightfoot, p. 648.

"Aquisetum, a paddock-pipe." Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 18.

His turban was the doudlar's plot,
Around w' paddock-pipes beest,
And dangling bog-bean leaves.

Marle, A. Scott's Poems, p. 100.

PADDOCK-RUDE, s. The spawn of frogs, S. Paddow-redd, Gl. Sibb. Paddock-ride, Ramsay.

A shot starn—thro' the air
Skyts east and west with unco glare;
But found naist day on hillock side,
Na better seems nor paddock ride.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 334.

PADDOCK STOOL, s. This term is used to denote Agarics in general; but particularly, the varieties of the Agaricus fimetarius are thus denominated, S.

Lightfoot gives this name exclusively to A. chanterellus.

"Yellow Agaric or Chanterelle. Anglia. Paddock-Stool, Scotia." P. 1008.

Teut. *padden-stool*, boletus, fungus.

"Fungus, a paddock-stool." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 18.

PADDOCKSTONE, s. The toad stone, or stone vulgarly supposed to grow in the head of a toad; accounted very precious, on account of the virtues ascribed to it—both medical and magical.

"Item, a ring with a paddockstone, with a char-nale." Inventories, p. 10.

Teut. *padden-steen*, lapis qui in bufonis capite invenitur; Kilian. In Germ. it is called *krotenstein*, from *krote*, bufo; in Sw. *grodsten*, from *groda*, id.

PADELL, s.

—*One said pannell of one laid adill,
One pepper-polk maid of a padell.*

Bannatyne Poems, p. 160, st. 7.

Lord Hailes says that he does not know the signification. Sibb. expl. *padell*, *puddil*, "a small leathern bag or wallet for containing a pedlar's wares. Teut. *bydel*, *bulga*, *crumena*, *maculus*."

PADIDAY, s. The day dedicated to Paladius, a Scottish saint, S.B. "Pasch & Padiday nixt thairefter;" *Aberd. Reg.*

"There is a well at the corner of the minister's garden, which goes by the name of *Paddy's well*." P. Forden, *Stat. Acc.* iv. 499.

The name of this saint is, in the north of S., always *pron. Padie*, q. *Paudie*. A market held at Brechin is called from this festival *Paddy Fair*. V. *Hist. Cul-dee*, pp. 7-9, 97.

PADJELL, s. "An old pedestrian; one who has often beat at foot-races;" *Gall. Encyc.***PADLE, PADDLE, s.** The Lump-fish, Frith of Forth, Shetl.

"*Cyclopterus Lumpus*. Lump-fish; Lamp-sucker; *Padle*.—The male (called by our fishermen *Cock-padle*), is for the table, at that season [in the spring months] much preferable to the female, (which is named the *Hush*, *Hen-padle*, and in Fife the *Bagaty*)." Neill's *List of Fishes*, p. 23.

"*Cyclopterus Lumpus*, (Linn. Syst.) *Padle*, Lump-fish." Edmonstone's *Zettl.*, ii. 304. V. *COCK-PADLE*.

PADYANE, PADGEAN, s. A pageant.

Than cryd Maheoun for a Heleand padyane.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 30.

i.e., for a Highland pageant.

Dunbar also uses it metaph. in reference to poets.

I see the Makkaris amangis the laif

Playis heir their padyane, syne gois to graif.

Ibid., p. 75.

They are represented as for a time actors on a stage, and then disappearing.

Knox employs this term in ridicule of the mummery of the Popish worship.

"They providit tables, quhairfo sum befor usit to serv for Drunkardis, Dyocaris, and Cairtaris (Card-players), bot they war holie yneuche for the Preist and his *Padgean*." *Hist.*, p. 139.

Mr. Tooke views *pageant* as merely the present part, *pacceand*, of A.-S. *pac-an*, to deceive. *Pacheand*, *Pacheant*, *Pageant*." *Divers. Purley*, ii. 369, 370.

[PAEDLE, s. and v. V. PAIDLE.]**PAFFLE, s.** A small possession, in land, Perth. *pendicle*, *synon.* *Poffle*, Lanarks.

"Some places are parcelled out into small *paffles*, or farms, few of which are above 30 acres each. The occupiers of most of them are under the necessity of following some other occupation than that of farming. A considerable number are weavers." P. Kinclaven, *Perth. Statist. Acc.*, xix. 323.

Isl. paffe, fasciculus.

It seems doubtful whether this has any affinity to O.E. *piele*, *pighel*, *pinple*, a small parcel of land inclosed with a hedge; Phillips.

PAFFLER, s. One who occupies a small farm, Perth.

"Some of these small farmers or *pafflers* are at times employed with their horses and carts at the roads," &c. *Statist. Acc.*, ubi sup., p. 329.

*** PAGE, s. A boy.**

Thai sparyt nowther carl na page.

Wynston, viii. 11. 90.

Sea nor man chyld name had Kyng Letyne;

For als mekill as his young son and page

Decesait was within his tendir age.

Doug. Virgil, 206. 19.

Fr. page, Ital. *paggio*, petit garçon. *Gr. wus*, Sa.-G. *poike*, Dan. *pog*, id. *Pera. peik*, *pediassequus*.

Mr. Tooke gives a different etymon. "*Pack*, *patch*, and *page*," he says, "are the past participle *pac*, (differently pronounced, and therefore differently written with *k*, *ch*, or *ge*), of the Anglo-Saxon verb *Paecan*, *Paeccean*, to deceive by false appearances—As servants were contemptuously called *Harlot*, *Varlet*, *Valet*, and *Knave*; so were they called *Pack*, *Patch*, and *Page*. And from the same source is the French *Page* and the Italian *Paggio*." *Divers. Purley*, ii. 369, 370.

[PAICE, s. Easter. V. PAYS.]

PAID, part. and adj. [1. Pleased, satisfied; as, "I'm weel *paid* wi' the bargain," S.]

2. Beat, slapped, drubbed: as, "a weel *paid* skin;" *synon. skelpit*, West of S.]

3. Defeated, punished; as, "The French were hale *paid* at Waterloo," i.e., wholly, completely defeated, Clydes.]

4. Sorry; as, "I'm verra *ill paid* for ye," I am very sorry for you; *Aberd.*

As *Fr. pay-er*, signifies to satisfy, to content, *ill paid* seems merely an oblique use of the verb, q. "ill satisfied," or "discontented on your account."

This is merely an oblique sense of *Fr. pay-er*, as signifying to discharge a debt, to satisfy a creditor. Teut. *pay-en*, solvere, satisfacere; et *pacare*, sedare. Kilian. The *Fr. say*, *payer de raison*, to give good reasons. *Payde*, pleased. R. Glouc. and Chaucer use *pale* in the same sense, and John Hardyng.

If I the truth of hym shall sale,

That twenty yere he reigned all menne to pais;

The lawe and peace full aye conserved,

Of his commons the lous aye deserved.

Crom., Fol. 33, b.

PAID, s. 1. A path, S. B. Alem. *paid*, via.

For her gused luck a wee bit aff the paid,

Grew there a tree with branches close and braid;

The shade beneath a canness-braid out throw

Held aff the sun beams frae a bonny know.

Ross's Helenore, p. 27.

2. A steep ascent.

Belg. pad, A.-S. *paad*. V. *PETH*.

To PAIDLE, v. n. 1. To walk with short quick steps, like a child, Roxb., Banffs., Clydes.

2. To move backwards and forwards with short steps; or to work with the feet in water, mortar, or any liquid substance, S.

It occurs in that beautiful passage, which must thrill through every Scottish heart:

We twa hae *paidle* f' the burn,
Free mornin sun till dine;
But seas between us braid hae roar'd,
Sin saild lang syne.

Auld Lang Syne, Burns, iv. 123.

Fr. *patouiller*, whence E. *paddle*, to stir with the
best.

[PAIDLE, s. 1. The act of walking with short
quick steps, Roxb., Banffs., Clydes.

2. The act of walking slowly backwards and
forwards in water, or any liquid; as, "We
paidl't aboot a' day, amang our freens, an'
then had a gran' *paidle* in the saut watter,"
Clydes.]

[PAIDLER, s. 1. A child just beginning to
walk, Banffs.]

2. A person of short stature who walks with
short, waddling steps, *ibid.*]

PAIDLE, s. A hoe, Roxb. V. PATTLE.

The gardener w' his *paidle*. O. *Scottish Song*.

To PAIDLE, v. a. To hoe, *ibid.*

Fr. *patouiller*, to stir up and down.

PAIGHLED, *part. pa.* Overcome with
fatigue, Ang.

Perhaps q. wearied with carrying a load; [*peckled*,
West of S. V. PECHLE.]

To PAIK, v. a. To chastise, to beat, to drub,
S. *paak*, S. B.

The latter has both the sound and signification of
Germ. *peut-en*, to beat; whence *archpaunker*, one who
whips the breach. V. the s.

"That day Mr. Armour was well *paiked*; so that
town now has no ordinary ministers, but are supplied
by the presbytery." Baillie's Lett., i. 74.

Woid, vo. *Arta*, gives Dan. *arte-pauker* as signify-
ing "a whip-arse, a whipster."

PAIK, PAICK, s. A stroke, a blow, S. It is
most commonly used in pl., as denoting re-
peated strokes or blows, a drubbing. One
is said to *get his paiks*, when he is soundly
beaten, S.

And mony a *paick* unto his beef they laid,
Till with the thumps he blue and blue was made.

Ross's Helenore, p. 47.

—Throw Britain braid it sail be blawn about,
How that thou, poysond pelour, gat thy *paiks*.

Dumbar, Evergreen, li. 51, st. 3.

Get I thame they sail beir their *paikis*.

I see they playd with me the *gaikkis*.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., li. 156.

It seems uncertain whether Isl. *þjakk-a*, to beat by
a repetition of small strokes, minutim tundere, be a
cognate term. This may perhaps be retained in E.
peck, *pick*, as *Seren* thinks; although *Jun.* traces the
latter to Teut. *beck*, the beat.

It can scarcely be doubted that our term is allied to
Isl. *paik*, Su.-G. *paak*, fustia, baculus; especially as it
more generally suggests the idea of being beaten with
a cudgel.

PAIKIE, s. A piece of doubled skin, used for
defending the thighs from the *Flauchter-
spade*, by those who cast turfs or divots,
Mearns.

In Ang. it is called a *pelting-pock*, i.e., a pock or bag
for guarding the thighs from the stroke given by the
spade. The analogy of the names naturally suggests
that *paikie* is formed from the v. *paik*, or radically
allied.

PAIK, s. Expl. "fault, trick."

—In adulteris he was tane;

Maid to be punisit for his *paik*;

But he was stubborn in his talk.

Legend Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 317.

Perhaps originally the same with PAUK, q. v.

Are vther London *paik* he playit,
Sending some letters, as he said,
With Patrick Quhyt, as he declairis,
Bearing the wecht of grit affairs,
To come in Scotland to the King.
The man mensueris he saw sic thing.
Suppose the teale be fals and feinyeit,
Yet to the Kingis Grace he has pleinyeit.
Havand the court at his command,
He gart the pure man leave the land.
For all the fyve bairnes and the wyffe,
The Metropolitane of Fyffe
Is enterit on his house and geir, &c.

Legend St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 335.

In the last passage it evidently signifies *trick*. A-S.
paec-on, decipere; whence there has probably been a
s. of the form of *paecce*. V. PAUKY.

[To PAIK, PAKE, v. n. To pace, trudge,
walk steadily and continuously, like one
carrying a pack; synon. *peg* and *pad*, West
of S.]

PAIKER, s. *Calsay paiker*, a street-walker
in general.

Mak your abbottis of richt religious men :—

Bot not to rebeldis new cum fra the roist ;—

Of Rome raikeris, nor of rude ruffianis,

Of Calsay *paikeris*, nor of publicanis.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 152, p. 287.

V. next word.

PAIKIE, s. A female street-walker, a trull, S.

Isl. *þjakk-r*, circumcursator, circumforaneus, a
vagabond; *troll-packa*, a witch. Hence,

PAIKIT-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance
of a trull; having a shabby and exhausted
appearance, S.

PAIL, PAILE, PALE, s. 1. A mort-cloth;
also, a hearse, Upp. Lanarks.

This must be from O.Fr. *paile*, drap *mortuaire*, from
Lat. *pall-ium*, used in an oblique sense, the mort-cloth
being put for that which it covers.

2. A canopy.

"Item, ane grete *paile* of cloth of gold, lynit with
small canves."—"Item, thre *palis* of claith of gold
and claith of silvir, twa with hale heidis, and ane with
the heid wantand the tane syde." Inventories, A.
1539, p. 50.

Fr. *poille*, "the square canopy that's borne over
the sacrament, or a sovereign prince, in solenne pro-
cessions, or passages of state;" Cotgr. L.B. *palla*,
pala, aulacum, hangings or a curtain of state; O. Fr.
paille, id. V. PAIL.

PAILYOWN, PALZEON, PALLIOUN, s. A pavilion, a tent.

Off caris als thar yaid thaim by
Sa fole that, but all thal that bar
Harnays, and als that charygt war
With *pailyoways*, and wesshall with all,—
vill soor, charygt with *pallalle*.

Barbour, xi. 117, MS.

Geol. Ir. *paillium*, Fr. *pavillon*.

PAILES, Leslaci Hist. Scot., p. 57, 58. V. PELE.

PAILIN, PAILING, s. A rail, a fence made of stakes, S., from Lat. *pal-us*, a stake, whence E. *pale*.

PAINCHES, s. pl. The common name for tripe, S. V. **PENCHE.**

PAINS, s. pl. The common name for chronic rheumatism, S.

"It would appear from the Statistical Accounts, that chronic rheumatism (*the pains*, as it is provincially designed) is frequent among old people in the lower classes." *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*, p. 11.

—"The poorer sort of people, particularly such as are advanced in life,—in consequence of their miserable mode of living, and still more of the coldness and dampness of their houses, owing partly to the scarcity and high price of fuel, have too much reason to complain of what they call *the pains*, or *the pains within them*." *Stat. Acc. Jedb.*, i. 2, 3.

PAINTRE, s. A pantry. "Ane *payntre* & cisment;" *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1563, V. 25.

PAINTRIE, s. Painting.

"Of round globules and *paintrie*.—Two *paintit broddis*, the one of the muses, and the other of grotesque or conceptis [grotesque or conceits]." *Inventories*, A. 1580, p. 130.

"Ane Turk buik of *paintrie*." Inventory of Buikis, as delivered by the Regent Mortoun to James VI., A. 1578.

Formed, perhaps, from Fr. *peinture*, the act of painting.

PAIP, s. Prob., a contr. for *papingay*.

Play with thy pair, or I'll pull thee like a *paip*;
Go ride in a rape for this noble new-year.

Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 5.

Is there an allusion here to the artificial *papingay*, which is often shot to pieces by the archers, one wing after another? Or, to the play of *paips* among children? V. next word.

PAIP, s. A cherry-stone picked clean, and used in a game played by children, S. Three of these stones are placed together, and another above them. These are called a *castle*. The player takes aim with a cherry-stone, and when he overturns this castle, he claims the spoil.

A similar game is in Gloucesters. called *Cob-nut*; only nuts are used instead of cherry-stones. V. *Groce* in vo.

The term *pip* is used in E. for the seed of apples, and perhaps of other fruit; probably from Fr. *pepin*, the seed of fruit.

This game is played with nuts in Germany. Tent. *Acophens actien*, *Acophens schiden*, castellatum *nucos* constitutere; Kilian.

It was probably borrowed from the Romans. Ovid seems to allude to a game of this kind, as played with nuts.

Et condia lectas, parca colona, *nucos*.
Has puer aut certo rectas diverberat iota,
Aut pronus digito biave semelve petit.
Quatuor in *nucibus*, non amplius, *alea* tota est;
Cum sibi suppositis additur una tribus.

Rus. Elegia, ver. 72.

Other copies read *dilaminat*, *dilaminat*, &c., for *diverberat*.

Playing with nuts, in a variety of ways, was common with boys among the Romans. Hence the phrase, *nucos relinquere*, to become a man, to be engaged in manly employment. Isaac Casaubon mentions playing with nuts, by erecting castles or pyramids, as used in his time. His language seems to apply to England, where he resided during the latter part of his life. "Ludebant pueri *nucibus* variis modis, quorum nonnulli hodieque pueris in usu: ut cum in pyramidem quatuor *nucos* extruuntur." Comment. ad Persii Satyr., p. 51. It is remarkable, that the same game prevailed among the Jews, so early at least as the time of Philo. He accordingly says: "Id qui parum intelligit, è huius quodam vulgato cognoscet. Qui *nucibus* ludant, solent positos prius in plano tribus quattam super imponere, in formam pyramidis." *De Mundi Opific.*, p. 6.

PAIP, s. The Pope.

"Item, the hatt that come fra the *paip*, of gray velvett, with the haly gaist sett all with orient perle." *Inventories*, A. 1539, p. 49. V. **PAR.**

* **PAIR, s.** "Two things suiting one another;" Johns.

This word is used in S. often in regard to a single article, especially if complete in itself. "A *pair* o' *Carritches*," a catechism; "a *pair* o' *Proverbs*," a copy of the Proverbs, used as a school-book; "a *pair* o' *pullies*," a complete tackle of pulleys, &c.

To **PAIR, v. a.** To impair. V. **PARE.**

PAIRTLES, adj. Having no part, free.

I, per me, Wolf, *pairtles* of frawd or gyle,
Undir the painis of suspensioun,
And gret cursing and maledictioun,
Sir Schelp, I chaitre ye straitly to compeir,
And ansuir till a Dog befor me heir.

Henrysons, Bannatynes Poeme, p. 109.

PAIS, s. pl. Retribution, recompence.

Off his awin deid ilk man sal beir the *pais*,
As pyne for syn, reward for werkis rycht.

Henrysons, Bannatynes Poeme, p. 117, st. 8.

Lord Hailes renders this "strokes, chastisement." This is indeed the sense in which the term is still generally used, S. *pays*. But here it seems to have greater latitude, including both punishment and reward, according to the distribution in the line immediately following; as Fr. *pay-er*, signifies to requite, in whatever way.

To **PAIS, PASE, v. a.** 1. To poise, to weigh.

Bot full of magnanymyte Eneas
Pais thare wecht als lichtlie as an fas,
Thare hidduous braseris swakkand to and fro.

Doug. Virgil, 141. 16.

"I *peyes*, I waye; Je poise.—Tall nat me, if I *peyes* a thing in my hande I can tell what it wayeth." *Palagr.* B. iii. F. 317, a.

"*Peysen* or weyen. Pondero." Prompt. Parv.

2. To raise, to lift up.

The wyffe come furth, and up thay *paist* him,
And fand lyf in the loun.

Chr. Kirk, st. 13.

It is evidently synon. with E. *poise*, as denoting the caution requisite in attempting to raise any heavy and inert body.

Part. pr. *payeand*, *paesand*, and part. pa. *payeit*, *paist*, are both used in the sense of ponderous, weighty, loaded.

Under the *payeand* and the heavy charge
Gan gane or gaig the eull ionit barge.

Doug. Virgil, 178. 10.

They dres anone, and furth of platts grete
With *payeit* sacche plannyst the altaris large.

Doug. Virgil, 251. 14.

Paies is used by Churchyard, with respect to the act of the mind, in weighing evidence, as *pace* by Chaucer.

"Then *paies* in an equal balance the dangerous estate of Scotland once againe, when the king's owne subjects kept the castle of Edenbrough against their owne naturall lord and maister." Worthines of Wales, Prof. xiii.

"Fr. *pes-er*, Ital. *pes-ere*, to weigh, from Lat. *pensare*, from *pando*, Ridd. Hence,

PAISSES, *s. pl.* The weights of a clock, S.

"But againe I finde the desires of this life like weightie *paisses* drawing mee downe to the ground againe." Boyd's Last Battell, p. 67.

Fr. *paiss*, weight. V. PACZ.

PAIS, PAISS, *s.* Weight.

"And quha that sellis of less *paiss* thane xxij vnce," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, &c. V. 16.

PAISE. NOBLE OF PAISE. V. PACE.

PAIT, part. pa. Paid.

"—And as mony termes as he may prufe he pundit fore, he to be *paid* tharof of the said oxin." Act. Audit, A. 1477, p. 11.

"William Maxwell allegit that he occupit a parte of the said mylne, & *paid* his males tharfore," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1494, p. 374.

PAIT, PATE, PATIE. Abbreviations of the names *Peter* and *Patrick*. "*Pait* Newall." Acts Ja. VI., 1585, p. 390, Ed. 1814.PAITCLAYTH, PETCLAYTH, *s.* "Four *paitclaythis*;" Aberd. Reg., V. 25; "Gwnes, collaris, *Petclaythis*, curschis, & slewis [sleeves]." Ibid., v. 24; apparently the same with *Paillettis*.

This, I suspect, gives the original form of *Paillet*. It must have denoted some dress, perhaps of an ornamental kind for the breast; as awkwardly formed from Lat. *pect-us*, or Fr. *poict-rine*, the breast, and S. *claiht*, cloth.

PAITHMENT, *s.* 1. Pavement; pron. q. *paidment*.

In Aperill among the schawis scheyn,
Quhen the *paithment* was clad in tendyr greyn;
Pleasand war it till ony creatur,
In lusty lyff that tym for till endur.

Wallace, viii. 935, MS.

This seems to be merely a metaph. use of *pavement*, E. pron. *paidment*, S. B.

2. The ground, the soil.

Paithment must, I apprehend, be the true reading of the word in Aberd. Reg., where it is *paichment* in the extract before me.

"And gif it sall happin we to gif ony fee for the lyfting & raising of the *paichment* of our kirk," &c. A. 1538, v. 16.

"In another place it is "the *paithment* of the kirk;" Ibid., v. 17.

PAITLATTIS, *s. pl.*

Sic skaith and scornie, as mony *paitlattis* worne,
Within this land was never hard nor sene.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44, st. 13.

"Ane *paillett* of blak stemming lynit with taffetie. Ane body is of ane gowne of blak velvot with syde slevis of yellow satine." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 229.

Elsewhere it is conjoined with parts of head-dress. "Twa cornettis, and ane *paillet* of quhite satine." Ibid., p. 231. V. PAITCLAYTH.

Lord Hailes seems to view it as the same with E. *partlet*, which, he says, is a woman's ruff. According to Skinner, the latter is rather a napkin or neck-kerchief. It might perhaps be some sort of *bandeau* for the head, as Fr. *patelette* denotes the broad piece of leather which passes through the top of a headstall, Cotgr. Arm. *patelet*, however, according to Bullet, is a bib for children. Sibb. explains it *ruff*, viewing "Fr. *poitrai* (*pectorale*) a cover for the neck and breast," as the origin.

This surely cannot be a corruption of O. E. *paltoc*, apparently a cloak or mantle.

Proude priests come with him, mo than a thousand,
In *paltokes* and piked shoes, and pissers long knives;
Comen agayne conscience, wyth couetyse they helden.
P. Ploughman, Hh. 4. a.

This word is perhaps from Su.-G. *palk*, a garment; though immediately from Fr. *palletoc*, "a long and thick pelt, or cassock," Cotgr.

PAITLICH, *adj.*

They sair bemane some *paitlich* gowa,
(Some yellow dippit stain'd wi' brown)
Which they brought claiht-like frae the town.

The Haw'el Rig, st. 86.

Dippet, perhaps errat. for *Tippet*. Isl. *paita* signifies indusium.

PAKE, *s.* A contumelious name applied to females of domesticated animals, whether fowls or quadrupeds, and also to women; but always exclusively of males. It is invariably conjoined with an *adj.*; as, a cow is called an "auld *pake*;" a niggardly woman, a "hard *pake*," &c.; Upp. Lanarks., Roxb.; synon. *Hids*.

Perhaps from A.-S. *paeca*, "a deceiver, a cosener," Somner; from *paec-an*, decipere.

PAKKALD, *s.* A packet. V. PACKALD.PALAD, *s.* The head. V. PALLAT.PALAVER, PALAIVER, *s.* 1. Idle talk, unnecessary circumlocution, S.

One might suppose some affinity to Fr. *balicerner*, "to cog, foist, lie, talk idly, vainly, or to no purpose;" Cotgr. The similarity of Moes.-G. *flurward*, multiloquium, is also singular. The term has, however, been generally deduced from Port. *palavra*, a word, whence Fr. *palabre*, used as *parole*, Cotgr. This, it is supposed, is originally a Moorish term. Fr. *palabre* is

used to denote the disgraceful present, which must be made to the petty Mohammedan princes, on the coast of Africa, on the ground of the slightest umbrage, real or pretended, which is taken at any of the European powers.

- [3. A person of a fussy, ostentatious manner, S.]

To PALAVER, *v. n.* 1. To use a great many unnecessary words, S. "to flatter," Grose's Class. Dict.

- [2. To behave in a fussy, ostentatious manner, S.]

[PALAVERIN, *s.* Fussy, ostentatious behaviour; used sometimes as an *adj.*, S.]

To PALE, PEAL, or PELL, *a Candle*. On seeing a *dead-candle*, to demand a view of the person's face whose death this fatal *candle* portends; a phrase sanctioned in the silly code of vulgar superstition, Aberd.

This is done by addressing the *candle* in these words; *I pell thee for a moment*; upon which the image of the faded person's face appears for an instant. If the words, *for a moment*, be omitted, the person who *pells the candle* is deprived of all ability to move till the *cock crows*, while the image grins in his face all the time.

Perhaps *q.* to *appeal the candle*. Fr. *appel-er*, Lat. *appell-are*, to call, to talk with. The term may here signify to arrest, to prevent from disappearing. I find that *pel* was used in O. E. as *synon.* with *appeal*; as it appears in the form of the infinitive. "*Pelyn* or *apelyn*. Appello." Prompt. Parv.

PALE, PELE, *s.* [A small, pointed, circular scoop used in testing the quality of a cheese, S.]

To PALE, PELE, *v. a.* 1. To puncture, to tap for the dropsy, S. B.

- [2. To *pale a cheese*, to pierce it with a *pale*], in order to judge of its quality by the part scooped out, S.

Demure he looks; the cheese he *pales*;
He prives, it's good; ca's for the scales.
Ramsey's Poems, li. 479.

[Du. *peil*, a gauge, *peilen*, to gauge, to test.]

PALEY-LAMB, *s.* A very small or feeble lamb, Tweedd. V. PAULIE.

To PALL, *v. n.* To strike with the fore feet; applied to a horse; *synon.* to *kaim*; Selkirks.

This, I suspect, is merely a provincial modification of the E. *v.* to *pass*.

PALL, PEAL, *s.* "Any rich or fine cloth, particularly purple," Rudd.

Thai plantit down ane pallyeoun, upon ane plane lee,
Of pall and of pillour that proudly was pict.

Glean and Goh, li. 1.

For the banket mony rich claitth of pall
Was spred, and mony a bandkyn wondrously wrocht.

Doug. Virgil, 33, 14.

It seems to be the same word that is written *peal*.

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"A *peal* of gold set with precious stones, — was hung about the king's head, when he sat at meat." Pitscottie, p. 155.

He "also commanded her to take what hingers, or tapestry-work, and *peals* of gold and silk, as she pleased, or any other jewel in his wardrobe." *Ibid.*, p. 159.

Rudd. seems to derive it from Lat. *pall-ium*; but Sibb. more properly refers to "Scand. *pell*, panni serici genus; Theot. *phelle*, pannus pretiosus, *pfeller*, purpura, Fr. *palle*, *poile*." Is. *pell*, indeed, denotes cloth of the most precious kind; *textum pretiosum*; *pelle kladi*, vestes ex tela ejusmodi, pretio et materia maximi aestimata. It is sometimes distinguished from silk; *Klaeddos i pell oc silki*, Verel. Ind. Wachter, however, thinks that it properly signifies silk, C. B. *pall*, id. Hence, he subjoins, L. B. *pallium*, pro panno serico saspissime apud Cangium, et in Glossa Periziana; vo. *Pfell*.

O. Fr. *paille*, denoted cloth of silk.

Monlt m'a doné or et argent

Pierres et pailles d'Orient.

Roman de Partonopex, MS. ap. Du Cange, vo. *Pallous*.

PALLACH, PALLACK, *s.* 1. A porpoise, S. *pallack*, E. *Delphinus phocaena*, Linn.

"A *Palack*, a great destroyer of salmon." Sibb. File, p. 129. V. PELLACK.

2. Used metaph. for a lusty person, S. B. Hence it is expl. "fat and short, like a porpoise." Gl. Shirr.

"The second chiel was a thick, setterel, swown [swollen] *pallack*." Journal from London, p. 2.

3. A young or small crab, Mearns; *Fulloch*, Angus. V. POO, and FALLAWA, id.

PALLALL, PALLALLS, *s.* A game of children, in which they hop on one foot through different square spaces chalked out, driving a bit of slate or broken crockery before them. From the figures made, it is also called *the beds*, S.

This seems to be originally a game of this country. In E. at least it is called *Scotch hop* or *Hop-Scotch*.

"Among the school-boys in my memory there was a pastime called *Hop-Scotch*, which was played in this manner: A parallelogram about four or five feet wide, and ten or twelve feet in length, was made upon the ground, and divided laterally into eighteen or twenty different compartments which were called *beds*; some of them being larger than others. The players were each of them provided with a piece of a tile, or any other flat material of the like kind, which they cast by the hand into the different beds in a regular succession, and every time the tile was cast, the player's business was to hop on one leg after it, and drive it out of the boundaries at the end where he stood to throw it; for, if it passed out at the sides, or rested upon any of the marks, it was necessary for the cast to be repeated. The boy who performed the whole of this operation by the fewest casts of the tile was the conqueror." Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 286.

Our word, from its form, may perhaps claim a Fr. origin.

From the account of *Franc. de carreau*, one of the games enumerated by Rabelais, it, in part at least, resembles our *Pallall*. "A certain play with a piece of money at a square crossed;" Cotgr. In Dict. Trev., it is said, that this money is used *en guise de palet*, or

after the manner of a quoit. "He who puts it on the lines gains some advantage." *Vo. Carreus*. This certainly constitutes a part of our game, as described above. For the bit of tile, slate, or crockery that is used, is thrown as a quoit. In France, I am informed, the same game is denominated *Petit pallet*, q. little quoit.

Dr. Johnson calls this game *Scorton Hopkiss*; defining it, "A play in which boys hop over lines or scotches in the ground." In S., however, it is played both by boys and girls. As this game is called *Hop-Scotch*, by some it is supposed to allude to the Scots being frequently forced to hop over or repass the Border; especially as the game is regulated by certain lines, or boundaries, of which, if one be touched, the game is lost.

But the ingenuity displayed in this deduction rather savours of the ancient Border hostility; and such an etymon will not be much relished by Scottish feeling. It is more likely, indeed, that it received this name in E. as being originally a Scottish game. *V. BROS.*

PALLAT, PALAD, s. The head, the crown of the head or scull, S.

*His pallet in the dust bedwynes stude,
And the body bathyn in the hate blade
These owerwaite*

Doug. Virgil, 337, 43.

*Ye maid of me ane ballat,
For your rewards now I call brek your pallet.
Maitland Poems, p. 317.*

Mr. Pinkerton oddly renders this, "cut your throat."

*His pallet paled and unpleasant pow,
They falsome flocks of flies doth oversow,
With wames and wounds all blackened full of blains.
Pohart, Watson's Coll., iii. 23.*

Pallet is used in the same sense, O. E.

*Inglic-men all yit to-yere
Knock thi pallet or thou pas,
And mak the polled like a frere;
And yit as Ingland als it was.*

Minot's Poems, p. 31.

Radd. says; "I very much incline to think that the E. *pate*, and the S. *pallat*, are originally the same." Perhaps because of its globular form, from O. E. *pellet*, a ball. (*Arm. Fr. pelote*), for which *bullet* is now used. A round head is called a *bullet-head*, S.

PALLAWA, s. 1. A species of sea-crab, Coast of Fife; *Cavie, Pillan*, synonym. *V. KNAVER.*

2. Used by the fishermen of Buckhaven as a contemptuous term, denoting a dastardly fellow. "Will I be slairtit be sic a *Pallaw*?" Shall I be outdone by such a poltroon?

PALLET, s. 1. A little ball; E. *pellet*.

*Upon their breast bravest of all,
Were precious pearls of the East,
The rubie pallet and th' opall,
Together with the amethyst.*

Burrol, Watson's Coll., ii. 11.

[3. Used metaph., the head, crown, pate, *Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis*, l. 2780. *V. PALLAT.*]

Fr. pelote, a ball.

PALLET, s. A skin, properly a sheep's skin not dressed, S. B. from the same origin

with E. *felt, pelt*; Lat. *pell-is*, Belg. *vell*, id. Su.-G. *palt*, a garment.

[PALLIUNS, s. pl. Tents, Barbour, iii. 239, Herd's Ed. *V. PAILTOWN.*]

[PALLO, s. The porpoise, Orkn.]

PALM, PALME, s. The index of a clock or watch, S.

"Mens dayes are destributed vnto them like houres seuerallie diuided vpon the horologe: Some must live but till *Pne*, another vnto *Two*, another vnto *Thres*; The *Palme* turneth about, and with its finger pointeth at the houre: So soone as man's appointed houre is come, whether it bee the first, second, or third, there is no more biding for him." *Z. Boyd's Last Battell*, p. 519.

Fr. paume, the palm of the hand, used, it would seem, as *hand*, when applied to an index.

PALMANDER, s. Pomander.

"Item, ane pair of bedis of *palmander*." *Inventories*, p. 28. *Fr. pomme d'ambre*, id.

To PALMER, v. n. To go about from place to place in a feeble manner; pron. *pawmer*, S.

"At that time o' day—I would have thought as little about ony auld *palmering* body that was coming down the edge of Kinblythemont, as ony o' thae stalwart young chieles does e'nnow about auld Edie Ochiltree." *Antiquary*, ii. 340. *V. PAWMER.*

[PALMIE, s. and v. V. PAWMIE.]

PALMS, PALMYS, s. pl. [1. Palms, palm-branches, Barbour, v. 312; these were really branches of willow.]

2. The blossoms of the female willow, Teviotd.

PALM-SONDAY, s. The sixth Sabbath in Lent, according to the Romish ritual; or that immediately preceding Easter, S.

*This like schip come takyn was
Ewyn upon the Palm-Sunday,
Before Pasch that fallis ay.*

Wyntown, ix. 25. 69.

It was so named by the church of Rome, because of palm-branches being carried, in commemoration of those that were strewed in the way, when our Saviour entered into Jerusalem. *V. Du Cange*, vo. *Dominica*, p. 1601. *A.-S. palm sunnan daeg*. *V. Mareschall Observ.* in *Vern. A.-S.*, p. 531.

PALSONDAY, s.

"That the Session sit still quhill *Palsunday* of the schiris of Fil, Louthiane, & Berwik, & Renfrew, that it was last left at; and thereafter to be continewit quhile the Tyisday eftir Trinite Sondag." *Acts Ja. IV.*, 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 248.

A similar doubt occurs here as concerning *Palsone Evie*. It may either mean *Palmunday*, or *Pasch-sunday*, i.e., Easter, sometimes written *Pas*. *V. PASS.*

PALSONE EVIN. Apparently signifying *Passion Even*; if not a corr. abbrev. of *Palm Sondag*.

—"And als apone the cortis, sca'is [scathis], damp-nage & expensis sustenit be the said John tharthrow, that is to say sen *Palcous* eis last bipast." Act. Audit, A. 1488, p. 113.

PALTRIE, s. Trash. **V. PELTRIE.**

PALWERK, s.

Her hede of a herde huwe, that her hede hedes,
Of pillour, of *palwerk*, of perre to pay.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., l. 2.

This may denote work made with *spangles*; Fr. *paillle*, id.

PALYARD, s. A lecher; a knave, a rascal.

That Hermit of Lareit,
He put the damoun pepill in beleue,
That blind gat sight, and cruikit gat their feit;
The quhillk the *Palyard* na way can appeue.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 76.

This word is used by Tyrie, when quoting 2 Tim. iii., where *incontinent* occurs in our version.

"Consider, and acknowledge that in the last days their sall cum perrolvis tymes, in the quhillkis salbe men, luffars of thair awin selues, couatous, presumptuous, proud, blasphemours, inobedient to thair parents, onthankfull, onhalie, without mutuall affection, trucebrekers, fals accusars, *palliards*, rude and onmeik despyers of the gude, tratours, hodie, vantars, luffars of thame selues mair than of God," &c. Refutation, Fol. 57, b.

It is *palhart*, Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 313.

Freir Johnston, and Maguhane about him,
Tus *palhartis* that the Pope professis.

Fr. *paillard*, id. *Paillard*, a scoundrel. V. Gross's Class. Dict.

PALYARDRY, s. Whoredom.

Rechame ye not rehers and blaw on brede
Yoe awin defame! hawand of God na drede,
Na yit of hell, prouokand vtheris to syn,
Ye that list of your *palyardry* neuer blyn.

Doug. Virgil, Frol. 96, 41.

PALYEESIS, PALLEISSIS, PALLIES, PALIZES, s. pl.

"Of mattis, *palleissis* and boustera. Item, ten *palies* ane and uther." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 152.

"Tymmer heddis, and uther tymmer werk, mattis and *palyeesis*, coddis and bowstaria, schetis and uther lynnang claitis."—"Aucht mattis coverit with fastiane, having thair *palyeesis* about everie ane of thame." Ibid., A. 1578, p. 214.

"A bolster and *palises*." Hope's Min. Pract., p. 540. Apparently, straw mattresses. Fr. *paillasse*, *paillace*, a straw-bed.

[PALZEONIS, s. pl. Tents, pavillions, Barbour, xvii. 299, Skeat's Ed. **V. PAILY-OWN.]**

PAME HAMER. A kind of hammer.

"Ane *pame hamer*, ane hand hamer." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 259.

Did not the second phrase seem distinctive, this might appear to denote a small hammer, q. one for the palm or hand.

[PAMISAMPLE, n. A shell; *Bulla lignaria*, Linn., Banffs.]

PAMPHEIE, s. A vulgar name given at cards to the knave of clubs, Aberd.; elsewhere *Pawmie*, S. *Pam*, E.

Johns. views *pan*, as "probably from *palm*, victory, as *trump* from *triumph*."

PAMPFIL, s. A square inclosure, made with stakes; also, any small house, Aberd.; apparently the same with *Paffle*, q. v.

PAMPLETTE, PAMPLERTE, PAMPHELET, s. Expl. "a plump young woman; a diminutive from Teut. *pamposelie*, mulier crassa;" Gl. Sibb.

This refers to the language of Dunbar;

Sum of your men sic curage had,—
Thai brak up durris, and raef up lokkis,
To get ane *pampratie* on ane pled, &c.

Mail. MS., Chron., S.P., l. 324.

Sibb. corrects *pampratie* as misprinted for *pampllette*. V. Gl. It seems very doubtful if he has hit on the meaning of the term. From the nature of the subject, perhaps it is a metaph. use of Fr. *pampillette*, a spangle.

To PAN, v. n. To agree, to correspond.

For say and promeis quhat they can,
Thair wordes and deides will never *pan*.

Mailland Poems, p. 220.

Perhaps from A.-S. *pan*, a piece of cloth inserted into another.

A. Bor. to *pan*, to close, joyn together, agree. Prov. *Weal and Women cannot pan, but We and Women can*. "It seems to come from *Pan* in buildings, which in our stone houses is that piece of wood that lies upon the top of the stone-wall, and must close with it, to which the bottom [ends] of the spars are fastened." Ray's Coll., p. 54.

PAN, s. A term used to denote "the great timbers of a cottage laid across the *couples* parallel to the walls, to support the laths or *kebbers* laid above the *pans* and parallel to the couples;" S. B. Gl. Surv. Moray; used also South of S.

"On these [the siles] rested cross-beams called ribs or *pans*, and the one on the top was termed a roof-tree." Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 114.

The use of *Pan*, A. Bor. is evidently the same. V. the preceding v.

This word has been undoubtedly imported from the north of Europe. For it retains the same sense in the language of Finland. *Paana*, scandula, a lath, a shingle. Hence, as would seem, Sw. *takpanna*, tegula, our *pan-tile*, i.e., a tile laid for *thack* in place of a shingle. Some derive the word from Su.-G. *paen-a*, to extend; whence *paenri certug*, silver drawn out into lamina.

[PAN, s. The curtain or drapery hanging from the frame of a bed, West of S. **V. PANE.]**

PAN, s. A hard impenetrable sort of crust below the soil, S. *till*, *ratchel*, synon.

"Towards the hills; it is a light black soil, and under it an obstinate *pan*. Owing to this *pan* in some places, and the clay bottom in others, the fields retain the rains long." P. Deskford, Banff. Statist. Acc., iv. 360.

"In many places a black *pan*, hard as iron ore, runs in a stratum of two or three inches thick in the bottom of the clay, and about 8 or 9 inches below the surface, which in a rainy season keeps the water floating above, prevents early sowing, and sometimes

starves the seed in the ground." P. Kilmuir E. Ross, *Statist. Acc.*, vi. 184.

Perhaps from Teut. *panne*, calva, q. the skull of the seal.

PANASH, PANNACHE, s. A plume of feathers worn in the hat.

There lyes half dosen eincs of pig-tail,
There his panash, a capon's big-tail.

Obol's Mock Poem, P. II. 8.

"They alwayes carried a fair *Pannache*, or plume of feathers, of the colour of their muffs, bravely adorned and tricked out with glistening spangles of gold." Urquhart's *Rabelais*, B. I., p. 245.

Fr. *panache*, *panache*; from Lat. *panna*.

To PANCE, PANSE, PENSE, v. n. To think, to meditate.

Of perils *panes*; and for sum port provyde;
And anker sicker quhar thow may be sure.

Lord Thirlstane, Mailland Poems, p. 161.

"While as the king is musing & *pansing* vpon the greatness of the benefit,—he bursteth forth in these voyces of praise and thanksgiving: *What shall I say!*" Bruce's *Eleven Serm.* Sign. L. 1. a.

They *pane* not of the prochene paur,
Had thay the pelf to part among thame.

Dumbar, Mailland Poems, p. 105.

O. Fr. *pane-er*, mod. *pancer*, *pane-er*; perhaps from Lat. *pend-o*, *pane-um*, to weigh in one's mind.

[PANCH, s. Paunch, belly, Barbour, ix. 398, Skeat's Ed. O. Fr. *panche*, *pance*, Lat. *pantex*, id. V. **PENCH.]**

PAND, s. A pledge, synonym. *wad*.

—Quhilk is the *pend* or pledge, this dare I say,
Of pae to be kept inviolate.

Doug. Virgil, 375. 14.

My heart heir I present.—
Quhilk is the gadge and *pend*
Maist sair that I can geif.

Mailland Poems, p. 265.

Here it is used as synonym. with *gage*, that kind of pledge which knights were wont to give, who engaged their honour that they would fight.

Belg. *pend*, Germ. *p/and*, Alem. *p/ant*, *fant*, Su.-G. *pent*, Ital. *pent-er*, id. *pent-a*, *pignorare*, C. B. *pan*, also a pledge. Ihe thinks that Lat. *pign-us*, has been diffused through Europe.

Schiller views *p/ant*, *arrhabo*, as the root of *p/ennig*, a penny; because it was customary to give a piece of money as an earnest.

To PAND, v. a. To pledge, to pawn. *Pandit*, laid in pledge, S.

Teut. *pend-en*, Germ. *verp/and-en*, Ital. *pent-a*, id.

PAND, PAN, PANE, s. A narrow curtain fixed to the roof, or to the lower part, of a bed; S. *paon*.

"Item, ane claith of stait of blak velvot, furnist with rail and taill, with thre *pandis* quhair of thair is ane without frenyeis, and the taill is to the lenth of an elne." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 123.

"Where's the—beds of state, *pands* and testers, napery and brodered work?" Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 236. V. **PAWN.**

PANDIT, part. pa. Furnished with undercurtains.

"Ane bed of claith of gold and silvir, double *pandit*, and in figure of pottis full of flouris, with broderie

work of langroundis callit ovaill, quhairin the historeis ar contentit." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 210. V. **PAND.**

To PANDER, v. n. 1. To go from one place to another in an idle or careless way, Perth., Ettr. For.; apparently corr. from *Pawmer*, v. q. v.

2. To trifle at one's work, Loth.

[PANDARIS, s. pl. Panders, hangers-on, Lyndsay, The Papyngo, l. 390.]

PANDROUS, adj. and s. [Vagrant, menial; as a s., a common tramp or loafer]; a pimp.

"He may be repellit fra passing on an assise,—that is ane *pandrous* (i.e., *lene*;) or juglar, (i.e., *joculator*;) or commoun drunkardis in tavernis; or ony commoun player at cairtis or dyces, for gain and profit." Balfour's *Fract.*, q. 378-9.

PANDIE, PANDY, s. 1. A stroke on the hand, given as a punishment to a school-boy, S. B.; the same with *Pawmie*, q. v.

As *Pawmie* is evidently French; it would seem that the pedagogues of the north had issued the appalling mandate to the young culprit, to *spread out* his hand by the use of the Lat. word *Pande*, *pande manum*.

2. Used metaph. for severe censure.

But if for little romplish laits
I hear that thou a *pandy* gets,
Wi' patience thou maun bear the brunt,
And e'en put up wi' mony a dunt.

A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 12.

PANDOOR, s. A large oyster, S.

"These caught nearest to the town are usually the largest and fattest; hence the large ones obtained the name of *Pandoors*, i.e., oysters caught at the *doors* of the *pane*. The sea water, a little freshened, is reckoned the most nourishing to oysters. This may be the reason why those caught near to the town and shore are so large." P. Preston-*pane*, E. Loth. *Statist. Acc.*, xvii. 70.

[PANDROUS. V. under PANDER, v.]

PANE, PAYN, s. [1. Pain, suffering, hardship, trouble, Barbour, i. 309; pl. *paynys*, pains, griefs, Ibid., ii. 517; but *payn*, without trouble, Ibid., x. 243.]

2. A fine, mulct, or punishment.

"And the same to inbring and mak compt of to our souerane lordis vae as a *pane* without ony money to be deliuerit tharfor." Acts Ja. VI., 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 93.

To PANE, v. n. [1. To pain, hurt, oppress, S.]

2. To labour. V. **PAYNE.**

PANE, s. 1. Stuff, cloth, fur.

—A pallice of price plesand allane,
Was erectit ryelly, ryke of array,
Pantit and apparit proudly in *pane*;
Syllit semely with silk, suthly to say.

Houlate, iii. 3, MS.

He gelf him robe of palle
And *pane* of rich skianne
Ful sket.

Sir Tristrem, p. 35.

And with a mantil echo me cled;
It was of purpur, fair and fine,
And the *pane* of riche ermyne.

Ywaine and Gawin, Rits. Met. Rom., l. 9.

Ritson gives this word as not understood. It is Fr. *panne*, *pane*, *penne*, a skin, also fur. L. B. *pann-us*, *pann-a*, *penn-a*, C. B. *pan*, pellitium.

2. A piece.

He gail him robe of palle,
And pane of riche skinnas,
Fal shet.

Sir Tristram, p. 85.

It may, however, be used in the same sense as by Holland.

A. S. *pan*, lacinia, pannus; "a jagge, a piece." Fr. *panne de soye*, stuff made of silk, S. *podewy*. Lat. *pann-us* seems the general origin.

[3. The drapery hanging from the frame of a bed, like E. counterpane, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 226, Dickson. O. Fr. *pane*.]

[PANETARE, PENNYTER, s. A pantry-man, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 305, 104, Dickson. Lat. *panetarius*, id.]

PANFRAY, s. A small riding horse.

"—Only the best *panfray* (or *horse*) sall pertaine to him, quhill the Burges had (the time of his deceis)." Burrow Lawes, c. 125, s. 4.

This is evidently corr. from Fr. *palefroi*, id. It should be read "the best *panfray*," *melior palefroi*, id. Lat.

To PANG, v. a. 1. To throng, to press, S.

Be that time it was fair four days,
As fou's the house could pang,
To see the young fouk ere they raise,
Gossipe came in ding dang.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 271.

2. To cram, in whatever way, S.

St. Andrew's town may look right gawsey,
Nae grass will grow upo' her cawsey;—
Elin' Sammy's head, wae pang'd wi' leas,
Has seen the Alma Mater there.

Fergusson's Poems, li. 76.

3. To cram, to fill with food to satiety, S.

When they had eaten, and were straitly pang'd,
To hear her answer Bydby greatly lang'd.

Ross's Helenore, p. 52.

"Sibb. derives it from Sw. *pung*, Moea-G. *pugg*, *crumena*. But the possession of a purse by no means necessarily implies that it is crammed. B and p being frequently interchanged, I would prefer O. Teut. *bangh-en*, in angustum cogere, premere, q. d. *be-anghen*, *be-anghen*; *banghe*, angustus, oppressus, Kilian.

PANG, *adj.* Crammed, filled with food.

Their avars fyld up all the field,
They were me fou and pang,

Scott, Evergreen, li. 184.

PANG-FOU, *adj.* Crammed, as full as one can hold, S. A.

[PANIS, s. pl. Penalties; pl. of *pane*, s. 2.]

PAN-JOTRALS, s. pl. 1. A dish made of various kinds of animal food, a sort of fricasse, a gallimaufrie, Upp. Lanarks.

2. The slabbery offals of the shambles; nearly synon. with *Harrigals*, Roxb.

All that can be conjectured from the name, is that the dish referred to is prepared in a *pan*.

PAN-KAIL, s. Broth made of coleworts hashed very small, thickened with a little oat-meal. There is no animal food, but generally a little butter, in it, S.

Formerly a superstitious rite pretty generally prevailed in making this species of broth, S. B. The meal, which rose as the scum of the pot, was not put in any dish, but thrown among the ashes; from the idea, that it went to the use of the Fairies, who were supposed to feed on it.

This bears a striking resemblance to a religious ceremony of the ancient Romans. In order to consecrate any kind of food, they generally threw a part of it into the fire, as an offering to the *Lares*, or household-gods. They were hence called *Dii Patellarii*. Plant. ap., Adam's Rom. Antiq., p. 444, 445.

The Tartars, according to Marco Polo, have some similar customs. Before they eat, they anoint the mouths of their *Lares*, certain images which they call *Natigay*, with fat of their sodden flesh; and they cast the broth out of doors, in honour of other spirits, saying, that now their god, with his family, has had his part, and that they may eat and drink at pleasure. V. Harris's Voyages, i. 603.

[PANNABRAD, s. A pot for melting fish livers, Shetl. Isl. *panna*, a kettle, and *brad*, melting.]

[PANNALE, s. A pad, or a saddle without the wooden frame across which the burden of a pack-horse was slung. Sometimes it meant only the cushion or stuffing of a saddle, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 372, Dickson.]

PANNASIS, s. pl.

"The Admiral—sall uptake and ressave—the ankeris and *pannasie* quhillis sall be brocht agane at the returning of the saidis shippis fra the sea, to the fyne, to serve his Hienes in the uther affairs of his weiria." Sea Lawis, Balfour's Pract., p. 634.

Can this be a corr. of E. *pannant*? It is defined "a rope to hoise up a boat, or any heavy merchandise aboard a ship;" Phillips, [or may it not signify PINNACKS?]

PANNEL, PANEL, s. 1. Any person who is brought to the bar of a court for trial, S.

"The defender is, after his appearance, styled the *pannel*." Erskine's Instit., B. 4, T. 4, c. 90.

2. The bar of a court.

"This precept set forth that the prisoner was presently entered in *pannel*, to stand trial for the murder of Henry." Arnot's Trials, 8vo., p. 12.

"Mr. John was demitted, and Balmerino sent prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, and—at last brought to the *pannel*, and by an assize of his peers condemned to die." Guthrie's Mem., p. 12.

The word, although used by us in a peculiar sense, must be viewed as the same with *panel*, E., which denotes a schedule, containing the names of a jury who are to pass on a trial. Thus the phrase, *panel* of parchment is used; L. B. *panella*, probably from *panne*, a skin, because parchment is made of skin, or *paneau*, a small square, from its form. Spelman unnaturally derives it from *pagina*, or rather *pagella*, supposing *g* to be changed into *n*.

PANNIS, s. pl. [Prob. for *pannas*, *pan-ash*, i.e., potash. Isl. *panna*, a pan or pot, and *aska*, ashes; Germ. *asche*.]

"A handreth pundis of pennis of the middill bend,
& handreth pund of alme [alum], sex full of caldronis,"
Sa. Aberd. Reg., Cont. 18.
—"xxvth pundis of pennis," *ibid.*

PANNS, s. pl. Timber for the roofs of houses, Aberd.

Sa.-G. *talpenna* is used in a similar sense, as denoting shingles; *tegula*. Ihe mentions *panna*, *scandula*; viewing Sa.-G. *panna*, to extend, as the general origin.

[PANNULIS, s. pl. Prob. another form of *panyell*. Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. p. 292. Dickson. V. PANYELL CRELLIS.]

PANS, PANSE, s. pl. Armour for the knee.

"That—vithers simillar, of x pund of rent, or fyftie pundis in gudis, hase hat, gorget, and a peane with vambraces and reirbraces, and gluiis of plate, bristplate, pane and legapentis at the laist, or gif him lykis, better." Acta. Ja. I., 1429, c. 134. Edit. 1566, c. 130. Murray.

—"Gorget or peane, with splentia, *panse* of maillye, with glavis of plate or maillye." Acta Ja. V., 1540, c. 57. Edit. 1566, c. 57. Murray.

It seems to be the pl. of *pan*, as signifying a covering for the knee.

PANS, s. pl. A term used to denote a certain description of ecclesiastical lands; evidently a local phraseology.

"The *pane* at Elgin are the glebe lands which belonged to the canons of the cathedral." Gl. Surv. Moray.

L. B. *panna-us* denotes a portion, a segment. But I have met with no example of its being used to denote a portion of land.

PANSIS, s. pl. Thoughts, imaginings.

—All their plat pure *panis*
Coud nocht the fete of any *danis*,
Bot such thing as affairis
To hirdis and their maneris.

Colbaldis Sone, F. I. v. 390.

"Flat poor thoughts;" Fr. *panete*, thought, imagination.

PANST, part. pa. Cured, healed.

Gif any patient wald be *panst*,
Quky suld he lowp quhen he is lanst?

Cherrie and Elae, st. 36.

Oueri infirmus cupiens—Lat. vers.

Fr. *pane-er*, *pane-er* un *malade*, Thierry. *Pane-er*, *pane-er*, "to dress, to apply medicines," Cotgr.

PANT, s. The mouth of a town-well or fountain, South of S.

Then to the *panst*, and oped the spout;
Hey-dash the claret wine sprung out.
Jock-Serious Dial. between a Northumb. Gent.
and his Tenant, 4to. 1636.

Pant is used as denoting a well, Aberd. Reg.

PANTAR, s. V. PUNSS.

PANTENER, adj. [Err. for *pautener*, rascally, ribald.]

Bot God that makis is off all mycht,
Preserwyt thaim in hys forrycht,
To wenge the harme, and the contrer,

At that fole folk and *pantener*
Dyd till sympill folk and worthy,
That couth nocht help thaim self.

Barbour, l. 462, MS.

He wyst, or all the land war wonnyng,
He suld fynd full hard barganyng
With him that was off Inglan King:
For thair was none off lyft sa fell,
Sa *pantener*, na sa cruell.

Ibid., ll. 194, MS.

It is changed to *oppressours*, Edit. 1620.

The term is used by R. Brunne.

A boy full *panteners* he had a snerd that bote,
He sterte vnto the Cofrers, his handes first of smote.
Chron., p. 320.

It corresponds to Fr. *ribaud*. The words in the original are; *Le Cofrere va ribaud* *maintenant saisist, les mayns ly copayt*.

Sir Robert the Brus sent to Sir Eymere,
& bad he suld refus that him had forsaken ilk a *pantener*,
The traytours of hise that him had forsaken,
Thai suld to the Jewise, whan thai the toun had taken.
Ibid., p. 333.

"Rascal; ilk a *pantener*, every scoundrel," Gl. Hearne.

O. Fr. *pantonnier*, Rom. Rose; "a lewd, stubborn, or saucy knave," Cotgr. V. PELTRY.

PANTOUN, s. A slipper; pl. *pantonis*.

He trippet quhill he tair his *pantoun*.

A mirrear dance nicht na man se.

Dunbar, Maitland Poeme, p. 95.

—"Twa pare of *pantonis*, and ane stik of red say." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 158.

Panton, as used in E., denotes a shoe for a horse, "contrived to cover a narrow and hoof-bound heel;" Johns. V. Seren.

I know not the origin; but I can hardly think, with Sibb., that it is contr. from *pantouffle*. The latter term, being used in mod. E., does not properly belong to this work. But I may observe by the way, that Schilter seems to give the most natural etymon that I have anywhere met with. He derives Germ. *bantoffel*, Alem. *bain-tafel*, from *bain*, *ban*, the foot, and *tofel*, a table. *Propris notat tabulam pedibus suppositam, qualibus utebatur antiquitas*.

PANTON-HEEL-MAKER, s. One who makes heels for slippers; formerly the name of a trade in Edinburgh.

—"In name and behalf of the wrichtis, couperis, glasin wrichtis, *panton heil makeris*," &c. Acta Cha. I., Ed. 1814, v. 541.

PANTOUR, s. Pantryman, pantler.

"Apud Halirudhous xxiii^o Maii 1573. Thomas Bynning *pantour*, being sworne, deponis that he saw in the lord Torpchechins hous ane ruffe of ane reid bed grantit be the lordis self," &c. Inventories, A. 1573, p. 190.

It seems to denote an officer who has the charge of a pantry, of bread, cold meat, &c. Fr. *panetier*, E. *pantler*. L. B. *panetar-ius* properly signified a baker, qui panem conficit, pistor, Du Cange; from *panis*, bread.

[PANTUFLIS, PANTUIFFILLIS, s. pl. Slippers, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 334, 224, Dickson. Fr. *pantoufle*.]

PANT-WELL, s. A well that is covered or built up. Some of this description were arched, as the old *Pant-well* at Selkirk.

Some render it, *q. pent* or *pen'd well*. But if not from *S. pend*, an arch, I would prefer Teut. *pend*, peristylum, a place inclosed with pillars and a portico; or Belg. *pend*, a magazine. V. *PANT*.

PAN VELVET. Rough velvet.

"Item, ordanie—every one of thame to have and mak ane gown of fyne blak velvet, syde to thair fute, lynit with *pan velvet*." Regist. Coun., Edin. 1561; Keith's Hist., p. 189.

Fr. *panne* properly means stuff; originally, a skin. *Panne de soye*, "stuffs (made of silke); and particularly, shag, plush, or *unshorne velvet*." Cotgr.

In the account of the impost laid on merchandise for carrying on the war against Charles I., *pan velvet* seems synon. with *plush*. "On every ell of plush or *pan velvet*, 20s." Spalding, ii. 141. V. also *Acta Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, VI. 147.

PANWOOD, *s.* Fuel used in or about salt-*panns*; also expl. "the dust of coals mixed with earth," West. Loth.; *Coal-gum*, Clydes.

"Togidder with the sole power—of digging & winning of coals and *panwood* for serving the saids salt-*pannes*." *Acta Cha. II.*, Ed. 1814, VIII. 139.

"It is usual to divide the coal into three kinds; 1. great coal; 2. chows; 3. culm or *panwood*. The price of the great coal is 10s. per ton; chows, 7s 6d.; culm, 4s." Agr. Surv. W. Loth., p. 10.

"The small-coal used for boiling salt is called *panwood* to this day." Agr. Surv. Forfara., p. 490.

"No fewer than four kinds of coal are produced in every colliery, viz.; Great Coals, Chews, Lime-coal, and *Panwood* or *Drees*, all of them from the same mass." Bald's Coal-Trade of S., p. 52.

This term has evidently originated from this refuse being primarily used in the salt-*panns*, *q.* "the *fuel* of the *Pann*."

PANYELL CRELIS. Baskets for a horse's back, panniers.

"That William Reoche &c. sell—pay to John the Rose—*x* merkis for certane *panyell crelis*—spuleyit & takin be the said persons," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 290.

At first this might seem a corr. of *E. pannier*. But it is undoubtedly the same with the term given by Junius, *Pannet* for a horse, dorsuale. Teut. *pannel* is expl. by Kilian as synon. with *rug-deckel* and *rugpleed*, "a cloth for the back;" Dorsuale, stratum, instratum, & sella aurigae. Fr. *panneau*, from *panne*, a skin, because used for this purpose.

PAP, *s.* A piece of whalebone, about eighteen inches long, which connects the ball of lead, used in fishing, with the lines to which the hooks are attached, Shetl.

To PAP, PAPE, *v. n.* 1. To move or enter with a quick, sudden, and unexpected motion, like *E. pop*, *S.*

"It being near the frontiers of the state of Millan,—it is usual for rogues, when they have done a mischief, to *pape* into the next state, where the laws of the other state cannot reach them." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 238.

2. To *gang pappin about*, to go from place to place with a sort of elastic motion, *S.*

3. "To let any thing fall gently, is to let it *pap*;" Gall. Encycl.

PAP OF THE HASS, *s.* The ulva, *S.*; denominated perhaps from its supposed resemblance of the nipple.

"I has a craw to pluck wi' you Laddies, ye n'er cum to spier for my Jane, and she got sic a load o' could at that ball, the *pap* o' her *hass* down, an' a' defaite thegither." Saxon and Gael, i. 96.

The disease itself had been thus denominated by our ancestors. For Wedderburn, in his department, *De Morbis*, mentions this as a disease.

"Uvula, the *pape* in the *craig*." Vocab., p. 19.

Pape is the name given in Portugal to a *goitre*, or wen on the throat. Nennich Lex. Nosol. vo. *Brethocole*.

[PAPPIN, *s.* 1. The act of moving out and in, or backwards and forwards, quickly, *S.*

2. The act of dropping or falling quickly; as, "The *pappin* au' rattlin o' the hailstones," Clydes.]

To PAP, PAWF, *v. a.* To beat, to thwack, *Aberd.*

PAP, PAWF, *s.* A blow, a thwack, *ibid.*

[PAPPIN, *s.* 1. The act of striking or beating in a quick rapid manner; as, "The *pappin* o' the big hailstones on the window," Clydes.

2. A beating; as, "He got a guid *pappin* for his pains," *ibid*; synon. *pepperin*.]

PAP-BAIRN, *s.* A sucking child, *Ang.* To one who acts quite in a childish manner, it is frequently said; "Ye're behaving yoursel juist like a *pap-bairn*."

Although a different term is used, the composition of the *Isl.* word is perfectly analogous; *brist-bairn*, *infans lactans*. This is expressed by a circumlocution, *S.*; "a *bairn* at the breast."

PAPE, PAIP, *s.* The Pope.

In-to the *Pape* is the honour,
The state, the wyrechype, and the care
Of the grettest governaile.

Wynetoun, v. ProL, 57.

The term occurs in O. E.

Sithen he went to Rome, as man of holy wille,
His soone & he alle that yere with the *pape* duelled
stille.

R. Brunne, p. 20.

"Fr. Germ. Belg. *pape*, Lat. *pap-a*, Gr. *pappas*, father, and in Homer, *priest*;" Gl. Wynt.

PAPERIE, *s.* Popery, *S.*; now nearly obsolete.

"It was na for lave o' *Paperie*—na na! nane could ever say that o' the trades o' Glasgow." Rob Roy, ii. 128.

PAPISH, *s.* The vulgar designation of a Papist or Roman Catholic, *S.*

"The *Papishes* in these daies do glory, saying, that the Roman church is the mother church, judge of all churches, and can be judged of none. But behold in this Synod [Constantinople, A. 682] a bishop of Rome is condemned in two particulars." Petrie's Church-Hist., p. 66.

PAPIST-STROKE, s. A cross; a ludicrous phrase used by young people, Aberd.

PAPEJAY, PAPIGAY, PAPIGOE, s. 1. The popinjay, a parrot or parrotet. O. E. *popingay*.

Valike the cuckoo to the philomene;—
Valike the crow is to the *papejay*.

King's Quest, iii. 27.

Of Chaucour Doug. says—

His buk is no mare like Virgil, dar I lay,
Then the ayght oule resembles the *papingay*.

Virgil, 7, 46.

Belg. *papepant*, Fr. *papegay*, Dan. *papegoy*, Ital. *papegalla*. Becon has supposed that it is q. *gaia*, the *jay*, or *spotted pie*, of the *pope* or *priest*, (*pape*), because of the high estimation in which this bird was held. V. *Pape-gay*, Kilian.

2. The name given, in the West of S., to the mark at which archers shoot, when this is erected on a steeple, or any elevated place. Hence, it is applied to the amusement itself.

Kilwinning is the great resort for this amusement. The mark is a bird made of wood. This is called the *Papingo*. It is fastened on the battlement of the Abbey Steeple.

"The one is a perpendicular mark, called a *Popingoe*. The *popingoe* is a bird known in heraldry. It is, on this occasion, cut out in wood, fixed in the end of a pole, and placed 120 feet high, on the steeple of the monastery. The archer, who shoots down this mark, is honoured with the title of *Captain of the Popingoe*. He is master of the ceremonies of the succeeding year, sends cards of invitation to the ladies, gives them a ball and a supper, and transmits his honours to posterity by a medal, with suitable devices, appended to a silver arrow." P. Kilwinning, Ayr. Statist. Acc., xi. 172.

The wings are so lightly fastened, as to be easily carried away from the body. To carry off these, is the first object. Afterwards the archers shoot at the body of the bird, and he who brings this down is pronounced victor. There is, however, another trial of skill for the captaincy during the following year.

That this has a Fr. origin appears from the explanation given by Cotgr. of the word *Papegay*. "A Parrot, or popingay; also, a wooden parrot (set up on the top of a steeple, high tree or pole,) whereat there is, in many parts of France, a generall shooting once every year, and an exemption for all that year, from *la taille*, (the tax) obtained by him that strikes downe the right wing thereof, who is therefore tearmed *le Chevalier*; and by him that strikes downe the left wing, who is termed *le Baron*; and by him that strikes downe the whole popingay, who for that dexteritie, or good hap, hath also the title of *Roy de Papegay*, all the year following."

This custom was formerly used in England. Stow speaks of a large close called the Tasell, let in his time to the cross-bow-makers, wherein, says he, they used to shoot for games at the *Popinjay*, which, Maitland tells us, was an artificial parrot. History of London, Book ii., p. 462, ap. Strutt's Games and Pastimes, p. 42, N.

PAPELARDE, s. "Hypocrite. Fr. *pape-lard*;" Gl. Sibb.

[PAPERIE. V. under PAPE.]

PAPIGAY, PAPIGO, s. A mark for shooting at. V. PAPEJAY.

To **PAPLE, PAPPLE, v. n.** 1. To bubble, or boil up like water, S. B. V. **POPLE**.

2. To be in a state of violent perspiration, Lanarks.

But O the blessings of an English pot,
When *papling*, that's sweet music in mine ear;
But on the table, O the charming cheer.
Englishman's Grace over his Pock-pudding,
Edin., 1705.

3. Used to denote the effect of heat, when any fat substance is toasted before the fire, Renfr.

[PAPISH, PAPIST-STROKE. V. under PAPE.]

PAPPANT, adj. 1. Rich, rising in the world, Ang.

Fr. *poppin*, spruce, dainty.

Peppint, Banffs., is used in sense 2; being applied to those who exercise great care about themselves or others, for warding off anything that might be hurtful. The *v.* is also in use; to *Peppin*, to cocker, to treat as a pet; synon. *Pettle*.

2. Rendered pettish by indulgence, S. B.

If radically different, perhaps from Teut. *poppen*, the dolls of children.

PAPPIN, POPIN, PAP, s. A sort of batter or paste, generally made of flour and water, used by weavers for dressing their linen warp, or their webs, to make them have a close and thick appearance, Teviotdale. [Weavers' Dressing, synon., Renfrs.]

Denominated perhaps from its resemblance to the *pap* made for children; Fr. *papin*.

PAPPLE, PAPLE, s. The corn cockle, *Agrostemma githago*, Linn., S. V. **POPPILL**.

PAR, s. The Samlet, S. *Branlin*, *Fingerin*, Yorks.; not described by Linn.

—The scaly brood

In myriads cleave thy crystal flood.
The springing trout, in speckled pride;
The salmon, monarch of the tide;
The ruthless pike, intent on war;
The silver eel, and mottled par.

Smollet's Ode to Loven Water.

"It is by several imagined to be the fry of the salmon; but Mr. Pennant dissents from that opinion.—These fish are very frequent in the rivers of Scotland, where they are called *para*." Encycl. Britan. vo. *Salmo*.

"I mean the samlet of Berkenhout, called upon the Wye a *stirling*, in Yorkshire a *branning*, in Northumberland a *ract-rider*, and in Scotland a *par*; this singular fish is said, by some, to be a mule, the production of a salmon with a species of trout; its tail, like that of the salmon, is forked, it never exceeds eight inches, and is not to be found but in such rivers, or their branches, where salmon frequent." Prize Essays, Highland Society of S., ii. 406.

As this is called *Branling* in Yorkshire, although I can find no synonyme in A.-S., it seems evidently a dimin. from Isl. *branda*, *trutta minima*, or as expl. in Dan. *en liden forelle*, "a little trout." In the same language *brand-kod* signifies a fry of trouts; *fostrura truttarum*; Halderson.

[**PAR, prep.** For; as, "*par* charity," for charity, Barbour, i. 418. Lat. *per*, Fr. *par*.]

To PAR, *v. n.* To decrease, to fail.

It is weyle knawyne on mony diuerse syde,
How thai haif wrought in to thair mychty pryde,
To haif Scotlande at wndyr eurtmair;
Bot God abuf has made thar mycht to par. *Wallace.*

This is merely a neut. use of the *v. PAR*, *q. v.*

PARA-DOG, *s.* V. PIRRIE-DOG.

PARAFLE, PARAFFLE, *s.* Ostentatious display, South of S.

"I wonder—whether it is to these grand *parafle* o' ceremonies that holy writ says 'is an abomination unto me.'" *Antiquary*, ii. 153. *V.* next word.

PARAFLING, *s.* Trifling evasion; as,
"Nane o' your *parafling*, haud up your
hand and swear, or I'll send you to prison;"
—said to a witness by a Buchan Bailie of
Aberdeen.

Corr. perhaps from Fr. *parafl-er*, *paraph-er*, to flourish in writing; *q.* "None of your flourishing circumlocution." Or, is it *q. parabling*, speaking enigmatically?

PARAGE, *s.* Kindred, parentage, lineage.
Fr.

Turnas hir askit cummyn of his *parage*,
Above all vthir maist gudly personage.
Doug. Virgil, 206, 27.

PARAGON, *s.* A rich cloth anciently worn
in S., and as would appear, imported from
Turkey.

No proud Pyropas, *Paragon*,
Or Chackarally, there was none.
Watson's Coll., i. 28.

V. DRAP-DE-BERRY.

Paragon de Venice. On homme ainsi a Smyrne
quelques unes de plus belles etoffes que le Marchands
Venetiens y apportent. *Dict. Trev.*

[PARALING, *s.* Prob., a platform.

"Item, the ferd day of March [1496] gevin for xxxij
sparria, to mak a *paraling* of ak for the gunnys; for
ilk spar iiij s. &c." *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, i. 322,
Dickson.]

[PARAMOURIS, *adv.* As a paramour, in
the way of love, Barbour, xiii. 485, Skeat's
Ed. Edin. MS., *peramouris*, Fr. *par*
amours.]

PARAMUDDLE, *s.* The red tripe of a cow
or bullock, the atomasum, S. B.

PARATITLES, *s. pl.* [Prob. an *errat.* for
Practiques, or *Practickes*, *q. v.*]

"Any one who has read the *Paratitles* on that place
will find, that the law uses a most rational distinction,
videlicet, if the alienation be *ex causa onerosa*, then it
cannot be questioned, unless the receiver was also
particeps fraudis." *Fountainh. 3. Suppl.*, Dec., p. 16.

To PARBREAK, *v. n.* To puke.

"I am one of those in whom Satan hath *par-broke*d,
and spewed the spawn of all sorts of sinne." *Z.*
Boyd's Last Battell, p. 165.

O. E. "*parbrekyng*, [Fr.] uomissement;" *Palsgr. B.*

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iii. F. 82, b. "I cast my gorge as a hawke doth, or a
man that *parbrake*th; Je desgorge,—Je vomie." *Ibid.*,
F. 183; as, "I *parbrake*, Je vomie;" F. 312, b.
V. BRAIK, *v.* and *BRAKING*. *Par* is oddly prefixed,
as if it were a word of Fr. or Lat. origin.

[PARCIALIS, PARCIALIS, *s. pl.* Partic-
ular items, *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, i. 74,
195, *Dickson*.]

[PARDOOS, *s.* Violence, Banffs.]

[PARDOOS, *adv.* Violently, *ibid.*

Par, by, and Germ. *toern*, uproar, tumult, rushing.]

To PARE, PAIR, PEYR, *v. a.* To impair.

Nor yit the slaw nor febl vaweldy age
May walk our sprete, nor mynnis our curage,
Nor of our strength to alter ocht or pare.
Doug. Virgil, 290, 29.

How may I succour the sound, seemly in sale,
Before this pepill in plane, and *pair* nocht thy pris!
Gawen and God., iv. 8.

i. e., "not impair thy honour."

Peyr and *paire*, are used in O. E.

"What profiteth it to a man, if he wyne al the
world, and suffer *peyryng* of his soul?" *Wiclif*,
Matt. 16.

Your father she felled, through false behest,
And hath poyssened *poyses*, and *peyrai* holy church.
F. Ploughman, Fol. 13, b.

This is said of *Mede*, or *Reward*, an allegorical per-
sonage, representing corruption in the different orders
of society.

Rudd. views this as the same with *pare* in the S.
phrase, *to eit or pare*, addere vel demere. But it is
certainly from Fr. *pire*, *pejour*, worse; from Lat. *pejor*.
Hence also *empir-er*, *E. impair*. *V. APPAIR*.

To PARE AND BURN. To take off the
sward of ground, especially when it is
moorish or heathy, with a turf-spade, or
rather with what is called a Denshiring
plough; and after these turfs are dried, to
burn them on the soil for manure, S.

"The whole field may be—*pared and burnt*; and
a competent quantity of lime being added to the
ashes, and being plowed two or three years for corns,
whereof it will yield great crops, it may be laid down
with grass-seeds, and turned again into meadow with
success; so to ly, unless it turn sour and foggy."
Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 17, 18.

[PARIN, PAIRIN, *s.* A thin slice, a small
cutting, S.]

PAREGALE, PARIGAL, *adj.* Completely,
equal.

Yone tua saulis, quhilke thou seis sans fale,
Schynand with elike armes *paregale*,
Now at gude concord stand and vnite.

Doug. Virgil, 196, 18.

Rudd. mentions O. Fr. *peregal*, a word which I have
not found. More naturally from Fr. *par* and *egal*,
q. equal throughout. Chaucer, *peregal*.

PAREGALLY, *adv.* This term has been expl.
to me as signifying "particularly," Ayrs.
If the signification be given accurately, it
is a deviation from that of the *adj.*, which
means completely equal. *V. PAREGALE*.

H 3

To PARIFY, *v. a.* 1. To make equal, to compare; *Lat. par* and *fic*.

Orosius a-pen byndry wys

Tyl Babylone, Rome parafes.—Wynslow, v. Frol. 2.

2. "To protect," *Gl. Wynt.*

[PARIS, *s. pl.* Pairs, Barbour, xiii. 463.]

PARISCHE, *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the city of Paris. *Parische work*, Parisian workmanship; *Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.*

2. Applied to a particular colour, which had been introduced from Paris. "Ane gowne of *Parische* broune bagarit with weluot." *Ibid.*

[PARISCHOUN, PAROCHOUN, *s.* A parish, *Lyndsay, The Cardinall, l. 367.* V. PAROCHIN.]

PARITCH, PARRITCH, *s.* The vulgar mode of pronouncing *porridge*, *S.*, which has quite a different sense from that of the *E.* word, signifying hasty pudding.

—Ethly wad I be in your debt
A pint of *paritch*.—*Fergusson's Poems, li. 112.*

But now the supper crowns their simple board,

The halsome *parritch*, chief o' Scotia's food.

Burns, iii. 178.

To PARK, *v. n.* To perch, to sit down. *Fr. perch-er.*

Ane on the rolkis pennakil parhit hie,

Celene clepit, ane drury prophete.

Doug. Virgil, 75, 54.

PARK, *s.* Improperly used for a wood; as, *a fir park, S.*

It seems to be used in this sense in the following *Act* :—

"—Quhatsumear persone or personis—sal happin to out any tymmer or grene woid within his hienes woddie or *parkis*,—their hail guidis and geir salbe escheit." *Ja. VI., 1553, Ed. 1814, p. 67.*

The term has been originally used in this sense, as denoting a plantation of trees inclosed or fenced.

This is evidently from the idea of young trees being inclosed for their protection. *A.-S. pearroc*, *Sa.-G. C. B. park*, properly denotes an inclosure, whether by means of stone walls or hedges; from *Sa.-G. berg-a*, to defend, according to Wachter and Seren. The latter adds *Alem. pery-an*, tegere, munire.

PARK, *s.* A pole, a perch.

*For al the Tuskanes meny, as here is sene,
So grete trophee, and riche spulye hiddir bryngis,
On parkis richelle clad with thare armyngis.*

Doug. Virgil, 306, 42.

Fr. perche, Hisp. perch-a, Lat. pertica.

PARLE, *s.* Speech.

A tocher's nee word in a true lover's *parle*,
But, gie me my love, and a fig for the wair!

Burns, iv. 55.

Fr. parler, speech.

[PARLEY, PARLIE, BARLIE, *s.* A time or place of truce in certain games, *S.* In West of *S.* pron. *barlie*; as, "That's no fair; ye tig'd me after I cried a *barlie*."

Fr. pourparler, parlay.]

PARLEYVOO, *s.* A term formed in ridicule of the French mode of address, *S.*; *Fr. parlez vous.*

"But the bodies has a civil way with them for a' that, and it's no possible to be angry at their *parley-voos*." *The Steam-Boat, p. 290.*

PARLIAMENT, *s.* Part of a robe of state.

"Item, ane gowne of freis claith of gold, bordourit with perle of gold lynit with crammasay satyne, the hude and *parliament* of the samyn, all set with fyne orient perle to the noumer of xlix" *vc.* furnist with buttonis of gold, and every button containand thre orient perle." *Inventories, A. 1539, p. 32.*

This, from its connexion with *hude*, seems to have been a cape, or perhaps a covering for the shoulders, worn by the nobles on their robes when they appeared in *parliament*. We have no vestige of it, as far as I have observed, any where else.

PARLIAMENT-CAKE, PARLEY, *s.* A thin species of gingerbread, supposed to have had its name from its being used by the members of the Scottish *Parliament* during their sederunts, *S.*

"They—did business on a larger scale, having a general huxtry, with *parliament-cakes*, and candles, and pin-cushions, as well as other groceries, in their window." *Annals of the Parish, p. 182.*

"Here's a bawbee tae ye: awa an' buy *parleys* wi't."

PARLOUR, *s.* "Conversation, debate," *Pink.*

Upris the court, and all the parlour coist.

Palice of Honour, li. 28.

If this be the proper sense, it is from *Fr. parloire*, prattling idle discourse. But it rather signifies assembly, public conference, from *parlour*, a parliament, or assembly of estates; also a public conference, one held at such an assembly. This exactly corresponds with the idea suggested by the other word, *Court*.

[PARLY, *s.* A boat of peculiar rig, *Gl. Orcadian Sketch Book.*

2. The wooden traveller used in old-fashioned boats, *ibid.*]

PAROCH, PAROCHIN, *s.* Parish, *S.*

"That every Paroch kirk, and sameikil boundes as sall be found to be a sufficient and competent *Parochm* theirfoir, sall have their awin Pastour, with a sufficient and reasonable stipend." *Acts Ja. VI., 1581, c. 100, Murray.*

Parichon occurs in the copy of an old Popish Prone, or form of bidding prayers. *Hearne's Gl. to R. Glouc., p. 682.* *Hardynge* uses *parishyn*, in the account which he gives of the Bishops and Clergy during the reign of *Rich. II.*

*Lewed men they were in clerkes clothung
Disguysed fayre, in forme of clerkes wyse,
Their parishyns ful lytle enformyng
In lawe deuyne, or els in God his seruice.
But right practise they were in couetise,
Eche yere to make full great collection,
At home in stede of soules correction.*

Chron. Fol. 194, a.

Tent. prochiac-schap, curionatus, curia. Lat. parrochia. Gr. rapouia.

PAROCHINER, PAROCHER, *s.* A parishioner.

"Many of the *Parochinera*, dwelling in rowmes of the parochine, so remote,—cannot have access and

repair to the Paroche kirk," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1621, c. 8, Murray.

PAROCHIE, s. Parish.

"That euerie paroche kirk, and samekle boundis as salbe found to be a sufficient and a competent *parochie*,—call haue thair awin pastoure with a sufficient and reasonable stipend." Acts Ja. VI., 1561, Ed. 1814, p. 211.

Formed after the A.-S. and Teut. mode, like *bishopric*, S. *bischofrie*; from *paroch*, and A.-S. *rice*, jurisdiction, dominium.

PARPALL-WALL, s. A partition-wall.

"The counsellors, in respect they were straitned in room, both for a court and prison, and an high school, and considering that there would be room enough in St. Giles for these, by and attour sufficient room for preaching the Word, and administrating the Sacraments, did therefore give order to the Dean of Guild to big within the said church *parpall* walls of stone for that effect." Acts Council Edin., A. 1558.

Corr. from *Parpane*, q. v., or from L. B. *parpaglione*, velae utiles, cum fortuna imminet seu tempestas. Ital. *parpaglioni*. V. Du Cange.

PARPANE, PERPEN, PARPIN, s. 1. A wall in general, or a partition.

I thank yone courtayne, and yone *parpane* wall,
Of my defense now fra yon crewell balst.

Henryson, Chron. S. P., i. 113.

"And what doth the multiplicatioun of sinne, bot hindreth our faith and parvasioun, and casteth a balk and a mist betwixt the sight of God & vs; and therefore the Prophet calleth it a *parpane*, whereby we are deprived of the sight of God quhilk we haue in the Mediatour Christ." Bruce's Sermon, 1591, i. 8, b.

"Bot gif thou build vp an *perpen* of thine awin making betwixt thee and him, then not he only, bot all his creatures shal be fearfull to thee, and readie to destroy thee." Ibid., T. 8, b.

2. The parapet of a bridge is called a *parpane*, or *parpane-wa'*, Aberd.

Fr. *parpaigne*, *parpetine*, a buttress, or supporter of stone work; or *parpin*, a great lump of stone unsquared.

[**PARPIN, adj.** Perpendicular, Banffs.]

[**PARRICH, PARRACH, s.** V. under PARRE.]

[**To PARRE, v. a.** To enclose, to surround; hence, to be careful of; as, "Full straitly *parred*," Ywaine and Gawin, l. 3228.]

To PARRACH, (gutt.), v. a. To crowd together in a confused manner, Ang. Thus sheep are said to be *parrack'd* in a fold, when too much crowded. It is applied to machinery when in the same state. V. **PARROCK, s. 2.**

[**PARRICH, (gutt.), s.** 1. A term of endearment for a young child, when enfolded in its mother's arms; as, "Ye're my ain wee *parich*," Ayrs., Banffs. *Parichie* is also used.

2. A name given to a person of small stature, who is very neatly and finely dressed, Banffs.]

PARROCK, PARROK, s. 1. A small inclosure, a little apartment, Dumfr.

"Parrok, a very small enclosure;" Gl. Sibb.

2. A very straight enclosure in which a ewe is confined, that she may take with her own lamb, or with that of another when her own is dead, Roxb. When the latter is the case, the live lamb has the skin of the dead one sewed on it, to give it the look and smell of the ewe's own lamb.

3. "A collection of things huddled together, a group;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

A.-S. *pearroc*, *pearroc*, septum, circus, clathrum, "a park, a pound, a barre or lattice;" Somner. Hence, he adds, L. B. *parc-us*, eoque sensu. "*Parrok* or caban. Preteritolum. Capana." Prompt. Parv.

Serenius observes, that park is a most ancient word, common to all the languages and dialects of the north. Su.-G. *park*, locus muro et limitibus circumseptus; Isl. id., Germ. *pfersch*. C. B. and Fr. *parc*, Ital. *parco*. Wachter views Germ. *berg-en*, Alem. *perg-en*, arces, munire, as the origin.

To PARROCK a ewe and lamb. To confine a strange lamb with a ewe which is not its dam, that the lamb may suck, Roxb.

This was also an O. E. v. "*Parrotya* or cloven in straightly. Intrudo. Obtrudo." Prompt. Parv.

PARRIDGE, PARRITCH, s. Porridge made of meal, S.

Dr. Johns. says, "More properly *porrage*; *porrale*, Low Latin, from *porra*, a leak." But he had not observed that L. B. *porret-a* has still more resemblance, Jusculum ex porris confectum; Du Cange.

Isl. *porri*, and Teut. *poer-loek*, signify a leak. As *kale*, or broth, has been denominated both in S. and in Welsh from what was anciently its principal constituent, i.e., cole-wort; it would appear that the term *porridge* had been originally appropriated to a similar mass of leaks.

To COOK THE PARRIDGE. Metaph. to manage any piece of business, S.

"'But wha cookit the *parridge* for him?' exclaimed the Bailie, 'I wad like to ken that;—wha, but your honour's to command, Duncan Macwhesle!'" Waverley, iii. 354. V. **PORRIDGE**.

PARRITCH-HALE, adj. In such health as to be able to take one's ordinary food, Fife; synon. *Spune-hale*.

PARRITCH-TIME, s. The hour of breakfast; *porridge* being the usual dish taken at this meal, S.

"I had a sair heart o' my ain when I passed the Mains—this morning about *parritch-time*, and saw the reek coming out at my ain lum-head, and kenn'd there was some ither body than my auld mither sitting by the ingle-side." Tales of my Landl., iii. 14.

To PARRIRE, v. n. To present one's self; or perhaps to obey.

—"Sittit [cited] by proclamations—I thoct fitt to *parrire* and anawyre the sittations by my appeiring heir at this tyme." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 446. O. Fr. *parr-er*, *paroitre*, or Lat. *parere*, to obey.

PARROT-COAL, s. A particular species of coal that burns very clearly, S.

"Besides these different seams, there is on the north parts of Torry, a fine *parrot coal*, in thickness 4 feet, which is very valuable, and is said to sell in the London market at a higher price than any other." P. Torry-burn, Fifa. Statist. Acc., viii. 451.

PARRY, s. "Whan ane says *Parry*, aw says *Parry*;" a prov. phrase, Aberd., signifying that when any thing is said by a person of consequence, it is immediately echoed by every one.

Q. Fr. *parrot*, it appears, it is evident?

PARSELLIT, part. pa. "Expl. striped;" Gl. Sibb.

PARSEMENTIS, PASMENTES, PASSMENTS, a. pl. "Lively coats wrought with divers colours, or overlaid with galleons or laces," Rudd.

Twaix sex childer followis lik ane about,
In thare *parmentis*, arrayit in armour bricht:
The childeris warren equals of ane hicht.

Doug. Virgil, 146, 27.

Rudd doubts, however, and apparently with reason, whether it does not rather signify partitions or divisions; especially as the phrase used by Virgil is, *Agmine paritis fulgent*. He conjectures that it may be an error of the copier for *parmentis*.

The word denoting livery, i. e., lace, or imitation of it, sewed on clothes, is properly written *Pasments*, q. v.

PARSENERE, s. A partner, colleague.

All this tyme Dyooclytane
And his fawle Maximiane
Of the empyre thretty yere
Wee are wyth othir *parsoners*.

Wyntoun, v. 9. 638.

Fr. *parsonier*, id. L. B. *para-lare*, to divide. *Partioner*, coloni, qui ejusmodi praedium tenent. — *Partonero*—ejusdem praedii seu feudi participes et domini. S. co-heirs, or those who have lands divided among them, are called *Portioners*.

PARSLIE BREAK STONE. Parsley-Piert, *Alphanes arvensis*, Linn.

This is merely a translation of the E. name. For *Piert* must be viewed as an abbreviation of Fr. *perce-pierre*, "a generall name for most stone-breaking herbs," Cotgr.; and *Aphanes* is expl. *Percepier Anglorum*, Linn. Flor. Suec., N. 143.

PART, s. 1. Often denoting place; as, *the ill part*, hell; *the guerd part*, heaven, Aberd. It is generally used for place throughout S. This sense it admits in E., only in the pl.

2. What becomes or is incumbent on one. It is used in this sense in various forms; as, "It's weel my *part*," it well becomes me; "It's ill his *part*," it is inconsistent with his duty; "It's *gude* your *part*," it is incumbent on you, S.

Excuse me, Sir, the wish is leel,
And guid my *part*.

Shirref's Poems, p. 333.

[3. As *s. pl.*, parts; as, *two part*, two parts, Barbour, v. 47; also used like *PARTY*, q. v.]

[PARTENERYS, s. pl. Partners, Barbour, ii. 517.]

PARTICATE, s. A rood of land.

"One James Blair was taxed with one penny of the kingdom of Scotland, upon the ground of his half *particate* of land, for finding or furnishing one lamp, or pot, of burning oil, before the altar of the parish church of Hawick, in time of High Mass and Vespers, all holy days of the year, in honour of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and praying for the souls of the barons of Hawick, the founders of the lamp, and their successors." P. Hawick, Roxb. Statist. Acc., viii. 528, N.

L. B. *particata*. (V. Skene Verb. Sign. in vo.) from *partica*, a road for measuring.

PARTICLE, PARTICKLE, PERTICKLE, PARTIGULE, s. 1. A little chop, or piece of animal food.

"Item, to my Ladie and hir servandis daylie the kiching, on ane flesche day, ij *particles* beef.—The kiching for the maisters nutritrix, &c. ane *particle* of beef." Chalmers' Mary, i. 178.

L. B. *particul-a*, frustum, offula, Du Cange, Aelfr. in his Gloss. uses this term as equivalent to *offalla*, vo. *Spices med.*

2. Applied to a small portion of land; synon., or nearly so, with *S. Pendicle*.

"Our sowerane lord—hes annex the landis and barony of Estwemis, toure and fortalice of the samin, and thar pertinentis, aduocationis and donacionis of kirkis, tenentis, tenandrijs, *particulis*, pendiculis, annexis, connexis, and pertinentis tharof." Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 376. *Partia*, Ed. 1568.

3. Apparently used in the sense of article.

"Because I perceane John Knox dois not meit the heid of my *particle* quhair I do mark the conference, betuix the phrases of the scriptures alledged be vs baith,—I will tranell na further thairin." Reasoning betuix Croseraguell and J. Knox, E. iij. b.

"Of the former *particle* I mark twa heidis in speciall," &c. Ibid., E. iij. b.

L. B. *particula*, charta articulis seu per partes distincta; Du Cange. Kennedy, although he had borrowed the term from the monkish writers, evidently uses it in a more restricted sense.

[PARTIS, s. pl. Sides; as, "drew to *partis*," took sides, Barbour, vii. 624.]

PARTISIE, PAIRTISAY, adj. Applied to what is proper to, or done by, more individuals than one; as, "a *partisie* wab," a web wrought for several owners, each of whom contributes his share of the materials, and for the expense; "*partisay* wark," work done by a number of persons; "a *partisie* wa'," a wall built at the expense of two proprietors between their respective houses or lands, S. B.

Lat. *partitio*, a division.

PARTISMAN, s. A partaker, a sharer; q. *partaman*, Rudd.

[PARTLE, *s.* A small part, a very little thing, a trifle, West of S.]

To PARTLE, *v. n.* To trifle at work, Ibid.
 "Partle, to work idly,—to trouble;" Gl. Picken.

PARTLES, *adj.* Having no part, free, deprived of; the same with PAIRTLES.

Gyve ony hapnyd him to sla,
 That to that lowch ware brwodyn swa;
 Of that pryvilege evyr-mare
 Partles culd be the alare.

Wynntown, vi. 19, 33.

PARTLYK, PARTLYK, *adv.* In equal shares or parts.

"And suld half part their part partlyk and he had synt."—"Their part partlyk of thre crownis." Aberd. Reg. V. 16, A. 1538. Partlyk, V. 15.

PARTY, PARTIE, *s.* 1. Part, measure, degree; [most party, chief part, Barbour, xv. 65.] Fr. *partie*.

Bot othyr lordis, that war him by,
 Ameymyt the King in to party.

Barbour, xvi. 184, MS.

Chaucer, id.

2. An opponent, an antagonist; Fr. *parti*.

Baith with swift cours and schuting so thay wrik,
 Ilkane busy his party for to irk.

Doug. Virgil, 210, 43.

"The cause of his absence is the shortness of tyme: and that he is denyit of his freindis & seruandis quha suld have accompanyit him to his honour and suretie of his lyfe, in respect of the gretnes of his *partie*." Buchanan's Detect., E. iii. b.

This excuse was offered for the absence of the Earl of Lennox, when Bothwell was tried for the murder of Darnley.

PARTY, PARTIE, *adj.* Party-coloured, variegated; [applied to a garment divided into two or more parts of different colours; gold party, gold leaf divided into pieces of half the usual size, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 293, Dickson.]

Thus sayand, the party popil grane
 Haldit his hede with skug Herculeane.

Doug. Virgil, 260, 50.

V. FYE-MAW.

"Like Lat. varius," Rudd.

To PARTY, To PARTY WITH, *v. a.* To take part with.

"—This house of Abernethie were friends and followers of the Cummins, and did assist and party them in all their enterprises." Hume's Hist. Doug., 16.

"The Earl of Huntly—had, it seems, an unfixed resolution what side to party with, as may appear in his former, and will still more appear by his present and after conduct." Keith's Hist., p. 121.

PARTIMENT, *s.* Division, party.

And eftir that the trumpet blew ane syng,
 Then every partiment bowis to thare land,
 And gan thare speiris stik doun in the land.

Doug. Virgil, 411, 23.

Fr. *partiment*, a parting, dividing; L. B. *partimentum*, *partitio*, *divisio*.

PARTAN, *s.* The common sea Crab, S. Ir. Gael.

This name extends to Shetl.

"Cancer Pagurus, (Linn. Syst.) *Partia*, common crab." Edmonstone's Zool., ii. 317.

"The philosophour Plutarque rehersis ane exempil of the *partan*, quhillk repruist ane of hyr yong *partan*, because the yong *partan* vald nocht gang eyn furtht, bot rather sche yeid crukit, bakuart, and on syd. Than the yong *partan* ansuert, quod sche, Mother I can nocht gang of my aseen natur as thou biddis me, bot nochttheless, vald thou gang furtht rycht befor me, than I sal leyra to follow thy fut steppis." Compl. S., p. 249.

"Cancer marinus vulgaris, the common Sea Crab; our fishers call it a *Partan*; the male they call the *Carls* Crab, and the female the *Baulster* Crab." Sibb. Fife, p. 132.

PARTAN-HANDIT, *adj.* Close-fisted, griping, taking hold like a crab, Ayrs.; Grippie, S.

PARTRIK, PAIRTRICK, PERTREK, *s.* A partridge, S. Tetrao perdix, Linn., [now *Perdix cinereas*], corr. from Fr. *perdrix*.

The our or mastis he haldis at smale anse,
 And calyels spanyarties to chase *partrik* or quale.

Doug. Virgil, 272, 2.

The Airne and the Goshalk syne,
 That duntely had went to dyne
 On *Pairtrick* or on *Pilser*,
 With fair their famin was foryet.

Burro, Watson's Coll., ii. 25.

Thair was *Pyattis*, and *Partrakis*, and *Plevaris* anew.
 Howlat, i. 14, MS.

PARURE, *s.* Ornament, trimming.

The Byechape Waltyr—
 Gave twa lang coddis of welwete,—
 Wyth Twaykil, and Dalmatyk,
 Albis wyth *Parurys* to the lyk.

Wynntown, ix. 6, 154.

Fr. *parure*, id. L. B. *paratura*, ornatus, opus Phrygium; Du Cange.

PARUT, *s.* Synon. with *Parure*.

"—5 amites with their *parute* of cloath of gold.—3 alba, 3 *parute*, and 3 amites of white velvet and cloath of gold." Hay's Scotia Sacra, MS., p. 189.

L. B. *parut-us*, whence this may have been corrupted, was used in common with *parura* and *paratura*, for embroidery or ornamental borders.

PAS, *s.* 1. Division of a book.

In this next *pas* yhe sal se
 Qwhat Empriouris fyrst tak Crystyanté.

Wynntown, v. 9, Rubr.

2. A single place in a book, a passage.

"Attour it is to be notit of this *pas* of scripture abone rehertit the seneir & rigoris sentence of almychtie God, that cumis vpon thaim quhillkis stubourne lie, and proudeleie disobeyis the deliberatioun, & judgement of sic as God hes appoyntit to be jugis vpon all materis brocht in debatit concernyng the law of God." Kennedy of Crocraguell, Compend. Tractatus, p. 16.

"Nothelies he fortifit his wickit hersey be thre score of *passis* of scripture allegit be hym." Ibid.

It is used, as Mr. MacPherson has observed, by R. Brune.

Whan Philip tillt Acres cam, litelle was his dede,
 The Romance sais grete skam, who so that *pas* wille rede.

F. 157.

Mr. MacPherson has also observed, that it has a different meaning, p. 175.

Stithen at Japhet was slayn fauulle his stede,
The romances telle grete pas there of his doughty dede.

As used in the two former examples, it is evidently the same with L. B. *pace-us*, locus, auctoritas, Du Cange; a place or passage in a work. Langland uses the L. B. word *passus* for dividing his *Vision*. In the last quotation, it may be from Fr. *pas*, a step or measure, q. great part.

PAS, PASE, PASCE, PASCH, PASK, PAYS, s.
Easter; pron. as *pace*, sometimes as *peace*.

The sextene day eftyr *Pase*,
The Statute of Scotland gaderyd wasse.

Wynetown, viii. l. 3.

I call you schaw, by gude experience,
That my Gude-Fryday's better than your *Pase*.
Henryson, Everyman, l. 148.

And we held nother Yule nor *Pase*.
Maitland Poems, p. 299.

Hence *Pasche-cwyn*, Barbour, the evening preceding Easter; and *Pasce-week*, Easter-week.

Moos-G. *pascha*, *pascha*, A.-S. *pasche*, Belg. *paesch*, *paesch*, Isl. *paðar*, Su.-G. *pas*, Gr. *pascha*.
In O. E. it is also written *pasch*, *paske*.

Although the term *Pasche* is used by R. Brune and some other O. E. writers, this feast has been generally known in England by the name of **EASTER**, a word which, as far as I have observed, was never used in S. till towards the close of the reign of James VI., when he attempted to enforce the observance of holidays. But although it is to us a foreign word, it may be acceptable to the reader to know somewhat of its origin; especially, as it will appear that this, like *Yule*, *Beltane*, and most of the names of our feasts, may be traced to heathenism.

By the Anglo-Saxons, after they had embraced Christianity, the festival observed at the time of the Passover was called *Easter*, whence this term is retained in our translation, Acts xii. 4, although Wiclif uses *Pask*. The ancient Germans called it *Oostrun*; and their posterity have changed the term to *Ostern*, *Osterdag*; also written *Ooster*, *Oosteren*, and *Oosterdag*. Thence, the Paschal-lamb is, in their version, often rendered *Oster lamb*. The month of April was called by Charlemagne, *Ostermonat*, i.e., the month of the Passover; and some still retain the term. "*Oostermonat*," says Bede, "which is now rendered the Paschal month, formerly received its name from a goddess (worshipped by the Saxons and other ancient nations of the North) called *Eostre*, in whose honour they observed a festival in this month." "From the name of this goddess," he adds, "they now design the Paschal season, giving a name to the joys of a new solemnity, from a term familiarized by the use of former ages." De Temporum Ratione, ap. Hickes' Thesaur., p. 211.

It is surprising that Wachter should hesitate as to the justness of Bede's testimony in this instance. But the national pride of this learned writer seems hurt at the idea of the Germans, after they had embraced Christianity, retaining the name of a heathen deity for denominating one of their principal feasts. He wishes, therefore, to derive the term, by transposition of the letters, from *urwend*, resurrection. He is so zealous in the cause, as to produce a variety of arguments against the testimony of Bede.

"Before the Christian æra," he says, "all the months were anonymous, being only numbered." He refers, in proof of this, to what he elsewhere says on *Weimonth*, the name of October: and there he quotes the testimony of Somner, that October was called *Toothamonth*, or the tenth month, as being the tenth from January. From this single instance, perhaps conjoined with what he has not mentioned, that January was by the Anglo-Saxons called *Forma month*,

or the *First month*, he concludes that all the rest must once have been designed in a similar manner. "This name," he says, "well deserves to be marked by antiquaries, as affording a manifest indication that the most ancient Germans did not name, but only numbered, the months."

This reasoning is very far from being logical. From particular premises he deduces an universal conclusion. It is certainly strange to infer, from a list of names, in which only two can be found favourable to his hypothesis, that all the rest were originally of this description. Besides, he does evident injustice to the venerable Anglo-Saxon. For in the passage Bede evidently gives the names of the months that were in use with his forefathers. He is here speaking of the Antiqui Anglorum populi; and in the period referred to the name of October was not *Toothamonth*, but *Winterfylde*.

His next argument is, that "it evidently was not customary with the Saxons to give the names of their deities to the months." But this argument has as little weight as the former. For although it should be found that the name of no other month contained any reference to their religious rites, it would not follow that therefore the name of this month did not. In the account, however, given by Bede, we find that February was denominated *Sol-monath*, or the month of the Sun. As the Sun was worshipped by the ancient Goths, being the same false deity called *Freij* and *Odin*, it might seem probable at least that this worship was retained by the Anglo-Saxons, and that the month of February was therefore consecrated to him. V. Keyser, Antiq., Septent., p. 157. It has indeed been inferred from the language of Bede that this was the case; Ibid., p. 168. But from the laws of Canute, in reference to England, it would appear that this idolatry was not extinct in his time. For in one of them we find these words: "Adorationem barbaram plenissime vetamus. Barbara est autem adoratio, sive quis idola (puta gentium divos) *Solem*, *Lunam*, *Ignem*, *Profluentem*, *Fontes*, *Saxa*, cujuscunque generis arbores lignave coluerit." V. Keyser, ibid., p. 18. Wachter himself, in another place, quotes this as a proof that the Sun was worshipped by the ancient Saxons; vo. *Sonne*, p. 1542. Several of the other months were named from their idolatrous worship. September was called *Halcy-monath*, or the holy month, because of the religious rites performed at this season; and November received the name of *Blot-monath*, because of the sacrifices then offered, as Keyser observes, ibid., p. 368.

Wachter further argues: "It is not probable that the first converts to Christianity among the Saxons would borrow a name for a sacred festival from an idol, or that the first preachers of the gospel would incline to permit it." He indeed admits that the Saxon divines, by what indulgence he cannot say, permitted the use of the pagan names of the days of the week: but argues very oddly, that it may reasonably be denied that they granted the same indulgence with respect to this Festival, until there be better proof that they had such a deity as *Eostre*. The reasoning here is so flimsy as scarcely to require any answer. It is a fact universally admitted, that, among the various nations of the North, the first Christians, however erroneously, thought it necessary to please the heathen so far as to retain the ancient names of their festivals.

His only remaining argument is, that "concerning this imaginary goddess the whole of antiquity is silent." Let us inquire whether this assertion be well-founded.

Bochart observes that the name *Easter* or *Easter* alludes to *Astarte*, the goddess of the Phenicians. Geograph. Sacr., Lib. i., c. 42, p. 751. The similarity of the name, if not of the worship, might be the reason why Tacitus says that part of the Suevi sacrificed to *Isis*. Pars Suevorum et Isidi sacrificat.

De Mor. German. In the island of Cyprus, Isis was worshipped as Venus; Apul. Metam. ap. Banier Mythol. l. vi. c. 1. There seems to be no good reason, indeed, to doubt that Astarte was the Isis or Venus of the Egyptians. Plutarch and Lucian, among the ancients, held this opinion; and it has been espoused by many learned moderns, as Selden, Marsham, Le Clerc, &c.

A festival, of the same kind with that of Osiris and Isis in Egypt, was celebrated by the Phenicians in honour of Adonis and Venus, or Tammuz and Astarte; and at the very same season. Both first mourned for the dead, and rejoiced as if there had been a resurrection. But, as Banier observes, the most decisive circumstance is, that the Egyptians, during the celebration of their festival, used to set down upon the Nile an osier basket, containing a letter, which, by the course of the waves, was carried to Phenicia, near Byblos; where it no sooner arrived, than the people gave over their mourning for Adonis, and began to rejoice on account of his return to life. Thus, there was a fellowship between Egypt and Phenicia, in the observation of this festival.

The Venus of the Northern nations was called Frea, or Frigga. She was also worshipped as the Earth. Hence some have remarked the similarity between *Frea* and *Eke*, the name by which the Lydians and other people of Asia Minor acknowledged the Earth. As Isis was the wife of Osiris, and Astarte of Adonis, Frea was the wife of Odin, one of the great gods of the Northern nations. The name Odin may be originally allied to *Aden*, *Lord*, both in Hebrew and Phenician; whence the name of the Greek Adonis. Beal and Adonis seem to have been originally the same, as both words have the same meaning. Thence Beal and Astarte are joined together, Judg. ii. 13, signifying the deities otherwise called Adonis and Venus.

As there is such similarity between the name of Odin and that of Adonis, there is no less between another by which Frea was known and that of Astarte. For she was called *Astartydia*; or the goddess of love. Hence an Icelandic writer says; *Venus er their, kalla Astartydia*; i.e., "Venus, whom they call the goddess of love." And another; *Grimm vopn Astartydia sa fa ei lett sar*; "The cruel weapons of Venus do not make slight wounds." V. Verel. Ind. vo. *Astartydia*. *Astar* is the word still used in Ial. for love. Mallet observes, that "it appears to have been the general opinion, that she was the same with the Venus of the Greeks and Romans, since the sixth day of the week, which was consecrated to her under the name of *Freytag*, Friday, or Frea's day, was rendered into Latin, *Dies Veneris*, or Venus's day." Northern Antiq., c. 6.

This idea is confirmed by an observation of Ihre; that April was called *Easter month*, from *Eostra*, the Venus of the ancient Saxons, in the same manner as this month is supposed to have been called *Aprilis*, by the Romans, from *Aphrodite*, one of the appellations of Venus. The name *Astartydia* is not peculiar to the Ial. It is used in the same sense in Sw.; in which language *Astril* denotes Cupid; *Astar-hita*, amor veneris, and *Astin*, amasius.

Loccenius asserts that *Ostern* or *Easter*, among the ancient Germans, received its name from Venus, who was adored by them under the name *Astara*; and that they derived this false worship from the Assyrians. "Veneris festum quondam Germani circa ferias Paschales celebrarunt. Unde festum Paschatis adhuc, ut olim in gentilismo *Ostern* ab *Astara* Venere, quae Britannia *Easter* vel *Astar* dicitur, appellatur. *Astara* autem olim quoque fuit Assyriorum Venus, cujus idololatria ab illis ad Germanos migravit." Antiquit. Sueo-Goth., p. 24.

It is not improbable that the name *Frea* may have been originally derived from Heb. *parah*, fructuosus,

fecundus fuit, foetavit; or *paraah*, germinavit, whence *pirah*, puberty; as Heb. *Astarte* and Goth. *Astar* may both be traced to Heb. *astarah*, foetus; fecundation being supposed to be peculiarly under her charge. Ihre, however, derives *Astartydia* and its cognates from Su.-G. *Ast*, love.

Ial. *astrad* is rendered, consilio ex amore profecta; as would appear from *ast*, love, and *rad*, counsel. Olai Lex. Run. *Estrid*, Wormius observes, is a female name still frequently used among the Danes; *Fest*, Danic., p. 42. *Astrid*, the same name, according to a different orthography, occurs very often in Sturleson's Heimskringla, or History of the Norwegian kingdom.

We have already observed, that *Isis* was undoubtedly the Venus of the Egyptians, as their *Osiris* corresponded to Adonis, the *Odin* of the North. Now, it deserves to be mentioned, that *Odin* was also called *A*, which in pl. is *Asir*, the designation given to the principal gods of the Northern nations. The Etruscans called God *Aesar*, *Easr*, although some view this also as a pl. noun; the Arabs *Usar*. The Egyptians denominated the Sun *Easr*, *Encara*, *Ueri*, *Oisori*, *Oiskeri*. In the Hindostanes, the name of God is *Eeshoor*; in the language of the *Aire Coti*, or ancient Irish, *Aosar*. V. Ihre, vo. *A*, and Vallancy's Prospect. vo. *A*. "*Astareth*," says the latter ingenious writer, "pronounced *Astore*, is applied to a beautiful female, a Juno, a Venus." Introd., p. 15.

It is worthy of observation, that, according to Varro, the name *Venus*, even in the time of the kings of Rome, was unknown either as a Latin, or as a Greek term. Hence it has been inferred, with great probability, that it had an oriental origin. It is well known, that B and V, being letters of the same organ, are frequently interchanged. Now, in 2 Kings, xvii. 30, we read that "the men of Babylon made *Succoth-benoth*." There is every reason to think, that this should be translated, "the tabernacles of *Benoth*," as being the proper name of some deity. By this name Olympiodorus supposes that Venus is meant. Comment. in Jerem., vii. 18. These tabernacles having been erected by Babylonians, as would seem, to their principal goddess, we may suppose that it was she, who by Abydenus, is called *Queen Beelth*. Ap. Euseb. Prep., Lib. ix. p. 456. Now, we learn from Eusebius, that she was the same with the Astarte of the Syrians.

It is asserted, that the word *Benoth* was anciently pronounced *Bende*; and this is the pronunciation of some of the modern Jews. Now, we are informed by Suidas, that *Buer* is the name of a goddess.

It is a strong confirmation of this hypothesis, that, as the Phenicians had borrowed the phrase *Succoth-Benoth* from the Babylonians, when they planted colonies in Africa, they gave to one, distant from Carthage about an hundred and twenty miles, the name of *Sicca Veneris*. Here the same impure mode of worship obtained as at Babylon. There was at Sicca a temple of Venus, where women prostituted themselves for hire. V. Sched. De Dis German., p. 122, 123. Vitring. in Esai., xlvi. 1.

PASE-EGGS, PAYS-EGGS. Eggs dyed of various colours, given to children, and used as toys, at the time of Easter, S.; Dan. *paaske-egg*, coloured eggs; Wolff.

The same custom prevails, A. Bor.

"Eggs, stained with various colours in boiling, sometimes covered with leaf-gold, are at Easter presented to children at Newcastle, and other places in the North. They ask for their *Paste Eggs*, as for a fairing, at this season.—*Paste* is plainly a corruption of *Pasche*, Easter." Brand's Popul. Antiq., p. 310.

Su.-G. *paaskegg* has the same signification. The learned Ihre, when defining this term, gives the following account of its origin. "These eggs," he says,

"are so called, which being variously ornamented, and stained with different colours, were anciently sent as presents at the time of Easter, in memory of the returning liberty of eating eggs, which, during the continuance of Popery, were prohibited during Lent." He adds, that, according to the accounts of travellers, the Russians present eggs to whomever they meet, and even to the Czar himself, in token of honour.

Brand, speaking of this custom, says; "This is a relique of Popish superstition, which, for whatever cause, had made eggs emblematic of the Resurrection, as may be gathered from the subsequent prayer, which the reader will find in an "Extract from the Ritual of Pope Paul the Vth, made for the use of England, Ireland, and Scotland."

"Bless, O Lord, we beseech thee, this thy creature of Eggs, that it may become a wholesome sustenance to thy faithful servants, eating it in thankfulness to thee, on account of the Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ."

"In the *Romish Breviary*, Fol. 15, I find the following catalogue of Popish superstitions, in which the reader will find our *Paste Eggs* very properly included:—'Many traditions of idle heads, which the holy Church of Rome hath received for a perfit serving of God; as fasting Dayes, Yeares, of Graces, Differences and Diversities of Dayes, of Meates, of Clothing, of Candles, Holy Ashes, Holy Pace Eggs and Flames, Palmes and Palme Boughes, Staves, Fooles Hooda, Shells, and Bells, (relating to Pilgrimages), licking of rotten Bones, (Reliques), &c., &c."

"The ancient Egyptians," Brand adds, "if the resurrection of the body had been a tenet of their faith, would perhaps have thought an egg no improper hieroglyphical representation of it. The exclusion of a living creature by incubation, after the vital principle has lain a long while dormant or extinct, is a process so truly marvellous, that if it could be disbelieved, would be thought by some a thing as incredible, as that the Author of Life should be able to reanimate the dead."

Dr. Chandler, in his *Travels in Asia Minor*, describing the celebration of Easter in the Greek Church, says; "They made us presents of coloured eggs, and cakes of Easter bread." This accounts for the custom in Russia mentioned above; as the Christian inhabitants of that empire adhere to the ritual of the Greek Church.

Brand thinks that the Romanists borrowed this custom from the Jews, who, among other rites, in celebrating their Passover, set on the table a *hard egg*, because of the bird *Ziz*. *Popul. Antiq.*, p. 310—312.

But it is probable that this custom had its origin in the times of heathenism. The egg, it is well known, was a sacred symbol in the pagan worship. Eggs are still used at the feast of *Beltein*, which had undoubtedly a heathen origin, and which is yet commemorated within a few weeks of Easter. V. BELTEIN.

It confirms the idea thrown out above, as to the heathen origin of this custom, that the learned traveller Chardin mentions the revival of this custom among the Mohammedans in Persia, on the first day of the solar year, which with them falls in March, or when the sun enters the sign of Aries. "With the greatest joy," he says, "an old custom is revived of presenting one another with painted and gilded eggs, some of them being so curiously done as to cost three ducats (seven or eight and twenty shillings) a piece. This it seems was a very ancient custom in Persia, an egg being expressive of the origin and beginning of things." *Harnier's Observ.*, i. 18.

Tent. *pasch-eyeres*, ova paschalis; Kilian; Germ. *oster-eg*, ovum paschale. Wachter (vo. *Ey*), assigns the same origin as Ihre; only he adds, that the Oriental Christians are wont to abstain from eggs during Lent, as well as the Catholics. "The play of eggs,"

he says, "among children, *puerorum oviludium*, in Sweden at this time, is well known."

PASEYAD, PAYSYAD, *s.* A contemptuous designation conferred on a female, who has nothing new to appear in at Easter; originating from the custom which prevails with those adhering to the Episcopal forms, of having a new dress for the festival, S. B.

From *Pays*, Easter, and probably *yad*, an old mare, q. one who appears in old or worn-out garments.

[PASCHE-DAY, PASKE-DAY, *s.* Easter-day, Barbour, xv. 248.]

[PASCHE-EWYN, PASKE-EWIN, *s.* Paschal eve, Ibid., xv. 105.

The first form occurs in the Edin. MS., the second in the Camb. MS.]

[PASCHE-OULE, PASK-OWK, *s.* Paschal week, Ibid., xv. 101, Herd's Ed. and Skeat's Ed.]

To PASE, *v. a.* To poise. V. PAIS.

PASH, *s.* The head, rather a ludicrous term. *A bare pash*, a bare or bald head, S. "A mad pash, a mad-brains, Chesh." Gl. Grose.

I wily, witty was, and gash,
With my auld faini panky pash.

Watson's Coll., i. 69.

—Some were grieving, some were groaning;—
Some turning up their gay mustachoes,
And others robbing [rubbing] their dull pashes.

Cleland's Poems, p. 66.

Ramsay, alluding to his trade as a peruke-maker, says;

I theeke thee out, and line the inside
Of mony a douse and witty pash,
And baith ways gather in the cash.

Poems, ii. 365.

PASMENTS, *s. pl.* 1. Stripes of lace or silk sewed on clothes; now used to denote livery; pron. *passments*, S. B.

"That name of his Hienes subjectes—use or wear—ony begairies, franyeis, *pasments*, or broderie of gold, silver, or silk." Acts Ja. VI., 1591, c. 113. V. BEGAIRIES.

2. Metaph. for external decorations of religion.

"Time, custom, and a good opinion of ourselves, our good meaning, and our laxy desires, our fair shew, and the world's glistening lustres, and these broad *pasments* and buskings of religion, that bear bulk in the kirk, is that wherewith most satisfy themselves." Rutherford's Lett., P. i. ep. 46.

Fr. *pasement*, lace; Tent. id. limbus intextus, fimbria praetexta;—aurea, argentea, aut serica fila intexta, Kilian; perhaps from Tent. *pass-en*, to fit, to adapt; *pas*, fit.

To PASMENT, *v. a.* To deck with lace.

—"These, who being clothed in coarse rayment, are ashamed to be seene among these who are *pasmented* with gold." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 620.

PASMENTAR, *s.* This term seems to be used as equivalent to *upholsterer* in modern language.

"I send to Serois wife and to his commein the pascment in the abbey and causit thame graith me ane chalmer thair—put up the treis of the beddis," &c. Inventories, A. 1573, p. 187.

Fr. *passementier*, properly signifies a lace-maker, a silk-weaver.

PASMOND, s. The same with *Pasment*.

"Item, ane hat of velvett with ane *pasmond* of silver, with ane chene of gold about it, and ane torgat upon the samyne." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 70.

PASPER, s. Samphire, Galloway.

"*Pasper*, samphire, when taken and eaten green from the *Aeuchs*, makes persons as hungry as a hawk." Gall. Encycl.

"Many kill themselves" clambering on these for birds' eggs and *pasper*." Ibid.

PASPEY, s. A particular kind of dance, Strathmore.

Fr. *paspe-pied*, "a caper, or loftie tricks in dauncing; also, a kind of dance, peculiar to the youth of *La Haute Bretagne*;" Cotgr. *Pedum decussatus*; Dict. Trev.; q. a cutting across with the feet.

*To **PASS, v. a.** 1. Not to exact a task that has been imposed, S.

2. To forgive, not to punish, S.; like E. *to pass by*.

[3. To surpass, exceed, Barbour, v. 465, 198.]

[**PASS, PAS, s.** A pace; also, rate of going, Ibid., vii. 203, Herd's Ed.]

[**PASSERS, s.** A pair of compasses, Shetl. Dan. *passer*, id.]

PASS-GILT, s. Expl. "current money," Gl.

"His prayers, his other services done to God, his alms-deeds, &c. are *pass-gilt* before God, since they came not from a right principle in his heart, and were not performed in a right way, nor upon a right account, nor for a right end; his sacrifices have been an abomination." Guthrie's Trial, p. 182.

If this is the proper meaning of the term, as would seem to be indeed the case, the negative particle must have been omitted, or thrown out by some ignorant typographer. It ought to have been "*not pass-gilt*;" as apparently signifying money that *passes*. But *Tout pas gield* is used to denote inferior coin which is made to have currency above its value; *Minutae pecuniae, quibus majoris pretii numus exaequatur*; Kilian. The origin of the first syllable must be *pass-en*, *aquare, aequaliter componere*. V. GILT.

PASSINGEURE, s. A passage-boat, a ferry-boat.

Valefull war, and ane forboddin thing,
Within this *passingeure* our Styx to bring
Ony lewand wicht.

Deop. *Virgil*, 177, 18.

To **PASSIVERE, v. a.** To exceed, W. Loth.; probably corr. from *pass-over*.

PASTANCE, s. Pastime, recreation.

Quhat gudlie *pastance*, and quhat minstrelis!
Palace of Honour, l. 32.

Fr. *passetemps*.

[**PASSIONIS, s. pl.** Sufferings, agonies. Lyndsay, *The Dreme*, l. 329.]

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PASSIONALE, s. A state of suffering, a kind of martyrdom.

Quhat is the world without plesance or play
Bot *passionale*? Than lat we mak sum sport.
Coluthus Bore, Froben.

L. B. *passionale*, martyrology. This name is given to the necrology of the Church of Paris. V. Du Cange.

PASSIS, pl. A term occurring in the amplifications of our old acts, apparently equivalent to E. *passages*.

—"Confirmis the saidis infetmentis & gifte, and ilkane of thame respectiue, in all & sindrye pointis, *passis*, priuilegia, clausis & conditionis contentit thairin." Acts Mary, 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 549.

"Quhilk infetment, in all and sindrye *passis*, articles, contenttis, and clausis thairof, our said sowerane—ratiffis," &c. Ibid.

—"Dispensis for ever, in all—headen, articles, clausis, obloiments, pointes, *passis*, circumstances and conditiones of the samyn." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, v. 152.

L. B. *pass-us*, locus, auctoritas, Gall. *passage*. Venit ad quemdam *passum* Scripturae. Vit. S. Thom., Aquin. sp. Du Cange.

[**PASSIVERE, s.** V. under **PASS**.]

[**PASTANCE, s.** V. under **PASS**.]

[**PASTE, pret.** Passed, did pass, Lyndsay, *The Cardinal*, l. 93.]

PASTISAR, s. A pastry-cook. V. **PATTICEAR**.

PASUOLAN, PASVOLAND, s. A small species of artillery; Fr. *passivolant*.

"Mak reddy your cannons,—murdresaris, *pasuolan*, bersis," &c. Compl. S., p. 64.

"Item, ane *pasvoland* of brace [brace] upone ane traist." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 172.

"Item, ane litle *pasvoland* of brace mountit upone stok quheillis." Ibid., A. 1566, p. 168.

Fr. *pass-volant*, "the artillery called a base;" Cotgr.

PAT, pret. of the v. To PUT.

Fair *pat* my hairt in sic a focht,
It did me much mischief.

Burro's Pilg., Watson's Coll., li. 47.

"So the governour *pat* the realme to guid ordour and peace, and so depairted to France." Pitcauttie's *Cron.*, p. 304.

"Heirwith the messengers returning to the Cateynes camp, *pat* them all in such a fray, that it was not possible for Earle George to retain or stay there, although he did watch in person all that night." Gordon's *Hist. Earls of Sutherl.*, p. 242.

PAT, PATT, s. A pot, S.

My daddy left me gear enough,—
An auld *patt*, that wants the lug,
A spurtle and a sower mug.

Willie Winkie's Testament, Herd's Coll., li. 143.

PAT-LUCK, s. To *take pat-luck*, to take dinner with another upon chance, without preparation, sometimes without prior invitation, S.; i.e., the *chance* of the *pot*.

"If you and the young folks, and my Luddy Mary, wad come in a canny way and *take pat-luck* wi' Jean and me, I sall promise ye nae grit things; for it's no a

hunger an' a burst in my house, I gie nae dinner as day but what I can gie ilka day in the year." Saxon and Gael, i. 55.

"I hope we will be better acquaint yet, ye'll just tak pat-luck wi' her an' me the morn." Ibid., i. 193.

PATE, PATIE, s. Abbrev. of *Patrick*, and *Peter*, S.

PATELET, s. A kind of ruff, part of a woman's dress, formerly worn in S.

"Of the dress of a lady, Henryson gives an idea by mentioning—an upper gown or robe purified and furred,—a hat, tippet, *patelet*, perhaps small ruff," &c. Pink. Hist., ii. 435. V. *PATLATTE*.

Hir hat suld be of fair having,

And hir tepat of trowth,

Hir *patelet* of gude pasing,

Hir hale-ribbons of rowth.

Henryson, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 104.

PATENE, s. The cover of a chalice.

"The Altar Grayth quhillk was quene Magdalenia, quhome god assolye.—Item, ane challeis and ane *patene* gilt." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

E. *patine*, Fr. *patene*, *patine*, id. from Lat. *patina*-a.

• **PATENT, adj.** Ready, willing, disposed to listen.

"He would give a *patent* ear hereafter to their grievances.—promise by public proclamation to give a *patent* ear to all his subjects complaints." Spalding, i. 302. [Lat. *patens*, open.]

PATENTER, s. A patentee.

"The saidis *patenters* be the foirnaid act obleist them, thair aires, &c. not to—seek any greater dewotie," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 585.

To PATER, (pron. like E. *pate*), v. n. To talk incessantly, to be tiresomely loquacious, Roxb.

Originally the same with *Patter*, q. v. Hence,

PATER, s. A loquacious person, generally applied to a female, *ibid*.

PATES, s. pl. "The steps at the corner of the roofs in houses for the easier climbing to the top," Ayr., Renfr. *Corbie-steps*, *synon*.

The garce, like beards o' eldrin gait,
Hang wavan, shaggy, frae the *pates*,
An' scatter'd chick-weed, rais'd in taita,
Grew here an' there.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 181.

This, although it must be originally the same word with *Peat-stone*, differs in sense, as the latter is used in Angus at least.

• **PATH, s.** A steep and narrow way, S. V. **PETH.**

PATHLINS, adv. By a steep declivity, S. B.

—On a high brae head she lands at last,
That down to a how burnie *pathlins* past.

Road's *Helenore*, p. 61.

It is *pillens* in First Edit. V. **PETH.**

PATHIT, part. pa. Paved.

The fare portis alsua he ferlyt fast,—
The large stretis *pathit*, by and by
The bisy Tyrians laborand ardently.

Doug. *Virgil*, 26, 12.

Teut. *pad*, semita, via trita; from *pad*, vestigium, in its primary sense, palma pedis. This word *pathit*, S. properly refers to a foot-path beaten hard by the feet of passengers.

PATIENT OF DEATH, s. A throe, a struggle, one of the agonies that precede dissolution, S.

—He streek't himsell i' the *patients* o' dead,

Wi' mony a waesome main.

Marmalade of Clyde, *Edin. Mag.*, May, 1820.

Probably corr. from *passion*, suffering, agony. To denote mortal agony the Fr. say, *Il souffre mort et passion*.

To PATIFIE, v. a. To make known, to manifest; literally, to lay open, Lat. *patefio*.

"Beside that common light, and supernaturall vnderstanding, hee hath *patified* him selfe to vs be ane heauenlie light, and supernaturall vnderstanding." Bruce's Eleven Serm., Sign. P. 3, a.

PATRELL, s. "The poitrell, or breast leather of a horse, S. the tie," Rudd.

For every Trolane perordour thare the Kyng
With purpoure housours had ane cursours bryng,
Thare bruisit trappouris and *patrellis* redly boun.

Doug. *Virgil*, 215, 24.

Fr. *poitrail*, L. B. *pectorale*.

Sibb. conjectures that it probably signifies "also some defensive covering for the neck of a war horse." This seems the sense in the following passage:—

—Eurialus with him turst away,
The riail trappouris, and mychty *patrellis* gay,
Quhillkis were Rhamnetes stedis harnessyng.

Doug. *Virgil*, 238, 49.

"The poitrinal, pectoral, or breast plate, was formed of plates of metal rivetted together, which covered the breast and shoulders of the horse; it was commonly adorned with foliage, or other ornaments engraved or embossed." Grose's Milit. Antiq., ii. 280. O. E. *poytrelle*. V. Note, *ibid*.

O. E. "*poytrelle* for a horse;" Palagr. B. iii., F. 52, a.

PATRICK, s. A partridge, Tetrao perdix, Linn., [now, *Perdix cinereus*]; pron. *pairrick*, S.

"For my part, I never wish to see a kilt in the country again, nor a red coat, nor a gun, for that matter, unless it were to shoot a *patrick*." Waverley, iii. 273, 274.

—As night lately in my fun,

I gned a rovin wi' the gun

An' brought a *patrick* to the grun'.

Burns, iii. 259.

"*Pairrick*, a partridge;" Gl. *ibid*.

Patrick or *Pairrick* is the general pronunciation, S., though our old writers use *Partrik*, q. v.

PATRON, PATRONE, s. A pattern; also, a patron, S.

Maistr Jhon Blayr that *patron* couth rassall,
In Wallace buk brewyt it with the layff.

Wallace, ix. 1940, MS.

i. e., he received the description formerly given, as sent from France. For that is here called *patron*, which in ver. 1908, is called *descriptioun*. What the E. call *pattern*, is in S. invariably, in vulgar language, pronounced *patron*. This might at first seem to be a corr. of the E. word. But the E. word is itself the corr.; from Fr. *patron*, id.

["In many parts, as in Lincoln. and Camba., the common people say *patron* for *pattern*, and rightly."

Skeat's Etym. Dict.] It is merely the Fr. word, signifying a patron, a protector, as used in its secondary sense. And the transition is exceedingly natural. For nothing is more common than to propose him as a *pattern*, to whom we look up for patronage.

PATROCYNIE, s. Patronage; Lat. *patrocini-um*.

"But my lordes shall haue libertie of me, to alledge in suche cases what pleaseth him, so long as his allegation shall not preiudge the veritie, nor giue *patrocynie* to a lie, in maters of religion." Reasoning betuix Cromaguell and J. Knox, C. I. a.

"This part of my misreported paines, I humbly present vnto your Maiestie;—as not only to the most glorious *patrocinie*, but therewith also the most learned censure." Bp. Forbes on the Revel., Dedio.

PATRONATE, s. The right of presenting to a benefice.

"In the competition between the College of Glasgow, &c. about the vacant stipend, the Lords found the Bishops presenting, as patron, made it a *patronate*, but not a patrimonial mensal kirk," &c. Fountainh. 4 Suppl., Dec., p. 143.

L. B. *Patronatus*, jus patronatus.

PATRON-CALL, s. The patronage of a church, the right of presentation, Aberd.

PATRONTASHE, s. A military girdle.

"As also in respect that at the said tyme money was given by neighbours and inhabitants of this city for buying baggenots and *patrontashes* to their captaines of every company or other officers, The estates doe ordain and require the respective captains to make furth cominge the said baggenotts or *patrontashes* and other armes, or otherwayes to refound the pryce therof to the Coll. or Lev^t. Coll. or major." Act anent the Militia Men in the Towne of Edinburgh, 1689. Act Parl. IX. 30.

"Round the waist they (Italian Banditti) wore an ammunition belt called here a *padrocina*, made of stout leather, having slips for cartridges." Maria Graham's Three Months near Rome, 1820.

To PATTER, v. a. 1. To repeat in a muttering sort of way without interruption, to repeat as one who has learned any thing by rote.

Sam *patteris* with his mowth on beids,
That hes his mind all on oppressioun.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 40, st. 2.

Before the people *patter* and pray.

Chaucer, Rom. Rose.

In some places of E. they yet say in derisory language, to *patter* out prayers. V. **PITTER-PATTER.**

This term has been generally and very naturally deduced from the first word of the *Pater-noster*: Arm. *pater-en*, to repeat the Lord's prayer. Seren. however, mentions Sw. *pacra*, Arm. *patter-en*, as synon.; deriving them from Ial. *palle*, puer, q. to imitate the language of boys.

O. E. "I *patter* with the lypes, as one doth that maketh as though he prayed, and dothe nat: Je *papelarda*. He dothe nat pray, he dothe but *patter* to begyle the worlde with." Falagr. B. iii. F. 316, b.

2. To carry on earnest conversation in a low tone; to be engaged in a whispering conversation, Aberd.

PATTERAR, s. One who repeats prayers, who is engaged in the acts of devotion.

Prelatis sult be *patteraris*, and for the pepyl pray,
To be Papis of patrymone and prelatie pretendis.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 229, a. 8.

i. e., Priests, who should, &c.

PATTERING, PATTRING, PATTRYNG, s. Vain repetition.

Prudent S. Paul dois mak narratioun
Tuiching the diuers leid of everie land,
Sayand thair bene mair edificatioun,
In five wordis that folk dois understand,
Nor to pronounce of wordis ten thousand,
In strange langage, sine wait not quhat it menis:
I think sic *pattring* is not worth twa prenis.

Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 17.

To PATTER, v. n. 1. To walk with quick short steps; referring also to the sound made, S. V. **PADDER.**

[2. To beat with light, rapid strokes, as when hailstones strike a window, S. In this sense the sound also is included.]

[To **PATTER, v. a.** To tread, to trample; as, to *patter* the grass, Clydes., Loth., Banffs.]

[To **PITTER-PATTER, v. n.** 1. To patter backwards and forwards, or out and in doors; to continue pattering; generally applied to children, Clydes.

2. To continue beating with light rapid strokes; a freq. of *patter* in s. 2, *ibid.*]

[**PATTER, s.** 1. The act of walking with a quick, short step, S.

2. The act of striking or beating with a light, rapid stroke, S.

3. The sound made by such action.

Pitter-patter is also used in the same senses in the West of S.; but properly it is a freq. of *patter*, implying rapidity of the action and continuance of the sound. Sometimes *patterin* and *pitter-patteria* are used.]

[**PATTERIN, adj.** Moving, striking, or beating as indicated under the v., S.

In the West of S., and especially in Ayra., *patter* is pron. *paiter*; and for *pitter-patter* in s. 1, *paiter-paiter* is often used; as, "He has just *paiter-paitered* out an' in a' day." Also, *paiterin*, as an *adj.*, is used like *paidlin*, i. e., walking or working aimlessly, or taken up with trifling things.

Patter is freq. of *pat*, which is prob. allied to A.-S. *plattan*, to strike; like Sw. dial. *platta*, to strike lightly and often, allied to Sw. *platta*, to tap, *plätt*, a tap, a pat. V. Prof. Skeat's Etymol. Dict.]

PATTICEAR, PASTISAR, s. A pastry-cook.

"It is not leasum to any Fleshour to be ane *Patticear*, under the pane of ane amerciaement; and siklyke ane *Patticear* may not be ane baker of bread to sell." Leg. Burg., Balfour's Practicks, p. 72.

"Ane *pastiear*, callit Patrick Rannald." Chalmers's Mary, i. 177.

Fr. *pâtissier*, *pasticier*, *pastisier*, "a pastorer or pie-maker; also a maker of past-meates;" Cotgr. from *pastin*, paste.

PATTLE, PETTLE, s. A stick with which the ploughman clears away the earth that adheres to the plough, S.

I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee,
Wi' maird'ring *pattla*.

Burns, *ll.* 146.

This seems the same with E. *paddle*, as used to denote something resembling a shovel; C. B. *pattal*.

[To **PATTLE, v. n.** Corr. of *paddle, paidle*, generally applied to the moving of the hands in a liquid or semi-liquid, West of S., Orkn. V. **PAIDLE**, and **PAUT.**]

[**PATYNIS, PATYNNIS, s. pl.** Pattens, clogs, formed of a wooden sole set on a ring of iron, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 28, 29, Dickson.]

To **PAUCE, v. n.** To prance with rage; or to take long steps, in consequence of that stateliness which one assumes when irritated, S. B. perhaps from Fr. *pas*, E. *pace*; or in allusion to the capers made by a mettlesome horse.

PAUCHTIE, PAUGHTY, adj. 1. Proud, haughty, S.

With heart and mynd I luif humilitie;
And *pauchtie* pryd rycht sair I do detest;
But with the heich yet man I heichlie be:
Or with that sort I sall na sit in rest.

Maitland Poems, p. 153.

"A boon, a boon, my father deir,

A boon I beg of thee!"

"Ask not that *paughty* Scottish lord,
For him you ne'er shall see."

Minstrelsy Border, *ll.* 10.

When trees bear naithing else, they'll carry men,
Who shall like *paughty* Romans greatly swing
Above earth's disappointments in a string.

Ramsey's Poems, i. 326.

2. **Petulant, saucy, malapert.** This is the more general sense, S. It suggests the idea of conduct more contemptible and disgusting than even that which flows from haughtiness; being usually applied to persons of inferior rank who assume ridiculous airs of importance.

Scarse had he shook his *paughty* crap,
When in a customer did pap.

Ramsey's Poems, *ll.* 456.

A *paughty* answer, a saucy reply. A *paughty* dame, a petulant woman, S.

Perhaps Belg. *peckg-en*, to vaunt, to brag, is allied; *ge-peck*, boasting, *peckger*, a boaster.

To **PAUGE, v. n.** 1. To prance; synon. with *Pauce*, Fife.

2. To pace about in an artful and designing way, till a proper opportunity occur for fulfilling any plan, *ibid.*

3. To tamper with, to venture on what is hazardous in a foolhardy manner, *ibid.*

Used in a proverbial mode of expression:—"He's neither to play nor *paug* wi'," not to be tampered with in any way whatsoever.

Perhaps the latter part of *Rampage* is formed from this word, as used in sense 1; and the first from *ram*, *aries*; q. to prance like a furious ram.

PAUIS, PAVIS, s. 1. A large shield.

Ano balen *pauis* coveris thare left sydle,
Maid of hart skynnis and thik oxin hidis.

Castra, Virg.

Doug. Virgil, 235, 1.

Radd. in his Gl. renders *balen*, "belonging to a whale." If this be the passage referred to, the only one indeed in which I have observed the epithet, he is certainly mistaken. For the *castra* was a target or buckler made of the ounce's or buffalo's skin; used by the Africans and Spaniards. *Scutum loreum, quo utantur Afri et Hispani*; Serv. in Virg. Now *balen* seems to signify, belonging to a skin, q. *pelliceus*, from *Su.-G. Lal. baely*, Germ. *balg*, a skin of any kind.

It is this kind of shield which W. Britto is supposed to describe--

Hanc praecedebat cum parma garcio, sub qua
Nil sibi formidans obsecro damnificabat
Assidue, poterat nec ab illis damnificari,
Asseribus latis dum parma protegit ipsum.
Quam nexu taurina tegit septemplice *pellis*.

V. Du Cange.

Philipp. Lib. 10.

2. A testudo, used in assaulting the walls of a fortified city.

The Volcaners assemblit in ano sop,
To fyl the fowways, and the wallis to slop:
All samyn haistand with ano *pauis* of tre
Helsit togiddir, above thare hedis hie
Sa surely knyt, that maners enbuschment
Semyt to be ano clois volt quhare thay went.

Doug. Virgil, 295, 5. also 1, 24.

The term *pauis* is extended to this, because they were

Vnder the volt of *targis*—1, 26.

"The *pauais, pavache, or tallevas*, was a large shield, or rather a portable mantlet, capable of covering a man from head to foot, and probably of sufficient thickness to resist the missile weapons then in use. These were in sieges carried by servants, whose business it was to cover their masters with them, whilst they with their bows and arrows shot at the enemy on the ramparts. As this must have been a service of danger, it was that perhaps which made the office of scutifer, or shield-bearer, honourable, as the mere carrying of a helmet or shield on a march, or in a procession, partook more of the duty of a soldier.—Under the protection of the *pavaches*, workmen also approached to the foot of the wall in order to sap." Grose's *Military Antiq.*, ii. 257.

"*Pavaches*—were also used at sea to defend the sides of the vessels, like the present netting of our ships of war; this defence was called a *pavade*, and may be seen in the representation of antient ships." *Ibid.*

Hence it is mentioned as one of the means of nautical defence employed by our ancestors.

"Boitis man, bayr stanis & lyme pottis ful of lyme in the craklene pokis to the top, and *pauis* veil the top vith *pauis* and mantillis." *Compl. S.*, p. 64.

Here *pauis* is also used as a v. *Mantil* is the same with *Mantlet* mentioned by Grose, in his description of the *pauais*.

Fr. *pavois*, Ital. *pavese*, L. B. *pavas-ium, paves-ium, paves-is, paves-us, paves-ius*, &c. Gr. B. *ραβερ-ισ*. C. B. *pa'uis*. Menage, in his usual way, by a very severe distortion, derives the word from Lat. *parma*. V. Radd. Gl. Borel more rationally deduces it from Ital. *pavese*, Sp. *pavez*, Fr. *pave*, a covering. According to Bozhorn, C. B. *pa'uis* is formed from *prays*, to strike, and *ace*, a shield, because it receives the strokes. V. Wachter, vo. *Pufen*.

The soldiers who carried shields of this kind were called, L. B., *pavicarii, pavezarii, pavesiatores*, Tho. Walsingham, Edw. III., Fr. *pavesiers, pavescheurs*, Froissart, iv. 13, sometimes *pavoisiers*.

PAUK, s. Art, a wile, S.

Prattis are repate polley and perrellus pauks.
Doug. Virgil, Prof. 238, b. 87.

PAUKY, PAWKY, adj. 1. Sly, artful, S.
"Arch, cunning, artful, North;" Gl. Grose.

The pausy said carle came o'er the lee,
Wi' mony guile s'ens and days to me.

Clelland's A.S. Poems, p. 1.

Pauky, witty, or sly, in word or action, without any harm or bad designs; Gl. Rams. This word does not indeed, in its modern use, properly denote that kind of design which has a hurtful tendency. But it appears to have been softened in its signification. For there seems no reason to doubt that it is from A.-S. *paeca*, *paeca*-an, *decipere*, *mentiri*; whence *paeca*, deceptor. Thus it originally denoted that deception which implies falsehood, or lying. The E. terms *packing*, *patcherie*, and *packe*, as they are nearly allied in sense, seem to acknowledge the same origin.

—You hear him coope, see him dissemble,
Know his grosse *patcherie*, lous him, feeds him,
Keeps in your bosome, yet remains assur'd
That he's a made-up villain.

Timon of Athens.

—What hath bin scene
Either in snuffes, and *packings* of the dukes,
Or the hard reines which both of them bath borne
Against the olde king.

King Lear.

On this passage Mr. Steevens observes; "*Packings* are underhand contrivances. So in Stanihurst's Virgil, 1582.—'With two gods *packing*, one silly woman to cozen.' We still speak of *packing* juries." V. Divers. Parley, ii. 268.

Some have a name for theft and bribery,
Some be called crafty, that can pyke a purse,—
Som kildersous, som losels, som naughty *packes*
Som shoers, som bracons, som make gret cracks.
Skelton, p. 15. Edit. 1736.

Mr. Tooke traces these words to the A.-S. verb. Had he been acquainted with our S. terms, he might justly have given them in confirmation of his etymon.

2. As applied to the eye, it signifies wanton, Ang.

It does not seem to admit this sense as used by Ramsay.

—But Mary Gray's twa *pauky* een.
They gar my fancy falter.

Poems, ii. 224.

This is perhaps the proper meaning in the following passage:—

The Howdie lifts frae the benk her ee.
Says, Blessings light on his *pauky* ee!

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 78.

PAUKERY, PAWKERY, PAUKRY, s. Cunning, slyness, S.

"Nethynge—was ferder fra myne heid thane onye sikkan wyld meckdrawinge and *paukerye*." Hogg's Winter Tales, i. 41.

PAUKILY, PAWKILY, adv. Slily, artfully.

"'I'm thinking,' said he,—looking *paukily* and peeringly round the table, 'that I have seen you before.'" Sir A. Wylie, i. 85.

[PAUL, s. A puzzle, Banffs.]

[To PAUL, v. a. 1. To surpass, overreach, overcome; as, "That pauls a'."

2. To puzzle, nonplus, *ibid.*]

PAUL, s. A hold; a leaning-place; S.B.

Isl. *pall-r*, Su.-G. *pall*, scamnum, a bench; also, a stage or frame supporting something else.

PAULIE, PAILIE, adj. 1. Impotent or feeble, applied to any bodily member, S.

2. Small in size, applied to lambs, Roxb.

3. Insipid, inanimate; applied to the mind, Lanarks. A *pailie* creature, a silly insipid person.

4. Lame, dislocated, or distorted, S.

A lamb that is lame is sometimes called *Paulie*, Loth., Roxb. A *paulie* hand is one that has been dislocated and not properly set.

PAULIE- (or) PAILIE-FOOTIT, adj. 1. Flat-footed, Strathmore.

2. Splay-footed, or having the foot turned in, Loth.

I know not the origin, unless the term be allied to C.B. *pall*, loss of power, energy, &c., *pala*, to be deficient; Owen. *Palky*, to be numb, or to be benumbed; Lhuyd. C.B. *pyyllig*, slow; W. Richards.

PAULIE, PAWLIE, s. 1. A slow, inactive, inanimate person, Lanarks., Mearns.

2. An unhealthy sheep, South of S.

"There was Geordie Skin-him-alive the fleasher, him that took away the crooks, and the *paulies*, and my brockit-lamb." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 158.

"I yeance coft thei crooks an' thei *paulies*, an' tou gaidit me like a gentleman." Wint. Tales, i. 269.

3. A term applied to the smallest lambs in a flock, Roxb.

PAULIE-MERCHANT, s. One who hawks through the country, purchasing lambs of this description, *ibid.*

[PAUPIS, s. *pl.* Paps, breasts, Lyndsay, Experience and Courteour, l. 4009.]

PAUSTIE, s. V. POUSTIE.

To PAUT, v. n. 1. To paw, to strike the ground with the foot; to stamp, S.; [to stamp about in a passion, Banffs.] "To kick; as to *paut* off the bed-clothes. Yorks." Gl. Grose.

The term is used metaph., in allusion to the prancing of a horse, in the following passage:—

Up starts a priest and his hug head claws,
Whose conscience was but yet in dead thraws,
And did not cease to cave and *paut*,
While clyred back was prickt and gald.

Clelland's Poems, p. 68.

2. To push out the feet alternately, when one is lying in bed or otherwise, Dumfr.

3. To strike with the foot, to kick, S.

"*Paut*, to kick; as, to *paut* off the bed-clothes, Yorksh." Grose.

Hisp. *pate-ar*, to kick; from *pata*, a foot.

4. Also expl. "to move the hand as a person groping in the dark," Ettr. For.; [hence, to work in a listless, aimless manner, Ayrs.]

PAUT, *s.* 1. A stroke on the ground with the foot; *He gas a paut with his fit*, he stamped on the ground, S.

Paut seems erroneously used for *paut* by Kelly. "She has an ill *paut* with her hind foot," S. Prov., "signifying that such a woman is stubborn. Taken from cows who kick when they are milked," p. 297.

2. A stroke with the foot at any object, a kick, S.; *synon. Funk.*

Test. *pad*, *patta*, Sw. *pota*, Fr. *pattie*, the paw of a beast, whence the idea is borrowed. Kilian mentions Gr. *parus*, *caloo*, as *synon.*

To PAUT, *v. a.* To *paut* one's foot at a person, to stamp with the foot in a menacing manner, Aberd. This is a very common way of expressing anger, and is viewed as a token of great disrespect.

[PAUTIN, PAUTAN, *s.* 1. The act of stamping the foot, Banffs.]2. The act of stamping about in a passion, *ibid.*][PAUTENER, *adj.* Rascally, ribald, Barbour, i. 462, Skeat's Ed. V. PANTENER.]PAUYOT, *s.* [Prob. an *errat.* for *Pauisot*, a shield-bearer; L. B. *pavesiator*, O. Fr. *pavoisier*, *pavoiseux*, "a targueteere," Cotgr.]

Ane *pauyot* preukle brocht him his palfrey;
The king thoct lang of this lyfe and lap on in by [hy.]

Rauf Collyear, B. ij. a.

PAVADE, *s.* Expl. a dagger, Teviotdale; and said to be an old word.PAVASIES, *s. pl.* "A sort of artillery mounted on a car with two wheels, and armed with two large swords before;" Pink. Hist., ii. 223.PAVEN, PAVIN, PAUAN, *s.* "A grave dance, brought from Spain, in which the dancers turned round one after another, as peacocks do with their tails, whence it has received its name;" Dict. Trev., i.e., Fr. *pavane*, from *paon*, Lat. *pavo*, -onis, a peacock.

We sall leir you to daunce,
Within ane bonny littill space,
Ane new *paven* of Fraunce.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 183.

—"Pavans, galyardia, tardions," &c. Compl. S., p. 102.

In Dict. Trev. a more particular account of it may be found. Dr. Johns. seems to have mistaken its

nature, when, after Ainsworth, he defines it "a kind of light-tripping dance."

The ingenious Editor of the Compl. observes that "the words *pavie* and *paw* seem to be contractions of this technical name." V. next word.

PAVIE, PAW, *s.* Lively motion of whatever kind, S. 1. It is used to denote the agile exertions of a rope-dancer.

"The 10 of Julii, ane man, sume callit him a juglar, playit sic sowple tricks upon ane tow, qlk wes festinit betwix the top of St. Geill's Kirk steiple and ane stair beneath the crosse, callit Josias close heid, the lyke was nevyr sene in this countrie, as he raid doune the tow, and playit sa maney *pavies* on it." Birrell's Diarey, Dallyell's Fragments, p. 47.

"To play sic a *pavie*, or *paw*, is a common expression in the south of Scotland;" Gl. Compl., p. 361. In this sense the Editor quotes a passage, in which *paw* is left by Ritson as not understood.

The durk and dour made their last hour,
And prov'd their final fa' man;
They thought the devil had been there,
That play'd them sic a *paw* than.

Battle of Gilliecrankie, *Ibid.*

For some of such had play'd a *pavie*,
Though all the cables of the navie
In one, should pass through needles-eye,
Whiggs still would doubt their honesty.

Colevil's Mock Poem, P. i. p. 72.

2. A ridiculous or fantastic air, a mighty flourish, great fuss; as in bodily motion, or in the mode of doing courtesy, S.

He was well versed in court modes,
In French *pavies*, and new coin'd nods,
And finally, in all that can
Make up a compleat pretty man.

Cleland's Poems, p. 47.

"He came in with a great *pavie*," i.e., He entered the apartment with a great many airs. It is used to describe the manners of a fribble. V. PAWIS.

3. Transferred to rage; from the violent and ridiculous motions one sometimes makes under its influence, S.

Paw is merely Fr. *pas*, a step, and *pavie*, *pas vis*, a quick step, a lively motion; a term perhaps borrowed from the change of step in military manoeuvres.

PAVIE, *s.* The same with *Pauis*, *pavis*. Balfour uses *paveis* as the pl.

"The Admiral—may ayswa put pulderis, *paveis*, and speiris, for sic quantitie as sall be requirit, viz.—ane *pavis* and a fyre speir for thre tunnis," &c. Sea Lawis, Pract., p. 631.

PAW, *s.* Quick motion. V. PAVIE.PAW, PAUW, PAWAW, *s.* 1. The slightest motion; as, "He ne'er played *pauw*," he did not so much as stir, Ettr. For.

His neck in twa I wat thay hae wrung,
Wi' hand or foot he ne'er play'd *paw*.

Jock o' the Side, *Poetical Mus.*, p. 148.

"Ne'er play'd *paw*, never mov'd hand or foot." GL. *ibid.*

"Did ye never think that they wad be revisited on your heads some day when ye couldna play *paw* to help yoursels?" Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 313.

2. Transferred to one who cannot take his meat, or who does so with great difficulty,

who is unable to make the slightest exertion, *ibid.* Ettr. For.

3. To Play one's *Paws*, to act that part which belongs to one, whether becoming or ridiculous.

Return homeward, my heart, again.—
And [At?] hame with me then tarry still,
And see wha can best play their paws,
And let the silly fling her fill,
For fint a crum of thee she fa's.

Herb's Coll., ii. 44.

The phrase seems to have been borrowed from the tricks of jugglers, or from the feats of rope-dancers, &c.; q. to go through one's different steps or motions. V. PAVIE.

PAWCHLE, *s.* 1. One who is old and frail, Gall.

2. One low in stature and weak in intellect, *ibid.*

"Pawchle, a frail old body;—also a person of low stature, rather silly;" Gall. Encycl.

PAWIS, *s. pl.* Parts in music. Lord Hailes.

Remane with me, and tarry still,
And se quha playis best their pawis,
And let lillok ga fling her fill.

Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 204.

From the allusion to music, or perhaps rather to dancing, it is here used for the part which one acts, in a general sense; from Fr. *pas*, a step. V. PAVEN, and PAVIE.

PAWKIE, *s.* A sort of woollen glove or mitten, having a thumb without separate fingers, Ettr. For. *Doddie Mitten* synonym. S. B.

To PAWL, *v. n.* To make an ineffective attempt to catch, Roxb. The prep. *at* is often added. *To Glawm*, synonym.

"—The corpse again sat up in the bed, pawled w' its hands, and stared round w' its dead face." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 148.

This *v.* seems allied to C. B. *palv-u*, to paw, to grope gently with the hand.

PAWMER, *s.* A palm tree; Fr. *palmier*.

—Hys handis maid rycht lik till a pawmer,
Off manlik mak, with naless gret and cler.

Wallace, ix., 1920, MS.

Naless, i. e., nails. This is a strange metaphor. But thus the Minstrel intimates that the hands of Wallace were large and well spread.

PAWMER, *s.* 1. One who goes about in a shabby, threadbare dress; indicating poverty or slovenliness, S.

- [2. Clumsy, noisy walking, Banffs.]

This has evidently had its origin from *Palmer*, a pilgrim who had been in the holy Land, after pilgrimages came into contempt, in consequence of the superior light of the Reformation. According to Dr. Johns., the *palmer* received his name from the *palms* which he bore, when he returned from Palestine. Seren. gives the same etymon. But Ihre deduces Isl. *palmar* (peregrinator, wanderingman, Sw. Verel.) from Su.-G.

palm, *contus*, *fustis*. They received this name, he says, because they set out on their journey with no other provision than a staff; whence Fr. *prendre le bourdon*, to set out on such a pilgrimage.

Spirit, Sword, or mangon palm,
The of staden med sik baro.

Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre.

i. e., "They carried with them, from the city, javelins, swords, and many poles."

"Foreign writers," he adds, "commonly assert, that staves of this kind receive their name from the wood of the palm tree, which was brought home [during the crusades] in token of the victory gained over the infidels." If the last assertion be true, both etymons run into one; with this difference, however, that Ihre supplies us with an intermediate link, in the use of the word *palm*, as transferred from the palm tree to a large staff.

To PAWMER, *v. n.* 1. To go from place to place, in an idle, aimless way, S. V. the *s.*

- [2. To walk clumsily and with much noise, Banffs.]

[PAWMERAN, PAWMERIN, *adj.* 1. Roaming about idly and aimlessly, S.

2. Walking clumsily; also rude and clumsy, Banffs.]

[PAWMERER, *s.* One who walks noisily and clumsily, *ibid.*]

[PAWMERIN, *s.* The act of walking noisily and clumsily, *ibid.*]

PAWMIE, PANDIE, *s.* A stroke on the hand with the ferula; a word well known in schools, S. from Lat. *palm-a*, the palm of the hand; synonyms. *Luffie*, *Liffie*, q. v.

Fr. *pawmde*, "a clap, stroke, or blow with the hand;" Cotgr.

I find that L. B. *palma* is used in a similar sense, *Alapa palmis inflata*. Hence *palm-are*, *de-palm-are*, and *palm-izare*, *alapan infligere*. Baronius, A. 1055, says that the hands of penitents were beaten with a ferula. V. Du Cange, vo. *Palmata*, which he explains in the same sense with our *Pawmie*. Whether it was first used in the monastic cell, or in the school, he does not say.

To PAWMIE, *v. a.* To strike the palm with a ferula, S.

PAWN, *s.* A narrow curtain fixed to the roof, or to the lower part of a bed, S.

Belg. *pand*, a lappet, a skirt.

PAWN, PAWNE, PAWNIE, *s.* The peacock.

The papingo in hew
Exceeds birdis all;
The turtill is maiest trow;
The pawne but peregal.

Mailland Poems, p. 142.

The paynted pawn with Argos eyes,
Can on his maycock call.

Cherrie and Sae, st. 2.

Pitcottie writes it *pawnie*. The mod. pron. is *pounie*, S. B. V. BARNEL-COCK.

Fr. *paon*, Lat. *pavo*, *onis*; C. B. *paya*, *poin*, *pawon*, Corn. *pawn*, Arm. *pawn*, id. Lhuyd.

[To PAWN, *v. n.* To move: prob. allied to *pawmer*, *q. v.*, Shetl.]

[PAWNCH, *s.* The belly, Barbour, ix. 398.]

[PAWNEE, *s.* A scythe, Shetl.]

PAWNS, *s. pl.* The timbers, in a thatched roof, which extend from the one gable to the other; being placed under the *cabers*, and supporting them, Ang.; synon. *bougars*.

Perhaps from Fr. *panne*, used in *panne de bois*, the piece of timber that sustains a gutter between the roofs of two houses, Cotgr.

To PAWVIS, *v. n.* To "dally with a girl;" GL Surv. Ayr., p. 693. V. PAVIE.

To PAY, *v. a.* 1. To please, to satisfy.

The Byeshafe that tyme of Glasgw,—
And Schyr Walter Alaynsoun
Justys of Scotland, quhen this was down,
Fast a-pon delywerans
Oure se to-gyddyre in-to Frans,
For to se thare Dame Mary,
Schyr Ingramys douchtyr de Cowey.
Thai held thame *payid* of that sycht;—
And browcht hyr wyth thame in Scotland.

Wynetown, vii. 2. 449.

Then Wallace said, This Mater *payis* nocht me.
Wallace, ix. 789, MS.

Mon in the mantell, that sittis at thi mete,
In pai pured to pay, prodly pight.—
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 2.

This seems to signify, "in fine cloth furred in such a manner as to please." V. FURRY.

Beil payit, not satisfied, ill pleased, S.

Sir, I pray you be not *evil payit* nor wraith.
Priests of Peltis, S. P. R., i. 35.

2. To beat, to drub; as, "I gae him a weel *paid* skin," S.

3. To defeat, to overcome; as "He's fully *paid*," Roxb.

PAY, *s.* 1. Pleasure, satisfaction.

I can nocht get a freind yit to my pay,
That dar now tak in hand, for onie thing,
With me to compair befor you king.
Priests of Peltis, S. P. R., i. 41.

2. Beating, drubbing.

And he tauld how a carle him maid
With a club at: felloun pay,
That met him stoutly in the way,
That had nocht fortoun helpit the mar,
He had bene in gret perill thar.

Barbour, xix. 600, MS.

Wyth stanye thare that made swylik pay,
For thare-of thanne inew had thay,
That the Schyrave thare was slayne.

Wynetown, viii. 29. 193.

It is now used in pl. in S., as A. Bor. "pays, strokes; threshing, beating." GL Grose.

PAYMENT, *s.* Drubbing, [i.e. a delivery of blows, GL Skeat's Ed.]

—He, that stalwart was and stout,
Met thaim rycht stoutly at the bra;
And as gud payment gan thaim ma,
That tyvesum in the furd he slew.

V. PAT, *v.* Barbour, vi. 148, MS.

PAY-WAY, *adj.* Valedictory; given when one is leaving a place, or for the purpose of bearing one's expenses on the road; used also as a *s.*, Ayr.

"Lies were told of a respectit and pious officer of the town's power, if he did not find the causey owe wide when he was going home, after partaking of Captain Hepburn's *pay-way* supper." R. Gilhaize, ii. 131.

PAY, *s.* [Prob., region, country; Fr. *pais*, id.]

Thus the Roy, and his rout, restles thair raid
Ithandly ilk day,
Our the mountains pay,
To Rome taks the redde way
Withoutin mare abaid.

Gawain and Gol., Edit. 1508.

Pink. Ed., i. 24.

As Rome seems to be an error of the press for *Rone*, (the river Rhone,) Mr. Finkerton has substituted the latter. But both here and in st. 18 he has altered *pay* to *gay*, without any intimation. The Alps, here referred to, could scarcely be denominated the *mountains gay*. The phrase seems to signify, "the mountainous region," or "the country of the mountain," from Fr. *pais*, a region or country.

PAYMENT, *s.* Pavement, Aberd. Reg. V. PAITHMENT.

PAYN, A PAYN. V. APAYN.

To PAYNE, PANE, *v. n.* To labour, to be at pains. Gan him *payne*, Barbour; Began to be at pains.

Schyre Andrews syne, the gud Wardane,
—Wyth all poware can hym pane
For to recovir agane the land.

Wynetown, viii. 34. 2.

Fr. *se pain-er*, to trouble one's self.

PAYNE, *adj.* Pagan, heathenish.

On the I cal with humyl hart and milde;
Calliope, nor Payne goddis wilde
May do to me no thing bot harme, I wena.
Doug. Virgil, Pref. 11. 30.

Pange, Pagana, O. E.

Hys thre sones he byleved ayra of ys kynedom,
That were pange alle thre, & agen Cristyndom.
R. Glouc., p. 238.

Fr. *payne*, from Lat. *pagan-us*. It is generally known, that, after the Christian religion was embraced by the Roman emperors, those who were most warmly attached to the heathen worship, retired from the cities to the more remote villages, that they might be more secure from disturbance in the celebration of their rites. Hence the name *Pagani* came generally to be given to the heathen, from Lat. *pag-us*, a village.

PAYNTIT, Bannatyne Poems, p. 149, st. 4.

The poet, having warned James V., against covetousness, under the metaph. of a cramp in his hands, adds;

Bot quhen thyn handis ar bundin in with bandis,
Na surrigiane may cure thame, nor confort:
Bot thow thame oppin *payntit* as a port,
And frely gif sic guds as God the send.

The allusion to an harbour plainly shews that Sibb. is right in viewing this, to which he undoubtedly refers, as "printed erroneously for *payntit*."

[PAYS, PAYSS-WOUK, &c. V. under PAS, PASE.]

[**PE**, *pl.* **PEYE**, *s.* A loose coat or gown, generally of coarse cloth; Du. *pij*, *S.*

"Twa pe gownis, one of Franch blak, and vthir of teay." Acta Domin. Auditorum, p. 112.]

PEA-TREE, *s.* The Laburnum, a species of the Cytisus, Loth.; named from the resemblance of its blossoms and pods to those of the pea.

PEAK, *s.* An old word for lace, Roxb.; perhaps that which was used for the *peak* of a cap.

To PEAK, **PEEK**, *v. n.* 1. To peep, to speak with a small voice resembling that of a chicken, *S.*

2. To complain of poverty, *S.* *synon.* *peenge*. Hence the prov. phrase; "He's no sae *puir* as he *peaks*."

Isl. *pek-rá*, insurrexere, occulte agitare, is perhaps a cognate term. Hence, *pek-r*, muscitatio, occultatio, G. Andr.

PEAK, *s.* A triangular piece of linen, used for binding the hair below a child's cap or woman's *toy*, Ang., probably so named because in form it resembles a *peak*, or point of a hill.

To PEAL, **PEEL**, *v. a.* To equal, to match. **V. PEEL**, **PEIL**, *v.*

PEANER, *s.* "A cold-looking, naked, trembling being—small of size;" Gall. Encycl.

PEANERFLEE, *s.* One who has the appearance of lightness and activity, Gall.; perhaps from the preceding term conjoined with *Flee*, a fly.

It is oddly defined in these words:—

"*Peanerflee*, a light looking *craw* o' a body;" Gall. Encycl.

PEANIE, *s.* A female turkey, pea-hen, Gall.

"*Peanies*, female turkeys;" Gall. Encycl.

—She is yellow,

And *yawps* like a *peany*.

Ibid., p. 343.

Qu. if *q. pea-hennie*? *V. POLLIE-COCK.*

PEANT, *adj.* A term denoting a particular kind of silk.

"Item, a stand of *peant* silk with the like pertinents conform." Inventar of Vestments, A. 1559. Hay's Scotia Sacra, MS., p. 189.

[**PEAR**, **PEARS**, **PEART**. *Corr.* of appear, appears, appeared, Clydes.]

[**PEARTLY**, *adv.* Openly, Barbour, x. 315, Herd's Ed. *V. APERTLY*.]

PEARA. *Peara parubit, pearu-bo.*

This is sent to me as a line of an old song in Roxb. I suspect that it is merely the *o'erturn*; but insert it,

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as it may chance to be understood, at least as to its reference, by some of my readers.

Dan. *paraab-er* signifies, to invoke, to implore. It may be the remnant of an old Dan. Northumbrian song; being sent from the Cheviot.

PEARIE, **PEERIE**, **PEERY**, *s.* A kind of top used by boys, *S.*; in England called a *peg-top*. **PEAR**, *Aberd.*

It seems to have been named from its exact resemblance of a *pear*. The *humming-top* of *E.* is in *S.* denominated a *French pearie*, probably as having been originally imported from France.

"I can use a little wee bit freedom wi' Mr. Daniel Taffril—mony's the *peery* and the tap I wrought for him *langsyne*, for I was a worker in wood as weel as a tinkler." Antiquary, ii. 129.

Auld Sanders begoud for to wink,
Byne coup'd as sound as a *peerie*.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 21.

This is also written, but improperly, *Pirie*.

—"Dosing of taps, and *piries*, and *pirie-cords*, form the prevailing recreation." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1821, p. 34.

PEARL, *s.* The seam-stitch in a knitted stocking. *To cast up a pearl*, to cast up a stitch on the right side in place of the wrong, *S.*; *Purl*, Teviotd.

In *Fr.* this word is used in working gauze. On appelle *Perles* en termes de fabrique de gaze, de petits globes d'émail, percés par le milieu avec une petite queue ouverte, &c. Dict. Trev.

[**PEARL**, *s.* A kind of ornamental lace used for edging; called also *pearl-lace*, *S.* *V. PEARLIN*.]

[*To PEARL*, *v. a.* To edge with lace; also, to border, to ornament with a knitted border, *S.*]

PEARLED, *part. adj.* Having a border of lace; ornamented with a worked border.

"He had on his head a white *pearled* mutch; he had no coat, but a pair of black breeks, white socks, and a pair of mools on his feet." Spalding, ii. 218.

PEARLIN, **PEARLING**, *s.* A species of lace, made of thread, or of silk, *S.*; properly, a coarse sort of bone-lace.

"On everie elne of imported *pearline* of threid or silke betuix three and six punda—00 12 00." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vi. 76.

See put on your *pearline*, Marion,

And kirtle o' th' cramesie.

Old Song, Gang to the Ewe-bucks.

It is perhaps originally the same with *E. purl*, "a kind of edging for bone-lace;" Phillips. Minshew strangely thinks that it is contr. from *purle*. *Fr. perlé*, rough, not smooth; *fil perlé*, hard-twisted thread; Cotgr. *V. PEARL*, *s.*

Then round the ring she dealt them one by one,
Clean in her *pearlin* kess and gown alane.

Ross's Helenore, p. 116.

—We maun has *pearline*, and mabbies, and cocka.

Song, Ibid., p. 137.

It is most probably the same that is meant in the following statute:—

"That no person of whatsoever degree, shall have *pearling*, or ribbening, upon their ruffes, sarkes, napkins, and sockes: except the persons before privileged.

And the pearling, and ribbening,—to be of those made within the kingdoms of Scotland." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, c. 25, Murray.

This is distinguished from "gold-smiths works, stones, and *pearlies*," in the next paragraph.

PEARL BARLEY. The name given to the finest kind of barley.

"When the husks are taken off for making broth, the grain is moistened, and beaten with a large wooden mallet, or pestle, in a stone mortar. This is called *knocked bear*, to distinguish it from the *pearl barley*, which is done in the mill." Jamieson's Notes to Burt's Letters, i. 89, 90.

The ingenious editor understands the term differently from the general use of it in S. For *Pearl barley* is distinguished from common barley, although both kinds are prepared at the same mill; and seems to have received its name from its pure and *pearly* appearance.

PEARL SHELL. The Pearl Mussel, S. B.

"*Mytilus Margaritifera*, Pearl Mussel, vulgarly called *Pearl shell*." Arbuthnot's Peterh. Fishes, p. 32.

[**PEARTLY.** V. under **PEAR.**]

[***PEAS, PEASE, s.** A contr. for *peasemeal*, Clydes.]

[**PEASE-BANNOCK, s.** A bannock or thick scone made of *pease-meal*, S. V. **BANNOCK.**]

[**PEASE-BROSE, s.** Brose made of *pease-meal*, S. V. **BROSE.**]

PEASE-BRUIZLE, s. The same with *Pease-kill* in sense 1. *Bruizle* is here used as merely a variety of *Birsle, Brissle*; the term in the north of E. being *Brusle*, as *brusled pease*, Grose.

PEASE-KILL, s. 1. A quantity of field-*pease* broiled in their pods till they are fit for eating. They are then gathered out from the ashes; Border.

The allusion is obviously to roasting or drying grain in a *kiln*.

2. Used figuratively for a scramble, where there is great confusion, Roxb.

3. To *mak a pease-kill* of any thing, to squander it with the greatest lavishness. When a man's affairs go wrong, and interested persons get the management of his property, it is commonly said, "They're *makin'* a bonny *pease-kill* o't," in allusion to the rapidity with which this treat is consumed by young people.

Thus a law-suit is said to be "a *pease-kill*, for the lawyers," Roxb.

[**PEASE-LILTS, s.** A vulgar name for *pease-brose*; prob. so called because in hard times the poorer classes live almost entirely on this article of food; and frequent partaking of the same dish is *tilting*, taking a *lilt*, q.v. Clydes.]

PEASE-MUM. To *play pease-mum*, to mutter, Dumfr.

Mum itself signifies a mutter. Tent. *pays*, is peace.

PEASSIS, s. pl. The weights of a clock.

"To wend [wind] the *peassis* thairot," viz. of the clock; Aberd. Reg. V. **PACE, s.**

PEASY-WHIN, s. The Greenstone, S.

"In many parts of the district, a granite, called *peasy-whin*, is found in large blocks near the surface of the moors." Surv. Banffs., p. 57. V. **PHYSIS-WHIN.**

***PEAT, s.** 1. Vegetable fuel. The *heart* is said to grow *as grit's a peat*, when it is ready to burst with suppressed sorrow, Ang.

Then Nory with her finger in her ee
With *heart as great's a peat* begins to free
Hersell to them the best way that she mought.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 87.

Gryt, First Edit.

The allusion seems to be to the swelling of a peat with rain.

2. Applied as a contemptuous name, suggesting the idea of pride in the person to whom it is addressed, S.

"Chuse, you proud *peat*," said the page, drawing off in huge disdain, at the calm and unembarrassed ridicule with which this wild proposal was received." The Abbot, i. 239.

Perhaps in allusion to the sponginess of a peat, or its tardid state when soaked with moisture.

[**PEAT-BANK, s.** The place from which peats are cut, West and North of S. V. **PEAT-POT.**]

PEAT-CLAIG, s. "A place built with stones to hold peats;" Gall. Encycl.

The latter part of the word is probably from Gael. *clach*, a stone, q. "peat-stones."

PEAT-CORN, s. Peat-dust, Dumfr.

PEAT-CREEL, s. A basket for carrying *peats* in, S.

My daddy left me gear enough,—
A muck-fork, and an auld *peat-creel*, &c.
Herd's *Coll.*, ii. 142.

[**PEAT-HAG, s.** A place from which peats have been *hagged* or cut, an old peat-pot filled with water, Ayr.]

PEAT-MOSS, s. The place whence *peats* are dug, S.

"*Peat-mosses*, or turf bogs, are found in all the hilly country, and in various patches through the low lands." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 57.

PEAT-MOW, s. 1. A quantity of peats built or piled up under cover, Dumfr.

[2. The place where peats are piled or stored for use, West of S.]

3. The dross or dust of peats, S. B.

"Our great gilligapous fallow o' a coach-man turned o'er our gallant cart amon' a heap o' shirrels an' *peat-moss*." Journal from London, p. 3.

Perhaps allied to Su.-G. mo, terra sabulosa, et prae ariditate sterilia. V. Mowz.

This term is at least three centuries old.

—"Casting of *peimow* & dub [foul water] in hir hall dur." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

This is the sense given of the term, Gl. Shirreffa. It is used differently, S. A.

PEAT-POT, PEAT-PAT, s. The hole from which peat is dug, S.

Besides I hae, frae the great laird,
A *peat-pat* and a lang kail-yard.

Herd's Coll., li. 74.

"Out of the *peat-pot* into the mire," S. Prov., given as equivalent to the E. one. "Out of the frying pan into the fire." Kelly, p. 268.

PEAT-REEK, s. 1. The smoke of turf-fuel, S.

2. Transferred to the flavour communicated to aquavita, in consequence of its being distilled by means of turf-fuel, S.

3. "Highland whisky," S.

Wi' gude *peat-reek* my head was light.

Duff's Poems, p. 115.

PEAT-SPADE, s. The spade used in digging *peats*, S.

"The *peat-spade* is furnished with a triangular cutting mouth, as also with a cutting wing on the right side, both of well-tempered metal, to cut the half decayed wood found mixed with the moss; the wooden shaft terminates at the end near the iron, in an oblong square shape, on which the peat rests when lifted up." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 209.

PEAT O' SAPE. A bar of soap, S.; denominated from its resemblance to a *peat* cast for fuel.

PEATSTANE, s. The stone at the top of the wall of a house, which projects, and with which the angle towards the chimney begins, S.

"A son of the Laird of Durris, surnamed Fraser, built a part of Kincardine-O'Neil's lodging; for his name and armorial-coat were upon one of the *peat-stones* thereof." Orem's Descr. Aberd.

PEAX, s. Peace; an old forensic term still used in *Retours*, S.

"Na wife can clame tierce of ony landis pertening to hir be deceis of hir husband, except the lands al-lanerlie, quhairin hir husband deceisat last vest and sensit as of sic, at the *peax* of our soverane Lord." A., 1536, Balfour's Practicks, p. 106; i.e., in a state of allegiance, as opposed to that of rebellion or out-lawry.

The phrase may have been immediately borrowed from the Fr., as *paix* not only signifies peace, but *homme de paix*, "a vassal that ought to be at peace with his Lord; or ought (by the virtue of his homage) to keepe the peace made by his lord; or one that hath sworn freindship, and fellowship with a greater than himselfe;" Cotgr. Lat. *pax*, id.

[PECE, PEIS, PEYCE, PEYSS, s.] 1. A piece; *the pece*, each, S.

2. A piece of bread, luncheon; as, "Gie the bairn a *pece*;" "Come hame at *pece*-time," Clydes.]

PECE, PESE, s. 1. A vessel for holding liquids.

And vtheris (quhillk war ordanyt for sic notis)
The warme new b. ade keppt in coup and *pece*.

Doug. Virgil, 171, 47.

It occurs in Ywaine and Gawin.

A capon rosted brocht sho sone,
A cleme klath, and brede tharone,
And a pot with riche wine,
And a *pece* to fill it yne.

Ritson's E. M. Rom., i. 34.

Fr. *piece*, id. "as S. a piece of wine, i. e., Hogshead," Radd.

[2. Pl. *peces*, *peccis*, pieces of plate, such as cups, &c., Accta. L. H. Treasurer, i. 262, Dickson.]

"Quhyt werk.—Item, ane silver pane [pan] to heit meit with. Item, twa *peces*." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 72.

"In the Court Cophous that servis the household—sex *peces* ungilt. Item, four small *peces*." Item, ane cover to the saidis small *peces*." Ibid., p. 74, 75.

L. B. *peces*, vas calix, Gall. pot. Thomas filio meo xxxiii dinos argentes, xii. saucera, ii. bacynas, & ii. cavera, vi. *Pece* unde ii. cooperta, & iv. sine cooperculis de argento. Testam. Jode Nevill, A. 1396, ap. Madox. V. Du Cange.

To PECH, PEACH, PEGH, (gutt) v. n. To puff, to labour in breathing, to pant, S. *hech*, synon.

—Quhair sic wer wont branely to mak thame bowne
With Lord or Laird to ryde to burrowis towne;
Quhair sic wer wont at all games to be reddy,
To schuit or loup, for to exerce their body;
Now mon thay work and labour, *pech* and pant,
To pay their Maisters mallis exorbitant.

L. Scotland's Lament, Fol. 5, b.

This term expresses the sound emitted from the breast, which indicates oppression or great exertion.

—Straight a grumbletonian appears,
Pecking fou sair beneath a laid of fears:—

"Wow! that's braw news," quoth he, "to make fools *faie*."

Ramsay's Poems, i. 53.

He *pecking* on the cawsey lay,
O' Kicks and cuffs weel sair'd.

Fergusson's Poems, li. 29.

"He will tye the burthen of them on their owne backs, whilst they grone and *peach*." Rollocks on the Passion, p. 188.

They wha had corns, or broken wind,
Begood to *pech* and limp behind.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 33.

Hence homeward they

Post *peghing*, wi' their spoil.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 6.

C. B. *pech-aw* has a sense nearly allied,—to sigh; also *Is. pe-a*, aspirate.

Perhaps Lancash. to *peigh*, to cough, is merely this v. used in an oblique sense.

Sibb. views this as formed from the sound. But it is radically the same with Sw. *pick-a*, to pant, Seren. Dan. *pikk-er*. These verbs properly denote the palpitation of the heart; Germ. *poch-en*, id.

PECH, s. [A laboured, hard-drawn breath, S.]

He gaff ane greit *pech* lyk ane weill fed stirk.

L. Scott. Lament. Concl.

[PECHIN, PECHAN, PECHING, s.] The act of breathing hard, laboured breathing, as when one issuffering from asthma, S.]

To **PECHLE**, *v. n.* A freq. of *Pech*, *v.* It is always conjoined with *Hechle*; to *hechle* and *pechle*, to pant much in doing any work, Ettr. For.

PECHAN, *s.* The crop, the stomach, Ayrs.

An' tho' the gentry first are stechin,
Yet ev'n the ha' folk fill their pechen
Wi' sauce, ragouts, and siclike trashtrie,
That's little short o' downright wastrie.

Burns, III. 4.

PECHLE, *s.* (gutt.) A parcel or budget carried by one in a clandestine sort of way, Loth.

Most probably a dimin. from the same origin with *E. pack*, *Sa.-G. packa*, *Isl. piack-ur*, *sarcina*. Germ. *packlin*, *fasciculus*.

PECHTS, **PEAGHTS**, **PEHTS**, *s. pl.* The name given by the vulgar to the Picts in S. They are denominated *Peghs*, S. O. Wyntown writes *Psychtis*.

Twa hundyr wynter, and na mare,
Or that the Madyn Mary bare
Jesus Crysst, a Company
Out of the Kyryk of Sythy
Come of *Psychtis* in Irland, &c.

Cron., III. c. 19.

"The common denomination among the people of Scotland from the Pechts Wall in Northumberland to the Pechts houses in Ross-shire, and up to the Orkneys, is *Pechts*." Pinkerton's Enquiry, i. 367.

Much has been written on the origin of this name; which is still enveloped in the clouds of conjecture. One thing, however, seems certain;—that the *Nec falsae nomine Picti*, of Claudian, urged by many writers as a decisive proof that the people were thus denominated because their bodies were painted, is a mere play of words, which, having struck the fancy of the poet, was too pretty a conceit for him to withhold; although there is no evidence that he was himself really persuaded that this was the origin of the name. Ere this etymon can be rationally received, it must be proved that the Romans did not alter the term to suit their own fancy; that the custom of painting their bodies was peculiar to the Picts in contradistinction from other barbarous nations of the north; that they either imposed on themselves a name, from a circumstance that would not strike them as singular, or consented to receive it in a late age from a band of invaders; and that the name itself, by a singular chance, had precisely the same meaning in their own language as in that of the Romans.

It is unquestionable, however, that they never received this name from those who had far more correspondence with them than the Romans ever had. The vulgar traditional designation of this people, making allowance for the difference of termination, may be viewed as the same with that given by the earliest A.-S. writers. King Alfred, in his translation of Bede's history, about 890, calls them, in the nominative, sometimes *Peahle*, and at other times *Peohlas*, and their language, *Peohla*. Hist. i. c. 1. It is probable, that Bede, as a classical scholar, not venturing to deviate from Roman authority, had written *Picti*. But it is a circumstance which merits particular attention, that his royal translator neither renders the name by any term in the A.-S. signifying *painted*, nor adopts its Roman form; but resumes the established name of the people among his own countrymen. Wittichind, a Saxon of Germany, who wrote about 930, calls them *Pehiti*. Saxo Grammaticus denominates their country *Petia*,

as distinguished from Scotia and the Hebrides. Lib. ix. The Icelandic writers use the name *Pets* for the people, and design the Pentland Firth *Petland Fiord*. V. Pinkerton, ubi sup. In the Saxon Chronicle, they are denominated *Peohlas*, *Pyhtas*, and *Pihtas*. The term used as an adj. is *Phytic*.

In the Triada, or most ancient writings of the Welsh, they are called Gwyddelion *Fichti*; and are said to have come into Alban [Scotland] over the sea of Llychlyn [Denmark], "and also to be in Alban on the sea of *Lychnyn*." Davies's Celt. Research, p. 158.

To **PECKLE**, *v. n.* To peck at, Nithsd.

Come, hyde wi' me, ye pair o' sweet birds,
Come down an' hyde wi' me;
Ye sall peckle o' the bread and drink o' the wine,
An' gowd yere cage sall be.

Rem. of Nithsd. Song, p. 245.

V. PICKLAND.

PECKMAN, *s.* One who carries smuggled spirits through the country, Perth.

Ye crookery wives an' *Peckmen* a';
I dread yere trafec's now but sma';
Ye'll hae few errands north awa';—
Yere coothie friend an' mine's awa'.

Duff's Poems, p. 65.

* "Men who carried whisky in a dish like a *peck* measure." N.

[**PEDAILL**, *s.* Rabble, Barbour, xiii. 229, Hart's Ed. V. **PETTAIL**.]

PEDDIR, **PEDDER**, *s.* A pedlar, a travelling merchant. Still used in Roxb. pronounced *pethir*, sometimes *pethirt*.

The pirate prelaiss to sell the *peddir* his pak.

Doug. Virgil, Frol. 238, b. 9.

"An *peddler* is called a marchand, or creamer, quha bears ane pack or creame upon his back, quha are called beirares of the *puddill* be the Scootesmen of the realme of Polonia, quhairof I saw ane great multitude in the towne of Cracovia, anno Dom., 1569." Skene Verb. Sign. vo. *Pele-pulverosus*.

Rudd. deduces it from Fr. *ped*, Lat. *pes*, the foot; because they commonly travel about on foot. Perhaps rather immediately from L. B. *ped-are*, *pedibus metiri*, or *pedar-ius*, *nudis ambulans pedibus*.

As, however, O. E. *peddar* signifies a basket-man, or one who carries a pannier, this may perhaps point out the origin. "*Peddar*. Calatharius. Piscarius.—*Pedde*. Calathus." Prompt. Parv.

PEDEE, *s.* A kind of foot-boy.

"That supernumeraries, women and *pedees* be purged out of the army." Acts Cha. I., 1649, vi. 463.

"No allowance—is to bee given to any officers or souldiers for the tenth man, or the *pedies* or boys and horse." Ibid., p. 233.

Apparently corr. from O. Fr. *pediseque*, valet, laquais, Lat. *pedisequus*.

PEDRALL, *s.* "A child beginning to walk;" Gall. Encycl.

[**PEDRALL**, *adj.* Pattering; applied to a young child; synon., *toddlin*, Ayrs.]

Prob. a dimin. from *Peddir*, like *Gangrel* from *Ganger*, &c.

To **PEE**, *v. n.* To make water, S. O.

To **PEE**, *v. a.* To wet by making water, S.O.

He never stealt though he was poor,
Nor ever *pee'd* his master's floor.
Favourite Out, Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 47.

To **PEEVER**, *v. n.* The same; a dimin. from *Pe*, more commonly used in regard to a child, S.O.

Ihre observes that some from modesty substitute *Sa-G. pink-a, piece, mejera*. Our words have most probably originated from a similar feeling.

PEEBLE, *s.* The vulgar generic name for agates, S.; apparently from E. *pebble*, or A.-S. *peabol-stana*.

To **PEEBLE**, *v. a.* To pelt, properly with stones, Loth.

"But I ken, when we had a king, and a chancellor,
and parliament-men o' our ain, we could aye *peebble*
them wi' stanes when they were na gude bairns."
Heart Mid Loth., i. 100.

PEEGGIRIN BLAST. A stormy blast; a heavy shower, Ayra.

Teut. *peker-en*, *pungere*; as weather is said to be sharp, biting, &c.

[To **PEEK**, *v. n.* To peep; to complain. V. **PEAK**, *v.*]

To **PEEL**, **PEAL**, **PEIL**, *v. a.* To equal, to match, to produce anything exactly like another, Loth., S.O.

When Androse was a man,
He cou'd not be *peal'd*;
At the old sport he wan.—
But now he neither may nor can;
Alas! he is fail'd.
When Androse was a man,
He cou'd not be *peal'd*.
Poems on the Company of Archers, p. 62.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *peyl-en*, to measure, because in barter one quantity is given as an equivalent for another.

PEEL, **PEIL**, *s.* A match, an equal, Loth., S.O. "Shew me the *peil* of that," Gl. Sibb.

In time of peace, he never had a *peel*,
So courteous he was, and so genteel.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 163.
She faish him John Gūpin, nae sang is its *peil*,
For a pattern to work by.—
Picken's Poems, ii. 131.

PEEL, *s.* A pool; the pron. of S. B.

See she escapes by favour of her heels,
And made nae stop for scrabs, or stanes, or *peels*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 63.

PEEL, *s.* A place of strength. V. **PELE**.

PEEL-A-FLEE, *s.* "A light person, and not heavily clothed;" Gall. Encycl.; from the idea of stripping a *fly* of its covering.

PEEL-AN'-EAT. A designation given to potatoes, when presented at table unpeeled, S. A. and O.

"*Peelacets*, Potatoes boiled, with their skins on. *Peelacks*, Id." Gall. Encycl.

PEELED WILLOW-WAND. V. **WILLOW-WAND**.

PEELER, *s.* A portmanteau, Teviotd.; an old word.

PEELIE, *adj.* Thin, meagre, S.

Perhaps *q.* having the flesh peeled off the bones, Fr. *peld*. I am not certain, however, that it does not also include the idea of *paleeness*.

PEELING, *s.* "Travelling in a windy-day, with light clothes on;" Gall. Encycl.

Isl. *pila* and *sla* signify stragula tenuis, florum consutura. But this term, I suspect, is, like *Peelafce*, allied to the E. *v. to peel*.

PEEL-RINGE, **PEEL-RANGE**, *s.* 1. A scrub, a mean fellow who would do anything to make money, a skin-flint, Fife; *q.* "take the bark off a *ringe* or *whisk* made of heath."

2. Expl. "A cauldribe dozent person," Roxb.

3. A tall meagre-looking fellow, *ibid.*

PEELRINGE, *adj.* 1. Lean, meagre, Roxb.

2. Not able to endure cold, *ibid.*

PEEL-SHOT, *s.* The dysentery: a term used in regard to cattle, Fife. The same disease in horses is called a *Scourin*; *ibid.*

As our ancestors attributed most of the diseases of cattle to the influence of witchcraft, or to the revenge of the Fairies, when they were not treated with due respect; it might seem probable that the term were allied to Belg. *pylschutter*, one who shoots arrows, and equivalent to *elf-shot*; Teut. *pyl*, sagitta, an arrow, and *schot*, jaculatio. Hence the flint-arrows, found in our fields, are still believed by the vulgar to be arrows shot at cattle by fairies. Teut. *schot*, *ghe schot* in *de eyde*, seems to convey a similar idea, as rendered by Kilian; Telum, lateris morbus; *q.* a shaft, or shot in the side. But it is unfavourable to this idea, that both these terms *Peel-shot* and *Elf-shot* are used in that county (Fife); the former denoting a lingering disease, the latter—sudden death, as if the heart were pierced by the stroke of a bullet.

From the resemblance of the terms one might suppose that this were the same with *Pileouchi*, *q. v.* A quite different disease, however, is signified by it; and the latter part of the word varies considerably.

PEELWERSH, *adj.* Wan, sickly in appearance, West of S.

Composed perhaps of E. *pale*, or rather S. *peilie*, meagre, and *wersh*. V. **WARSCH**, *sense* 3.

PEEN, *s.* The sharp point of a mason's hammer, South of S.

Teut. *pinne*, spiculum, cuspis, aculeus. Quintilian remarks that the Latins anciently denominated any thing sharp *pinna*. To this source must we trace E. *pin*.

To **PEENGE**, **PINGE**, *v. n.* 1. To complain, to speak in a querulous tone, to whine, S.; pron. *peenge*.

A bytand Ballad on warle wiven,
That gar their men live *pinging* lives.

Flaming, Everyman, 2. 51. Babr.

"O Becky, if that useless *peenging* thing of a lassie there,—that canna keep her near-do-weel father within bounds—if she had been but a lad-bairn, they could nae hae call'd the auld inheritance for that fool-body's debts." *Guy Mannering*, ii. 341.

2. To pretend poverty, *S.*, to *mak a puir mouth*, *synon.*

"I ne'er likit to be nippit or *pinging*, gie me rounthrie o' a' thing." *Saxon and Gael*, i. 121.

In the first sense, it might seem allied to *Su.-G. weng-a*, *id. S. whinge*, *v* or *w* being often used for *p* in Goth.; in the latter, to Teut. *pyngih-en*, *cruciare*, *affligere*. It seems doubtful if the term, in the passage quoted above, does not denote a state of thralldom or oppression, including also the idea of murmuring under it.

PEENGIE, PEENJIE, *adj.* Complaining about the weather; not able to endure cold, *Roxb.*

[PEENIE, *s.* Pinafore, of which it is a contr. *S.*]

[PEENIE, PEENIE-ROSE, *s.* The Peony; the plant or the flower, generally the flower, *S.*]

To PEENJURE, *v. a.* To hamper, to confine, *Ayrs.* O. *Fr. poncoir*, signifies a bolt.

PEEOY, PIOTE, PEEOE, *s.* A small quantity of moistened gunpowder, formed into a pyramidal shape, and kindled at the top, *S.*

"He was apt to puff and fix, and go off with a pluff of anger like a *pioye*." *The Provost*, p. 191. *Prov. q. Peoy.*

PEEP, *s.* A feeble sound; To *play peep*, to utter such a sound; "He darra *play peep*," he dare not let his voice be heard, *S.*

To PEEP, *v. n.* To make a feeble sound, to complain, to pule. *V. PEPE, s.*

[PEEPER, *s.* A complaining, whining person, *S.*]

[PEEPIE, *adj.* Weak, feeble; complaining, of a whining disposition, *Banffs.*]

PEEPIE-WEPIE, *adj.* Of a whining disposition, *Ang.*

This reduplicative term may have been originally *peepie-weepie*, from two words nearly synonymous; *peep* and *weep*, or *Su.-G. pip-a*, to utter a shrill voice, and *weep-a*, to whoop. *V. PEPE, s.*

PEEP-SMA', PIPE-SMA', *s.* A silly, useless, weak-minded person; one who is feeble both in body and in mind, *Roxb.*

I should suppose that *Peep* were the preferable orthography, from the common use of the phrase, as applied to those who are still complaining of poverty, "Ye're no aae *puir*, as ye *peep*," *S.* Should *pipe-sma'* be preferred, it might be traced to *Su.-G. pip-a*, *tibiis canere*, to pipe, and *sma*, *parvus*, *q.* a feeble piping.

PEEPER, *s.* A mirror, a looking-glass, *Roxb.*; from the *E. v.*

PEEPERS, *s. pl.* The eyes; also, a cant term for spectacles, *Roxb.*

To PEER, *v. n.* To appear; accounted a very old word, *Roxb.* *V. PER, v.*

To PEER, PEIR, *v. a.* To equal, to make equal, *S.*

O that's a queen o' woman kind,
And near a ane to *peer* her.

Burns, iv. 395.

Fr. pair, a match.

[PEER, *adj.* Poor, *Aberd.*]

[PEER-MAN, *s.* A candlestick for candles made of bog-fir. It consisted of a stone with a hole in the centre, in which a cleft stick was fixed to support the candle, *Banffs.*]

[PEER, *s.* A pear, *West and North of S.*]

PEERIE, *adj.* Little, small. *A peerie foal*, a small bannock or cake, *Orkn. Shetl.*

This term is used in the same sense in *Fife*, and in *E. Loth.* We may undoubtedly view it as radically allied to *Norw. piri*, a small or little person; *Hallager*.

PEERIE-WEERIE, *adj.* Very little, *Orkn. Peerie-weerie-winkie*, excessively small, *Shetl.*

[In *Ayrs.*, *peerie-weerie* is used as a *s.*, as a name for any very small thing; and in one of the nursery-rhymes of the district it is the name of the little finger or the little toe; thus,

"Wee *peerie-weerie* paid for a'"]

[PEERIE-WINKIE, *s.* A childish name for the little finger or the little toe, *Ayrs.* *V. PEERIE-WEERIE.*]

PEERIE, *adj.* Timid, fearful, *Roxb.*

O. *Fr. peur*, fear: *peureux*, fearful.

To PEERIE, *v. n.* "To purl," *S. O., Gl. Picken.*

PEERIEWEERIE, *s.* 1. A slow-running stream, *Ayrs.*

2. A mysterious and hidden person, *ibid.*

PEERY, *adj.* Sharp-looking, disposed to examine very narrowly.

"We have been wasting our precious time here, till folks have grown very *peery*; and when we have no more goods or money to spend amongst them, the fellows will be for grabbing the ship." *The Pirate*, iii. 78.

This is a cant *E.* word. "*Peery*, inquisitive, suspicious." *Grose's Class. Dict.*

Evidently from *E. to Peer*, to examine narrowly.

PEERY-WEERY, *adj.* [Blinking, small-eyed; also, sore-eyed.] Expressive of the blinking motion of small or sore eyes, *Ayrs.*

"He is an elderly man, of a composed appearance, with something, however, of a *peery-weery* twinkling about the een, which betrayed that he knew more than he let on." *The Steam Boat*, p. 295.

PEES, interj. A peculiar call made to calves, pigeons, &c., Upp. Clydes.

PEESKIE, s. and adj. A term used to denote short wool, stunted grass, &c., Ayrs.

[To **PEESTER, v. n.** To squeak, to make a peculiar sound, Shetl.]

[**PEESTER, s.** A squeak, as of a mouse, *ibid.*]

[**PEESTERIN, s.** Squeaking, *ibid.*
Prob. allied to Isl. *piakra*, to whisper.]

PEESWEEP, PEEWEEP, s. A lapwing, S.

"*Tryps canellus*, Linn. Lapwing, *Teuchit, Peesweep.*" P. Luss, *Dumbarton Statist. Acc.*, xvii. 251.

"Save at times the melancholious note of the *peesweep*, neither the sound nor the voice of any thing living was heard there." R. Gilhaize, ii. 290.

Perhaps corr. from E. *peewet*, or formed, as this may originally have been in Teut. *piewit*, from the cry. This bird, however, is in Sw. called *wipa*, *lowipa*, Dan. *vibe*, *kist*.

In regard to this bird, an amusing account is given, by one of our Agricultural writers, of an old act of Parliament, which, I suppose, stands only on the widely-extended roll of popular tradition.

"In consequence of the inveteracy excited by the ambitious pretensions of Edward I. to the Scottish crown, an old Scottish parliament passed an act, ordering all the *pees-weeps* nests to be demolished, and their eggs to be broken; assigning as a reason, that these birds might not go south, and become a delicious repast to our unnatural enemies the English." Agr. Surv. Forfara., p. 459. Hence,

PEESWEEP-LIKE, adj. Having sharp features, the appearance of feebleness, and a shrill voice; q. "resembling a lapwing." Thus one is contemptuously called a "*pees-sweep-like* thing," Fife.

PEESWEEPY, adj. Poor, pitiful, silly, whining, Loth. A *peesweepy* creature, a whinging sort of person.

To **PEEUK, v. n.** To peep, to chirp, Moray; *synon. Cheep*; merely a variety of *Peak*, *Peek*, q. v.

To **PEEVER, v. n.** To make water, S. O. V. under *PEE*, v.

PEE-WYT, s. "The green plover or lapwing;" Gl. Sibb., South of S.

This is nearly the same with the E. name *Peewet*. V. *PEESWEEP*.

[**PEFF, s.** 1. A dull, heavy, step, blow, or fall; also, the sound made by these, Banffs.

2. The act of walking, striking, or falling with a dull heavy sound, *ibid.*

3. A big, stupid person, *ibid.*]

[To **PEFF, v. a. and n.** To walk, strike, or fall with a dull heavy sound, *ibid.* The preps. *doon*, *in*, and *owre*, are generally

used with the *v.*; and the part. pr. *peffin* is used also as a *s.* in each of these senses.]

[**PEFFIN, s.** A very big, stout person; an augmentative of *peff*, *ibid.*]

PEG, s. "The ball *shintie* players play with;" Gall. Enc.; apparently a peculiar use of the E. *s.*

To **PEG off, or away, v. n.** To go off quickly, Loth. Dumfr., perhaps corr. from cant E. *piks off*, to run away; Grose's Class. Dict.

PEG, s. A stroke, Loth. Dumfr. Isl. *piack-a*, frequenter *pungo*.

PEGGIN'-AWL, s. A kind of *awl* used by shoemakers for entering the *pegs* or wooden pins driven into the heels of shoes, Teviotd.

To **PEGH, v. n.** To puff, or breathe hard. V. *PECH*.

PEGHIN, (gutt.), s. The stomach, Ettr. For. V. *PECHAN*.

To **PEGHLE, v. n.** See under *PECH, v.*

PEGIL, PAIGLE, s. The dirty work of a house. *Working the pegil*, Ang. is *synon.* with acting the *scodgie*, S.

[To **PEGIL, PAIGLE, v. n.** To do the rough or dirty work of a house; part. pr. *paiglin* is used also as a *s.*, Ayrs.]

As *scodgie* seems to be a corr. of Su.-G. *sko-swen*, a servant who puts on the shoes of his master, *pegil* may denote the employment of a young person, to whom the dirtiest part of the work is commonly allotted; [prob. allied to Low L. *pagius*, a servant, *pagensis*, a rustic, a serf. V. under *PAGE* in Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

PEG GOVNE. Some sort of gown for a man.

—"xiiij eln of quhite claithe price xxviii s. a *pe govne* & a dowblate price xx s." &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 282. [V. under *PE*.]

PEGPIE, s. "The magpie;" Gall. Encycl.

PEG PUFF. "A young woman resembling an old one in her manners;" Gall. Enc.; evidently a cant term.

PEGRALL, PYGRALL, s. Petty, paltry.

And *pygrall* thief, that steils a cow,
Is hangit; bot he that steils a bow
With als mekill geir as he may turne,
That theif is hangit be the purre.

Lyndsay's S.P.R., ii. 164.

And chaffie Mortoun, and Lochlevin be name,
That of his bluide resavit the *pygrall* pryce,
So with the silver sall ye have the schame.

Maitland Poems, p. 233.

This refers to the money received for treacherously delivering up the Earl of Northumberland.

"Corr. from *beggar*, q. *beggral*;" Gl. Sibb. But this is quite improbable. Isl. *pekil*, evidently signifies what is little; *pekilthufa*, a small coil or cap, *capitium parvum*; G. Andr.

[PEGY-MAST, *s.* The top-mast or staff to which the pennon is fastened, Accts. L. Treasurer, i. 800, Dickson.]

[PEHTS. *To mak' pehts an' kail o'*, to beat very severely; also, to destroy, Banffs.]

PEICE. *The Fest of Peice*, Pasch or Easter.

"That letters be directe—to warne all—that hes sent ony signaturis &c. that thai cum and pass vnder the said seals ordourlie as efforis betuix this and the fest of Peice next to cum." Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 424. V. PACE.

To PEIFER, *v. n.* To be fretful, discontented, to whimper, Roxb. V. PYFER.

Lat. *pipere*, to cry as chickens do.

PEIK, LEAD-PEIK, *s.* A long piece of lead, used for ruling paper, Aberd.

PEIKMAN, *s.* The same with *Pickie-Man*.

"Ane hannaik of fluir [flour] gevin be thame [the baxteris] to the *peikman* of the mylnis." Aberd. Reg.

PEIKTHANK, *adj.* Ungrateful, unthankful; generally conjoined with *Pennyworth*, as a reproachful name for a person, Aberd.; apparently by an improper use of the E. *s. Pickthank*.

PEIL, *s.* "Equal, match to match;" Gl. Picken, S. O. V. PEEL.

PEIL, PEILL, *s.* A place of strength. V. PELE.

To PEILE, PELE, *v. a.* 1. *To packe or peile fish.*

"—Fra twa hours efter nune, to sax hours at ein, it sall not be lesum to by, pak or *ele flasche*, bot that all our Souerane Lordis liegis, at the saidis tymes of day, may be seruit of all maner of flasche, and by the samis for their siluer, for sustentationis of their houses, and seruing of the cuntries about." Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 78, Edit. 1560. *Peile*, Skene, c. 98.

More than a century ago, the sense of this term seems to have been lost.

"By the 84th act Parl., 1503, and 24th act, 1633, the merchants must only *pack* and *peil* at free burghs: Now, loading and unloading is the same thing with packing and peiling. This was denied by the Dukes Advocates, who called "packing," the stowing of goods in packs, and "peiling," they did not agree what it meant; some thought it was the furring of goods like a pile of wood." Fountainhall's Decisions, i. 81.

We might view *peil* as allied to Tent. *peghel*, Belg. *peyl*, the capacity or measure of a vessel; *peghel-en*, *peyl-en*, to measure; *metiri vasis capacitatem*; and thus consider the phrase as probably of Belg. origin. For *haering-paktery* is a place where herrings are packed up in barrels and salted anew. But I am inclined to think that it is the same with the E. *v. pile*, "to heap, to coacervate." I prefer this sense, because *peiling* is not confined to fish, but extended to other goods, as wool, hides, &c.

"—That na persoun vse pakking nor *peiling* of woll, hydis, nor skinnis, lose nor laid, outwith fre burgh and priuilege thairrof." Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 88, Edit. 1560.

I am not certain, however, whether *peiling*, *peiling*, may not signify, pairing, adjusting to one size; which

is generally attended to in packing fish in barrels. V. PEEL, *v.* and *s.*

When I threw out the idea, that *Peil* might be the same with E. *pile*, I had not observed that this is favoured by the orthography of our term in that act of Parliament in which it first occurs.

"—That na persounis dwelland outwith Burrowis vse ony merchandice:—And that name pak nor *pile* in Leith, nor vthers placis without the Kingis Burrowis vnder the pane of the escheting of the gudis to the Kingis vse, that beis tappit, sauld, pakit, or *pillit* agane this statute." Acts Ja. IV., 1503, c. 119, Ed. 1568. It is *pele*, however, in Ed. 1814.

2. The phrase *packing and peiling* now denotes unfair means of carrying on trade in a corporation; as when a freeman allows the use of his name in trade to another who has not his privileges, S.

"The Saddlers—were erected into an incorporation, by seal of cause, in 1536, with exclusive privileges.—James Dunlop and others, merchants in Glasgow, [1757], entered into copartnery, purposing upon their own stock and credit, to carry on the manufactory of saddles, principally for exportation. They assumed as partners three persons who were freemen of the incorporation; and they set up shop in their name. The incorporation brought an action against them, including that the three *saddlers* should be discharged to *pack* and *peil* with *unfreemen*, and the merchants prohibited to work in the business appropriated to the incorporation.—That they shall not *pack* or *peil* with *unfreemen*, nor cover *unfreemen's goods*." Faculty Decisions, Vol. II., p. 30, 31. (Edin. 1788.)

It must be admitted, however, that a reason may be urged for preferring the sense of *measuring*, which certainly deserves consideration. As the goods thus packed were generally, it would seem, for exportation, it might be necessary that they should be gauged or measured, to secure the duty imposed in this case. Belg. *peyler* denotes a gauger, or one who measures the quantity of goods; as *peyl-en*, signifies to gauge.

PEILD, *adj.* Bald.

"Q. *peeled*, from *peil*, to rob. Fr. *pillier*;" Gl. Sibb. Here two etymons seem conjoined, neither of which is the true one. For Fr. *pele* is presently used in the sense of *bald*; *pieled*, Shakspeare.

[To PEILK, *v. a.* To pick up, to steal small things, Shetl.]

PEILOUR, *s.* A thief. V. PELOUR.

PEIMANDER, *s.* Prob. a pantler or confectioner.

"—It will utterlie overthrow their own mayn claime from Henricus de Sancto Claro, and also their owne claime from Gulielmus de Sancto Claro, the king's *peimander*, by his marriage with the eldest daughter of one Malise, earl of Catteynes." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 438.

Expl. as synonym with "the king's pantrieman," L. B. *panctarius*.

"Where was William Sinclair, the king's *panller*, or pantrie-man, during this disposition or forfeitrie of Maliesius, and during the forfeitrie of the Earl of Rosse?" Ibid., p. 440.

It seems, however, to be corr. from L. B. *pigmentarius*, *inuentarius*, a confectioner.

[PEIPAND, PEEPAND, *part. pr.* Peeping, whining, Lyndsay, Pedder Coffeis, l. 23. V. PEEP.]

PEIR, s. Equal. *Bot peir*, matchless, unparalleled; literally, without equal. V. **PEER**.

*Bot pains thair is na vther way
To cum to gloir, and put away
Eternal hellis pains, bot peir.*

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 29.

This, in the following stanza, is denominated *peir-les pains*.

PEIRLING, PEARLING, s. Pearl-fishing.

"Anent the article against the patent—to James Bannatyne for the *peirling*, &c.—The article against Mr. Mellwillis patent of *pearling*."—Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vol. V. 250, 261.

PEIRS, adj. "A sky colour, or a colour between green and blue," Rudd.

—Behaldand thame sa mony diuers hew,
Sum *peirs*, sum pale, sum burnet, and sum blew.

Doug. Virgil, 401, 1.

Chaucer *perce*, "skie-coloured, of a blewish grey," Tyrwhitt.

O. Fr. *perce*, *perce*, *caesius*, *glaucus*; c'est un azul couvert et obscur qu'on pretend estre venu de Perce, ou de couleur de pêche Persienne. Dict. Trev.

[**PEIRSIT, pret.** Pierced, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 269.]

[**PEIRTE, adj.** Pert, Lyndsay, The Papyn-go, l. 400.]

[**PEIRTYE, adv.** Pertly, impudently, Ibid., Compl. to King, l. 157.]

To **PEIS, PEISS, PESE, v. a.** To assuage, to appease; according to Rudd.

—And quhen he spak all ceisnit,
The heuynlie his hous of goddis was *peisnit*.

Doug. Virgil, 317, 4.

Rudd. mentions O. Fr. *paise* as the origin, a word I cannot find in any dictionary. But as *silescit* is the term used by Virg., *peisnit* properly signifies, was made, or became silent; corresponding to Fr. *s'appaiser*, as used by R. Stephens. Terent. Dum hæc silescunt turbæ, *s'appaisent* et cessant. Dict. Latinogallic, A. 1538, vo. *Silecco*.

"O. E.—*Pease*. "I *pease*, I styll one; Je rapaise." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 316. "*Peesyn*, or styllyn. Pacifico. Placo." Prompt. Parv.

PEISLED, PYSLIT, part. adj. Snug, in easy circumstances; as, "Robin Tod's a bien, fou, weel-*peislet* bodie;" Teviotd.

[**PEIST, s.** A little weak person, Banffs.]

[To **PEIST, v. n.** To work feebly, to trifle; part. pr. *peistin*, used also as a *s.* and as an *adj.*, *ibid.*

Peistin as an *adj.* implies weak, not able to do much work.]

[**PEITAN, s.** A diminutive, ill-tempered person, Shetl.]

[**PEK, PEKKE, s.** A Scottish measure, the fourth part of a firiot, Lyndsay, Kitteis Confessioun, l. 10.]

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PEKLE-PES, s. The name given to a hen, from *picking pease*.

Her best brod hen called Lady *Pekle pes*.

Coltcliffe Brev., v. 316.

V. **PICKLE, s.**

PELE, PEYLL, PEILL, PEEL, PAILE, s. A place of strength, a fortification.

—At Lythkow was then a *pele*,
Mekill, and stark, and stuffy wele
With Inglis men; and was reset
To thaim that, with armuris or met,
Fra Edynburgh wald to Stewelyn ga.

Barbour, x. 137, MS.

The site of this fortification at Linlithgow is still called *the Peel*.

—Men assayit mony wym,
Castellis and *peyllis* for to ta.

Barbour, x. 147, MS.

The Castle of Saynet Andrewys town,
And aere *Pejys*, sum wp, sum down,
This Edward, as gret a lord was then,
That all he stwfyd with Inglis men.

Wyntown, viii. 28. 94.

On Gargowano was byggyt a small *peill*,
That warayst was with men and wiffail weill,
Within a dyk, bathe close, chawmer, and hall.

Wallace, iv. 213, MS.

This name is given to a Roman *castellum* at Kirkin-tilloch.

"At this town there is another fort upon the wall, called the *Peel*." Gordon's Itin. Septent., p. 54.

The term occurs in O. E., and is written *pele*, *pell*, *pile*.

The Romancer it sais, Richarde, did mak a *pale*
On kastelle wise, all wals wrouht of tre fulle welle.

R. Brunsse, p. 157.

Here it is described as a wooden building.

Chaucer uses the term *pell*.

God saue the Lady of this *pell*,
Our owne gentill Ladie Fame.

House of Fame, iii. 220.

Urry has this note. "A house, a cell. Sp. and Sk. f. a pallace." But it is evidently used as equivalent to *castell*, the designation previously given to this house.

—It astonieth yet my thought,
And maketh all my witte to swinke,
On this *Castell* for to thirke.

—All was of stone of berils,
Both the Castell and the Tour.

Ibid., ver. 83. 27.

Where *piles* be pulled down apace,
And stately buildings brought to ground;
The Scots, like loons, void of all grace,
Religious precepts sore did wound.

Battle of Flodden, ver. 144.

Lambe has the following note on this passage:—

"In Lancashire, there is an old fort called the *Pile* of Fouldery. *Peel*, as it is called in Scotland, is a small castle, *Bastillon*, or *Bastle*; in French, *Bicoque*, which Cotgrave calls a little paltry town, hold, or fort, not strong enough to hold out a siege, nor so weak as to be given up for words." P. 34.

Bower uses *municipium* as corresponding to *Pel*. Hoc in anno *municipium* de Linlithgw, quod Anglice *Pele* vocatur, per regem Angliæ constructum est. Scotichr. Lib. xii. c. 1.

Municipium, in the dark ages, was generally thus understood. The only sense given of it by Du Cange is, *castrum, castellum muris cinctum*.

A *Pele*, according to the proper sense of the term, was distinguished from a Castle, the former being wholly of earth. Such is the account given by Laely, when describing the manners of the Scots Borderers. "They give themselves little concern," he says, "though

their buildings, which are but huts and cottages, be burnt. For they construct for themselves stronger towers, of a pyramidal form, which they call *Paides*, entirely of earth, which can neither be burnt nor overthrown, without great exertion on the part of the assailants." D. Orig. Scot., p. 57-58. *Aedificia, &c.*

L. B. *Pala* is used in ancient MSS. for a tower or castle. Thus, in a charter of Henry IV. of England, A. 1266, it is said. "De gratia nostra speciali et ex certa scientia nostra, dedimus et concessimus eidem Comiti Northumbriae insulam, Castrum, *Pelam*, et dominium de Man.—Castrum, *Pelam* et dominium predicta una cum regalibus." Rymer. Foed. Tom. viii. p. 95, ap. Du Cange.

Pelam is used in the same sense, in a charter of Edward III. concerning Scotland. "Quod custodes omnium aliorum castrorum, *Pelorum* et fortalitiorum, in diota terra Scotiae, et alii in eis ad fidem nostram commorantes, eadem castra, *Pela* et fortalitia libere et absque perturbatione qualibet exire." Rymer. Foed. Tom. iv. p. 696. Du Cange seems to think that this is originally the E. word *pale*. If so, we must trace it to A.-S. *pā*, moles, cumulus, acervus. Bullett, however, gives *pill* as a Celtic word, signifying a castle, a fortress.

It seems highly probable that the origin is Lat. *Phalax*, oval towers; from *Palax*, *Phalax*, the pillars erected in the Roman Circus. V. FYELL, PHIOLL. The term *Pala* occurs in this sense in the Acts of the Synod of Frankfort, so early as the year 794.

In Alem. this had the form of *Pal* and *Pfal*. Schilter defines *Phala*, castellum ligneum. *Phals*, in the Book of the Monastery of Eberachheim, denotes the place of judgment. The small palace of Julius Caesar, erected near Treves, was called *Pfalzin*. V. Schilter, vo. *Pal*.

PELEY-WERSH, adj. Sickly, Strathmore; evidently the same with *Peelie*, only with the addition of *Wersh*, as descriptive of that insipid sort of look which often distinguishes a sickly person. V. WARSHE.

PELL, s. Buttermilk very much soured, Ettr. For.

This term occurs in the proverbial phrase, *As bitter's pell*, S.; sometimes, *As salt's pell*. For the sense attached to the expression is by no means definite. Shall we view this as a corr. of Fr. *fel*, or Lat. *fel*, gall; q. as bitter as gall?

PELL, s. 1. A soft, lazy, lumpish person, S.B., often conjoined with an adj.; as *lazy pell*, *nasty pell*, Ang.

[2. Useless or worthless thing; applied to things that are torn, broken, or out of repair, Shetl. In the *pl.* it means rags, tatters.]

Perhaps from Teut. *pelle*, a husk, as the E. word *dough* is sometimes used S. as a reproachful term in a similar sense.

To **PELL** a dead candle. V. PALE, v.

[To **PELL**, v. a. and n. To drive, dash, or strike with force; the sound made by the action is sometimes included, West of S.]

[**PELL**, s. A heavy dash, blow, or fall; as, "Ga'in hame he got twa or three gae *pells* on his head," *ibid.*]

[**PELL, adv.** With force or violence, violently; as, "He fell *pell* down on the pavement," *ibid.*, Banffs.]

[**PELT, s.** The noise made by one body striking another violently; as in falling to the ground, or when thrown, *ibid.*]

[**PELT, adv.** With force and noise, *ibid.*]

[To **PELT**,* v. n. To drive or labour with energy at working, walking, etc.; the prep. *at, on, or up*, generally follows; as, "He *peltit* at it for three hours," *ibid.*]

PELLACK, PELLOCK, s. [Porpoise, *Delphinus Phocaena*.]

"There are likewise a great number of little whales, which swim through these isles, which they call spout-whales, or *pellacks*;—and they tell us it is dangerous for boats to fall in among them, lest they be overturned by them." Brand's Descr. Orkn., p. 48.

This seems to be the *paluck* of Sibb., now called *pellock*, S. the porpoise or sea-hog, *Delphinus phocaena*, Linn.

"A species of sea animals, most destructive of the salmon, are almost every summer found in numbers, playing in the Clyde off the Castle. These are called *buckers*, *pellocks*, or porpoises." P. Dunbarton, Statist. Acc., iv. 22. V. BUCKER.

This term is pronounced gutturally, Dumfr.

"The *pellocks* had followed the fish amaisit up to the town, and heaps of them war caught at the Castle-dykes, and as muckle oil gotten as kept mony a crazy gangin' the hale winter." Dumfr. Paper, Edin. Star, Aug. 22, 1823.

Pellotis are distinguished from the Porpoise. A. 1331. "Et eidem per unam petram de porpoys et tres *pellotis* xv. T." Comp. Cam. Soc. 1331; Accounts, &c. i. 227.

"This firth [of Forth] is rycht plentius of coelis, osteria, muschellis, selch, *pellack*, mereswyne, & quhalia." Belland. Descr. Alb., c. 9.

Here he does not adhere to the Lat. of Boece. He distinguishes the *pellock* from the *mereswyne*, or what we now call the porpoise, because, in his time, the latter name seems to have been confined to the Dolphin. V. MERESWYNE.

Gael. *pelog*, id.

[**PELLAT, adj.** Matted together, tufted, Shetl.]

[**PELLAT-KOOL, s.** A young horse, having his hair hanging in tag-locks, *ibid.*]

PELL-CLAY, s. Pure and tough clay; sometimes called *Ball-clay*, Lanarks.

Fr. *pel*, "loma, dawbing, or plaister for the walls of a house;" Cotgr. Perhaps from C. B., as *paedels* signifies to plaister. *Pell clay* may be the *ball-clay*, from C. B. *pell*, a ball. V. BALL-CLAY.

PELLET, PELLOT, PELT, s. 1. A skin; commonly applied to a sheep-skin without the wool; *pellet*, *pellet*, pl. *pelletis*, *pelletis*, Roxb., Loth., *pelt*, pl. *pelts*, Ayr., Clydes.

Veneriall pastoris in vomiting their faith,—

Filling their purses with the spirituall grathe,

Plucking the *pelletis* or ever the schelp be slane.

Legend. Bp. St. Androis, Poems

Sixteenth Cent., ll. 303.

E. *pelt*, a skin; Fr. *pellet-ter*, a skinner.

2. A term of reproach; *pelt* is mostly used.

The cuff is well wared that twa hame brings;
This Proverb, foul *Pelt*, to thee is applyt:
First spyder of spite, thou spawes our springe.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 12.

This may be equivalent to "foul skin." It may, however, be traced to Su.-G. *pilt*, *Isl. pilt-ur*, a boy; whence *pilt-skupr*, loose morals, nequities; because, according to *Ilre*, youth is more prone to wickedness.

PELTIS HOYLL. An opprobrious name given to a female.

"Maly Awail was conwicket, &c. for mysperson-
yng of Beese Goldsmycht, calland her *peltis hoyll*," &c.
Aberd. Reg. V. MURKESONING.

Equivalent perhaps to tan-pit, q. a hole for steeping
peltis or skins in. *V. PELLET.* *Pelt*, however, is used
by itself as a term of reproach.

[PELTRE, PELTRY, *s.* Skins of animals,
sheep or lamb skins without the wool, *S.*]

Tent. *pelt*, Lat. *peltis*, a skin; L. B. *peltis*, *pellis*
depilata, *E. pelt*.

PELLOCK, *s.* A ball, a bullet.

Pellockis paisand to pass,
Gepand gunnys of brass,
Grundin ganyais thair wase,
That maid ful gret dyn.—*Gawson and Gol.*, ii. 12.

i.e., "weighty bullets." It occurs also, *Acts Ja. V.*,
1540, c. 73. *V. CALMES.*

"That every landed man have a hagbut of founde—
with their calms, bullets, and *pellace* of lead," &c.
Pink. Hist., ii. 407.

Corrupted from Fr. *pelote*, *pelotte*, a ball, C. B. *pel*,
id.

[PELLOCK, *s.* A porpoise. *V. PELLACK.*]

PELONIE, *s.* A sort of dress. *V. POLO-
NIE.*

PELOUR, PELLOUR, PEILOUR, *s.* A thief.

Be I ane lord, and not lord-lyk,
Then every *pelour* and pure-pyk
Sayis, Land war bettir warit on me.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 62, st. 3.

Pylors, Pillour, O.E.

Without pitie, *pylors*, pore men thou robbedst,
And bar hyr bras at thy backe, to Calleis to sell.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 14. b.

i.e., Carried their money to Calais, to dispose of it there.

Chaucer *pillour*, id. and *pille*, to rob; *pylle*,
Gower, Conf. Fol. 60, b.; Fr. *pilleur*, a ravager,
pill-er, to rob, to plunder. Hence *E. pillage*.

Lat. *pil-are*, *expil-are*, *compil-are*, id. *Pilare* et
compilare, qui Graeco originis..... Graeci enim fures
pilatas. This, from Du Cange, in Dict. Trev. is ascrib-
ed to Festus. But it is given as the language of
Paulus Diaconus, Auctor. Lat. Ling., p. 367. 51.

[PELT, *s.* A term of reproach. *V. under
PELLAT or PELL.*]

[PELT, *s.* 1. A piece of strong, coarse
cloth, or of a thick, dirty dress; a rag,
Banffs.

2. Any thing that is waste or dirty, trash,
ibid.]

[PELTIN-POCK, PELTIN-PYOCK, *s.* A thick,
worthless, dirty bag, or a piece of thick,
clumsy, ill-fitting dress, *ibid.* *V. PAIKIE*,
s. 1.]

PELTRE, PELTRY, PALTRIE, *s.* Vile trash;
a term of contempt applied to any thing
that is worthless or troublesome, *S.*

See peltrie was never seen.

Spec. Godly Sange, p. 7.

"Gif a man's heart be set vpon the geare of this
warld, vpon the *paltrie* that is in it, greedines com-
mandeth that man, as ordinarie, and mair constant-
lie nor any maister is able to command his seruand."
Bruce's Eleven Serm., Sign. Y. 4. a.

"Away with these fantasticke reuelations of the
Anabaptistes.—The Spirite of Jesus shall abhorre that
trashe and *peltrie*." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 418.

[2. Wet stormy weather, *Banffs.*

3. Applied to badly cooked food, *ibid.*]

[PELTRE, *adj.* Worthless, bad, troublesome,
ibid.]

Su.-G. *paltor*, old raga. This *Ilre* derives from
palt, a shirt or smock. But Tent. *palt*, a fragment, is
preferable. Hence Su.-G. *palt-byte*, a beggar, Ital.
paltone, *paltonnare*, Fr. *pauvrenier*, id. and perhaps
palletaux, pieces of cloth for mending an old garment;
Rom. de la Rose. This, or Tent. *peltierje*, *pelles*, is a
more natural origin for *E. paltrey*, mean, than *poltren*,
from which Dr. Johnson derives it.

PELURE, PELOUR, PILLOUR, *s.* Costly fur.

This Jhon the Ballyol dyspoylyd he
Of all hys robyis of ryalté.
The *pelure* thair tuk off hys tabart,
(Thome Tabart he was callit eftyrwart)
And all othir insayguys,
That fel to kyngis on ony wys,
Bathe scepter, sword, crowne, and ryng.

Wyndown, vill. 12. 19.

Her hede of a herde huwa, that her hede hedes,
Of *pillour*, of palwerk, of perre to pay.

Sir Gawson and Sir Gal., i. 2.

Langland uses *pelure*, evidently in the same sense.

I loked on my leftis halfe, as the lady me taught,
And was ware of a woman, worthelich clothed,
Purified with *pelure*, the finest vpon erthe.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 8. a.

Shal no sergeant for his seruice, wear no silke howne
Ne no *Pelure* in his cloke, for pleadyng at the barre.

Ibid., Fol. 16. a.

"Fr. *pelure*, peeling, paring," Gl. Wynt. This can
scarcely be the origin. *Peluraz* occurs, *Fiets*, L. 2.
c. 14, rendered *pelles* by Du Cange. The word may be
from L. B. *pelipar-ius*, *peliper-ius*, a currier, a pre-
parer of skins, *p* being changed to *v*, as in the O. E. *v.*
ipeltred.

Har manteles were of grene felwet,
Ybordured with gold, ryght well yastete,
Ipeltred with grys and gro.

Launfal, Ritson's E. M. Rom., i. 130.

Launfal yn purple gan hym schrede,
Ipeltred with whyt armyna.

Ibid., p. 187.

It must be observed, however, that Tent. *palure*,
which so nearly resembles our word, is used with
greater latitude; insigni gestamen. Kilian mentions
liureye, livery, nota centurialis, as synon. Alem.
pellets, by some rendered *pelliculae*, is by others expl.
texta pretiosa, from Goth. *pell*, id. our pall. Schilter
says; Dicitur etiam *pfeler*, *pfeller*. In Voc. Lat.
Germ. *occinus*, rot *pfeller*.

[PEMMINT, *s.* A thrashing, mild chastise-
ment, *Shetl.*]

PEN, s. A peak or conical top, generally in a range of hills; as, *Penchrise-pen*, Skelf-hill-*pen*, Roxb.; *Ettrick-pen*, Selkirks.; *Eskdale-muir-pen*, Dumfr.

"*Lee Pen* is a high and pointed hill of a pyramidal shape; on its summit, 2150 feet above the sea's flow, is an immense quantity of small stones." Stat. Acc. Inverlothlen.

"Hills are variously named, according to their magnitude, as *Law, Pen, Kipp, Coom, Dod, Craig, Fell, Top, Drum, Tor, Watch, Rig, Edge, Know, Knock, Mount, Kaim, Bank, Hope, Head, Cleugh-head, Gare, Scarr, Height, Shank, Brae, Kneis*," &c. *Armstrong's Comp. Maps of Peebles*. V. Notes to *Pennecuk's Tweedd.*, p. 50, 51.

These names, it is evident, are not given in order, or as expressive of the relative magnitude of hills. Nor do they all respect magnitude, several of them merely denoting the peculiar form, as *Rig, Shank*, &c.

"*Pen*, in the British and Armoric, as well as in ancient Gaulish, signifies a head, a chief, the beginning, the top, or summit, a cape, a promontory." *Caledonia*, i. 55.

In Gael, *b* is used for *p*, as in *brìann*, a mountain, a hill, the summit. Claverius in his *German Antiq.*, B. I., p. 188, says; *Excelsarum rerum summitates dicimus pinnas, et singularem numero pin.* But Wachter views the word as Celtic; observing that, from this primitive, the Latins formed *Penninus* and *Apenninus*; and that the deity worshipped on the summit of the Alps was hence called *Deus Penninus*. This is supposed to have been the Celtic Jupiter, whom the Germans called *Pinn*. V. Wachter, vo. *Pinn Pinn*, *summitas*.

PEN, s. Part of a stem of colewort, Clydes.

"The fate of mendicants at that period was hard indeed. For, instead of a handful of meal, the usual alms in the farm-houses of the south-western counties of Scotland, a beggar received nothing but a kail-castock, or *pen*, that is, the thick rib up the middle of the colewort stalk." *Edin. Mag.*, Oct. 1818, p. 330.

This refers to "the dear years at the beginning of last century."

Probably of C. B. origin; *pen* signifying an extremity or end; Owen.

PEN, s. The dung of fowls. V. **HEN-PEN**.

PEN, s. 1. Expl. "an old saucy man, with a sharp nose;" *Gall. Encycl.*

This, like many others in this singular collection, seems merely cant.

[2. A small, neat person, or animal; *pinn* is also used, Banffs.]

[° **PEN, s.** A quill. S. V. **PENNER**.

2. A *snuff-pen*, a quill shaped like a spoon, used in taking snuff; a *snuff-spoon*, S.

She took the pebble an' the *pen*,
She coost them but she coost them ben;
Sair e'er they ca'd me Kirsten Pen,
I never wanted speechin'!

Auld Wife ayont the Fire.

3. A spoon; as, "He tak's a guid *pen-fu*," i.e., a good spoonful, hence, a good meal, Clydes.

Pen-fu is also used to imply a mouthful, and is applied to drinking; as, "He whiles tak's a gae *pen-fu*,"

i.e., more than enough of liquor; or, with a touch of humorous exaggeration, "His *pen-fu*'s a chapin jug."]

* To **PEN, v. a. and n.** To take snuff with a quill, or something made in a similar form; originally used as a frugal plan; *Aberd.*

PEN-GUN, s. 1. A quill open at each end, used as a pop-gun by children, S.

"*Pen-guns* are made and fired at the season when the turnip first comes to market; which turnip, cut in thin slices and bored through with the quill, forms the charge." *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 1821, p. 35.

"*Pen-gun*, a pop-gun;" *Gl. Antiq.*

To *crack like a pen-gun*, to be very loquacious, S.

"Ye ken as weel as me—that naething louses the jaw like a soap drink;—sae e'en let's get a mouthfu', maister, and then I'll *crack like a pen-gun*."

[2. A loquacious person; generally applied to one of small stature, S.]

PEN, PENN, s. A small conduit, Dumf.; "a sewer;" *Gall. Encycl.* V. **PEND**.

[**PENCEFU**, **PENCIE**. V. under **PENS, v.**]

PENCH, PENCHE, s. 1. Belly, paunch.

Swa live thir lyars, and thair lawis allane,
Packand thair *penches* lyk Epicurianis.

Legend, Ep. St. Androis, Poems
Sixteenth Cent., ii. 307.

2. *Penches*, pl. the common name for tripe, or the entrails of an animal, S.

Upo' the brow he sits and round him deals,
Unto his unfedg'd sons, the fleshy feast.
Himself wi' *penches* staw'd, he dights his neb,
And to the sun in drowsy mood, spreads out
His boozey tail.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 3.

PEND, PENN, PEN, s. 1. An arch, any kind of vault; as the arch of a bridge, a covered gateway, S.

That yon image framit,
Aboon the *pend* quihilk I defend.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 360.

"Fornix, a *pend* or vault." *Despaut. Gram.* A. 12, b.

"They came all riding up the gate to St. Machar's kirk, ordained our Lord Jesus Christ his arms to be cut out of the fore front of the pulpit thereof, and to take down the portraiture of the blessed Virgin Mary and our Saviour in her arms, that had stood since the up putting thereof, in curious work, under the ceiling at the west end of the *pend*, whereon the great steeple stands, unmoved till now." *Spalding*, i. 246.

2. The arch of heaven, the sky.

Begarled is the sapphire *pend*
With sprains of skarlet hew,
And preciously from end to end,
Damasked white and blew.

Hume, Chron. S. P., iii. 387.

The word has no affinity with Gael. *pen*, a high mountain. It is evidently borrowed from the manner in which arches are built, the stones being in a *pendent* form; Lat. *pend-ere*; Fr. *pendre*.

- [3. A covered sewer, small conduit; also, the entrance to, or the grating over, a conduit or sewer, South and West of S.]

PENDED, PENDIT, PENNED, *part. pa.*
Arched, S.

"A bra place this for a skoug—sioan a gousty lump o' black pended stanewark's no in a' Crail parish." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 113.

"The gulf was crammed aae fu', as that aae could hae gade ower it like a pendit brigg." Blackw. Mag., Mar. 1823, p. 330.

"Major Learmont—was taken in his own house, within three miles of Lanark, in a vault which he diged under ground, and pended for his hiding." Law's Memorials, p. 216.

[PENDIN, PENDING, *s.* Arching, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 181, 342, Dickson.]

PEND-STANE, *s.* A stone for building an arch, as contradistinguished from such as are used for a wall, S. [A ring-stone.]

"Fyw sooir layd of pendstanie & vj sooir xv. laidia of wall stania." Aberd. Reg., A. 1536, v. 15.

PENHEAD, *s.* The upper part of a mill-lead, where the water is carried off from the dam to the mill; [also, the grating at the opening of the lead], S.

"Depones, That they take in water from the river Don, at the intake or penhead of the meal-mill, for their whole operations of bleaching and driving their machinery." State, Fraser of Fraserfield, &c., 1806, p. 229.

"That the mill-lead of said field may be about four feet broad near to the penhead, and about a foot of water deep at that place in general." Ibid., p. 235.

[PEN-MOUTH, *s.* The entrance of a pend or covered gateway; as, "When I gaed by, he was stannin' at the pen-mouth," Clydes.]

PENDE, *s.* A pendant; *pl. pendes.*

The foy girdil his sette did appere,

With stuthis knaw and pendes schinand clere.

Doug. Virgil, 447, 37.

Bulla, Virg. The term used by Doug. refers to the convex or arched form of the Roman *bulia*. Speaking of pendants, Rudd. says, "S. we call them *pendes*." The latter is merely Fr. *pendille*, "a thing that hangs danglely," Cotgr.

"Item, a brasselat of gold with hede & pendes of gold." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 7.

"Ane royd belt with aeyd pendes & four stuthis of syluer." Aberd. Reg., V. 15, p. 720.

[PENDENTIS, *s. pl.* Unpaid claims, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 206, Dickson; Lat. *pendentius*.]

PENDICE, PENDACE, *of a buckle.* That part of it which receives and fastens the one latchet, before the shoe be straitened by means of the other, S. q. something that hangs from the buckle.

"I sell leid ye to the place—quhar thou tynt the pendace of thi belt." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 18.

"Pendace of ane silwer belt." Ibid., Cent. 16.

PENDICLE, *s.* 1. A pendant; L. B. *pendiculum*.

"But that which is the great remove to all matters is the head of Strafford: as for poor Canterbury, he is so contemptible that all casts him out of their thoughts, as a pendicle at the Lieutenant's ear." Baillie's Lett., i. 251.

2. A small piece of ground, either depending on a larger farm, or let separately by the owner, S.

I find this term used in a deed, A. 1556.

"Gif ony man be infeft in landis, &c. the King, nor na uther man, without his consent, may not infeft or dispone the samin, or ony part, pendicle, or pertinent thairfof, to ony uther person." Balfour's Pract., p. 156.

"Most of the farms have cottages, whence they obtain assistance in hay-time and harvest. Besides these, there are many *pendicles* (*praediola*) partly let off the farms, and partly let immediately by the proprietor." P. Kettle, Fife Statist. Acc., i. 379.

3. Applied to a church dependent on another.

"It was called in ancient times the parsonage of Stobo.—It was a parsonage having four churches belonging to it, which were called the *Pendicles* of Stobo, viz. the church of Dawick," &c. P. Stobo, Tweedd. Statist. Acc., iii. 330.

4. An appendage, one thing attached to another; a privilege connected with any office or dignity.

—"That in all tyme heireftir the keeping of the saidis signettis shall be at the dispositioun of his maiesties secretarie present and to come, as a particular *pendicle* of the said office of secretaria, vndisponible in ony sorte and vnseperable thairfra." Acts Ja. VI., 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 448.

"The heads of our sufferings are his crown and the *pendicles* of it; were it not so, we would soon yield and give it over." Society Contendinga, p. 147.

5. Any form in law depending on, or resulting from, another.

"My lord Governour, &c., referis & remittis the summondis vnderwritin, and all poyntis and *pendiklis* of the samin—to David Wod of the Craig hir grace comptroller for hir intres," &c. Acts Mary, 1642, Ed. 1814, p. 424.

The word evidently denotes any thing depending on another. L. B. *pendicularis*, is used in the latter sense. "Intra Ecclesiam S. Francisci in editiori loco fabricata est *Pendicularis* capella." V. S. Stanial. ap. Du Cange.

PENDICLER, *s.* An inferior tenant, S.

"The parish also abounded with *pendiclere*, or inferior tenants. These, therefore, with the cottagers, together with a considerable number of families employed in the coal-mines,—contributed much to the multiplication of the inhabitants." P. Denino, Fife Statist. Acc., xi. 357. N.

PENDLE, PENDULE, *s.* A pendant, an earring.

"Yea, one *pendule* of his crown should not be yielded, though it should cost us all our lives." Society Contendinga, p. 188.

She's got *pendles* in her lugs,

Cockleshells wad set her better.

Rem. Nithed. and Gall. Song, p. 10.

This word is still used in the same sense, but ludicrously, Ettr. For.

Fr. *pendille*, "a thing that hangs danglely;" Cotgr. V. PENDE.

To PENE, PEYNE, POYNE, PYNE, v. a. To beat out, to forge.

Among thame self thay grisly smethis grete
With make force did forge, *peyne*, and bete.
Doug. Virgil, 258, 24.

— The sikhir helmes *peyne* and forgis out.
Ibid., 280, 21.

The kiddous Ciolepes forgit furth and draue,—
The glowand irse to wel and *peyne* anone.

Ibid., 257, 25.
Sum *pynde* furth ane pan boddum to prent fals plakka.
Ibid., 238, b. 50.

Radd. derives this word from Fr. *pen-er*, to toil, or *peponn-er*, to prick or stamp with puncheons, &c. But it is undoubtedly allied to Su.-G. *paen-a*, to extend, *paena u' en ting*, rem aliquam in latum deducere; *Ihre*. This learned writer observes, that some view this as the root of *panna*, a term used to denote a variety of things which are concave in their form. Verelius mentions *lal. paen-a*, as signifying to strike with a hammer; *paen-at*, that which is thus struck; *pentar-ar*, those who beat metals into thin plates, as coppermiths, those who work in the mint, &c. Landius very naturally derives Germ. *paening*, *pfeunig*, a penny, from *lal. paen-a*, *cadere*, signare; to strike. Not. ad. Verel. *Ind.* p. 1.

PENEKIS, s. *pl.*

"That Robert of Douglas, &c., sall—pay to maister Andro Stewart provost of Linclouden—for thre chaldre of malt, & thre chaldre of mele, for ilk boll x s., & for vj wetheris for ilk pece axx d., aucht be thaim for the teindis of twa *penekis*, as was preft before the lordis." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1480, p. 58.

Prob., a corr. of L. B. *pannag-ium*, the right of feeding swine in a wood or forest?

PENETRIVE, *adj.* Penetrative.

"Brutas, with thir and mair *penetrive* woundis opinaly raserit in his orisoun,—movit the pepill, &c." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 104.

PEN-FAULD, s. The close or yard near a farmer's house for holding his cattle, Roxb. The same with E. *pin-fold*.

[PEN-GUN, s. V. under PEN.]

[PEN-HEAD, s. V. under PEND.]

PENKLE, s. A rag, a fragment, Perth. Lat. *pannicul-us*, id.

PENNED, *part. pa.* Arched; more properly *pended*, S. V. under PEND.

PENNER, PENNAR, PENNIET, s. A pen-case, or case for holding pens, generally made of tin.

Heals o'er-goudie coupit he,
And rars his guld horn *penner*
In bits that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 127.

"Penner & inkhorne ilk tuo grosse," &c. Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, VII. 253.

"ix *pennaris*, the price vj d." Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 19.

Tent. *penne*, *penna*, and *waerde*, custodia, q. a pen-keeper.

* PENNON, *pl.*, PENNONYS, s. A pendant, a small banner.

Thar speris, *pennonys*, and thair scheldis,
Off lycht salumynyt all the feldis.

Barbour, viii. 227, MS.

"The pennon was the proper ensign of a bachelor or simple knight. Du Freane shows that even the esquires might bear *pennons*, provided they could bring a sufficient suite of vassals into the field." Gross's Milit. Antiq., i. 179, N.

"The pennon was in figure and size like a banner, with the addition of a triangular point.—By the cutting off of this point, on the performance of any gallant action by the knight and his followers, the *pennon* was converted into a banner; whereby the knight was raised to the degree of a banneret." *Ibid.*, ii. 52.

This I cannot view as a corr. of *pendant*, although *pennant* E. is also used, but as the same with O. Fr. *pennon*. This word was used in the first age of Fr. poetry to denote a feather, or any thing similar, fixed to the end of an arrow. Gl. Rom. de la Rose. It seems to be from Alem. *fan*, *fanen*, *fanden*, *fanon*, vexillum, whence Fr. *gonfanon*, Alem. *chund-fanon*, from *chund*, *kund*, a public indication, and *fanon*, the instrument by which it is made. V. Schilter, p. 77. *Banner* has, according to this learned writer, the same origin with *fanon*; *ban*, *fan*, *van*, being promiscuously used in the sense of *fascia*.

* PENNY, s. Used as a general name of money, without any respect to its relative value; a coin.

"That thair be cunyeit ane penny of silvir callit the Mary Ryall,—of weicht ane unce Troi weicht," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1565, Keith's Hist. App., p. 118. V. MARY RYALL.

This was in fact a crown in value, or as more commonly expressed, a dollar. But this application of the term corresponds with its original use. A.-S. *penig* is not only used for the Roman denarius, but to denote the Jewish shekel. Tent. *pennick*, and Germ. *pennig*, are both rendered by Lat. *nummus*. Wachter deduces the term from C. B. *pen*, the head, because the Roman money bore the heads of emperors, &c.; and seems much out of humour with Verelius, and also with his learned annotator Car. Lundius, who derive Sw. *paenings*, id. from Su.-G. *paen-a*, *cadere*, signare, Not. p. 1; as Verel. vo. *Paenri*, vel *Paenat*, *cusum*, had referred to the same v. Wachter, as if he had imbibed all the warmth of the old Cambrian spirit, not only affirms that Goth. *pentarar*, a moneyer, is manifestly from *monetarius*, with a change of the labial letters only, and *paenat* from *moneta*, but boldly affirms, in opposition to the testimony of both Verelius and Lundius, that *paena* is a *fictitious* verb, which had never till that time been taken notice of by any author,—as if these good men had indeed coined it for the purpose of supplying them with an etymon. It has, however, kept its ground. For *Ihre* introduces it as signifying, *extendere*, in *latum deducere*; which completely corresponds with the ancient mode of beating out or hammering money: and Serenius affirms that in the Su.-G. it is perfectly well known. Thus, "ane penny of silvir" merely signifies a coin of silver, or a piece of silver money.

To MAK PENNY of a thing. To convert it into money by the sale of it.

"That lettres be direct to the Schiref of Drumfres to distrenye the said David his landis & gudis, & mak penny of thaim for the payment of the said some, & frething of the said Symone of the said borowgang." Act. Audit., A. 1474, p. 32; also Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 110.

Sw. *vaenda något i penningar*, to make money of a thing. Wiedeg. Su.-G. *penning*, and Germ. *pfeunige*

signify money in general, in consequence of the common use of the denarius.

To PENNY, *v. n.* To fare; to partake of, to eat, S. B.

And there she gets them black as ony slae,
On them she penny'd well, and starker grew,
And gather'd strength her journey to pursue.

Ross's Helenore, p. 53.

This *v.* seems formed from the idea of the necessity of money in purchasing provisions, which are *q.* the return for one's penny.

[PENNYIN, PENNYAN, PENNY, *s.* The act of faring on, eating or partaking of, Banffs.]

[PENNY PAP, PENNY BAKE, *s.* A penny roll or biscuit, Clydes. V. BAP.]

PENNY-BLANCH, PENNIE-BLAINCH, *s.* 1. A phrase occurring in many ancient charters, apparently denoting the payment of a silver penny as quitrent, S.

It seems to have been borrowed from the Fr. phrase *Denier blanc*, Lat. *Denarius Albus*, a denomination of silver money current in France at least from the reign of Philip VI. (A. 1349). Of this there were two kinds, the *Gros* or Great, and *Petit* or Small. The great denier was in value about fifteen deniers of copper; the latter being valued as the tenth part of an English penny. Besides the *Denier Blanc*, they had also the *Denier Noir*. Cotgr. defines *Monnoye noire*, "brass, copper, or iron coin, unsilvered." But it would appear that these had sometimes a small proportion of silver, or were washed with it. Hence the designation given by our ancestors to the base money introduced by James III., *Black money*. Du Cange defines *Blancus* 2. *Monetas minutoris argenteae vel aere et argenteo mixtae species*.

2. Afterwards the phrase was transferred to the particular mode of holding lands. V. BLANCHE.

[PENNY-BOO, *s.* A large top, Banffs.]

[[PENNY-BRAID, *s.* Breadth of a penny, Lyndsay, *Thrie Estaitis*, l. 3588.]

PENNIE-BRYDAL, PENNY-WEDDING, *s.* A wedding at which the guests contribute money for their own entertainment, S.

"The General Assemblie, considering the great profanitie and severall abuses which usually fall forth at *Pennie-Brydals*, proving fruitful seminaries of all lasciviousness and debaucherie, as well by the excessive number of people convened thereto, as by the extortion of them therein, and licentiousness thereof,—ordain every Presbyterie in this kingdom, to take such speciall care for restraining these abuses—as they shall think fit in their severall bounds respective." Act Gen. Assembly, 13 Feb., 1645.

"A penny-wedding is when the expence of the marriage entertainment is not defrayed by the young couple, or their relations, but by a club among the guests. Two hundred people, of both sexes, will sometimes be convened on an occasion of this kind." P. Drinny, *Elgin Statist. Acc.*, iv. 86, N.

"One, two, and even three hundred would have convened on these occasions, to make merry at their own expence for two or more days. This scene of feasting, drinking, dancing, wooing, fighting, &c., was

always enjoyed with the highest reliah." P. Montquhitter, *Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, xxi. 146.

One great absurdity, and natural source of disorder at such meetings, is the welcome given, in various quarters at least, to every one who chooses to attend the wedding, if willing to pay his share, although not invited, and a stranger to the whole company.

We learn from Looconius, that penny-bridals are common in Sweden. The custom has probably existed from an early period. "In nonnullis locis sumtus nuptialis ab invitatis hospitibus in *cranio* vel *collectis* solent adjuvari ac sublevari: quum plures unum facilius, quam unus et solus seipsum impensis majori instruere possit." Antiq. Sueo-Goth., p. 109.

It is probably a relique of the ancient custom of friends bringing gifts to the married pair on the morning after marriage. Some by the savings of such a wedding, avowedly gain as much as to form a small stock; others scorn the idea of a wedding of this kind, because, as they say, "they will not begin the world with *begging*."

PENNY-DOG, *s.* A dog that constantly follows his master, S.

His wink to me hath been a law;
He haunts me like a penny-dog;
Of him I stand far greater awe,
Than pupil does of pedagogue.

Walslop's Coll., t. 11.

It might be supposed that this term denoted a dog of the meanest species, *q.* one that might be bought for a penny, as the metaph. borrowed from it is always used in relation to a contemptible character, one who implicitly follows another. But this, although the general pronunciation, is not universal. In Ang. *para-dog* is used in the same sense.

PENNY-FEE, *s.* Wages paid in money, S.

"He said, it wisna in my heart,—to pit a pair lad like himsell—but had na hauding but his penny-fee, to sic a hardship as this." Rob Roy, ii. 232.

No paltry vagrant piper-carle is he,
Whose base-brib'd drone whiffs out its wind for hire,
Who, having stroll'd all day for penny-fee,
Couches at night with oxen in the byre.

Aberd. Fair, c. ii. st. 54.

PENNY-FRIEN', *s.* A deceitful interested friend, Clydes.

PENNY-MAILL, PENNY-MALE, *s.* 1. Rent paid in money, as distinguished from what is paid in kind.

"The uthir nine parts thereof sall perteine to our Sovereine Lorde: and this to be nocht onelie of the penny-maill, but of all uthir dewties, that sould be payed for teind and stock." Acts Ja. VI., 1587, c. 29. Murray.

—"And as to the caponis & herseyelde hors, because the said James allegiis that he has the said landis in tak for penny-male alanerly,—assignis the samyn day to the saidis tutoris to preif that the said James tuk the said herseyeld hors, & the avale of him." Act Audit., A. 1498, p. 147.

2. A small sum paid to the proprietor of land, as an acknowledgement of superiority, rather than as an equivalent.

It is accordingly contrasted with *deir ferme*, or high rent.

Sum with deir ferme ar hirreit hall,
That wount to pay bot penny maill.

Mailland Poems, p. 321.

From Penny, used in the sense of money, and Maill, *q. v.*

PENNY-MAISTER, s. A term formerly used in S. for the treasurer of a town, society, or corporate body; now *Box-master*.

"*Ferdigmannus*, ane Dutch word, ane penny-maister, or thesaurar." Skene Verb. Sign. vo. *Ferdigmannus*. Skene, who was no etymologist, at random calls *Ferdigman* "ane Dutch worde." But with more reason might he have said this of the term by which he expl. it. For Belg. *penningmaester*, is "a treasurer, a receiver;" Sewal.

PENNY-PIG, s. A piece of crockery formerly used for holding money; apparently what is now called a *pinner-pig*. [V. PINE-PIG.]

"*Capsella fictilis*, a penny pig." Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 12.

PENNY SILLER, s. A term used to express an indefinite quantity of money, S.

"I was somewhat daunted, and withdrew myself to call upon sister Babie, who fears neither dog nor devil, when there is in question the little penny siller." The Pirate, iii. 57.

PENNYSTANE, PENNY-STONE, s. A quoit made of stone, or a flat stone used instead of a quoit. To play at the pennystane, to play with quoits of this kind, a common game in the country, S.

"Most of the antient sports of the Highlanders, such as archery, hunting, fowling, and fishing, are now disused; those retained are:—throwing the penny-stone, which answer[s] to our coits: the *shinty*, or the striking of a ball of wood," &c. Pennant's Tour in S., 1769, p. 214.

[Just as he landed, at the other bank,
Three lassy fellows gat of him a clank;
And round about him bickered a' at anes,
As they were playing at the penny-stanes.

Ross's *Helms*.]

Hence a penny-stane cast, the distance to which a stone quoit may be thrown.

Mycht nane behind his falowis be
A pennystane cast, na he in hy
Wee dede, or tane delinarily.

Barbour, xiii. 551, MS.

—The way
Wee not a pennystane cast of breid.

Ibid., xvi. 363, MS.

Qz. because it was usual to play for money? Or, as allied to Sw. *pen-a*, *wpen-a*, to flatten, because only flat stones can be used?

PENNY UTOLE. A term in law deeds, signifying the symbol used for the infettment or resignation of an annual rent. This term is peculiar to Aberdeen.

"The lords found that the resignation of an annual-rentout of a tenement in Aberdeen in the year 1720, being made with the symbol of a penny urole, and not with the lawful symbols of staff and baston, was therefore, upon the act of sederunt 1708, void and null." Kilkerran, p. 504. V. UTOLE.

PENNY-WABBLE, s. Same as PENNY-WHEEP, q. v. Banffs.]

PENNY-WHEEP, PENNY-WHIP, s. The weakest kind of small beer, sold at a penny per bottle, S.

Perhaps from its *briskness*, or flying off quickly. V. WHIP.

"Twenty years back—the poor man could—have his amorie filled with wholesome provisions at a cheap rate, and was able to get desirably tipsy upon penny-whip for twopence." Blackw. Mag., Dec. 1821, p. 671.

Unlike the poor, sma' penny-wherp,
Whilk worthless, petty change-folk keep,

—I've seen me joyous frik an' leap,
Wi' Allan's ale. Tannahill's Poems, p. 81.

Penny-whip, id. Gl. Lancash.

PENNY-WIDDIE, s. V. PIN-THE-WIDDIE.

To PENS, PENSE, PENCE, v. n. 1. To think; to think highly of one's self. V. PANCE.

[2. To walk with measured, conceited step and air, Banffs.]

PENSEFU', PENCEFU', adj. Proud, self-conceited, Ayrs.

I dare do naething now but glour;
Nor thus be fash't wi' three or four
Sic pencefu' breed.

Picken's Poems, 1786, p. 62.

V. PENSIE.

PENSIE, PENSY, PENCIE, adj. 1. Having a mixture of self-conceit and affectation in one's appearance, S.

Furth started naist a penny blade,
And out a maiden took;
They said that he was Falkland bred,
And danced by the book.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 263.

A penny ant, right trig and clean,
Came yae day whidding o'er the green.

Ibid., ii. 476.

2. Expl. "spruce, clean and neat in one's dress and appearance, as rich people in low life are expected to be."

There, couthis, and pensie, and sicker,
Woun'd honest young Hab o' the Heuch.

Jamieson's Popular Ball, i. 292.

Probably from Fr. *pens-er*, to think, *pensif*, "thinking of," Cotgr., because a person of this description seems to think much of himself.

It may, however, be corr. from Gael. *feinspeis*, self-conceit; compounded of *fein*, self, and *speis*, liking, fondness.

PENSIENESS, PENSFUNESS, s. Self-conceitedness and affectation, S.

PENSYLIE, adv. In a self-important manner, S.

He kames his hair indeed, and gae right snug,
With ribbon-knots at his blue bonnet lug,
Whilk pensylie he wears a thought a-jee.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 76.

PENSAL, PENSEIL, PINSEL, s. A small streamer, borne in battle.

Baneris rycht fayrly flawmand,
And penceils to the wynd wawand,
Swa fele thar war off oer quentias,
That it war gret slycht to druse.

Barbour, xi. 193, MS.

Pinsel, Doug.

Mr. Pinkerton describe these as "small pennons with which the spears of knights were ornamented."

But we learn from Grose, that "the *penell* was a small streamer fixed to the end of a lance, and was adorned with the coat armour of the esquire by whom it was carried, and served to point him out in the day of battle." *Milit. Antiq.*, ii. 53. The pennon was worn by a knight bachelor. V. PENNON.

This word is also used in O. E.

Mekill pride was there in press,
Both on *penecell* and on plate.

Minot's Poems, p. 23.

Radd. deduces it from Fr. *pennanceau*, *penoncel*, a flag, a streamer. Some write *pignonciel*. Du Cange mentions L. B. *penicell-us*, *pennucell-us*, *penoncell-us*, as dimin. from *pennon*.

[PENSHERNS, *s. pl.* Puddings or tripe;
pench-pud'ings, Shetl.]

PENTEISSIS, *s. pl.* Prob., a corr. of *pent-houses*, sheds.

"Gif thair be ony *penticeis*, that is under stairis, haldin on the fore-gait, or farder furth nor the law permittis." Chalm. Air, Balfour's Pract., p. 588.

This is undoubtedly a corr. of *penthouses*, sheds.

PENTHLAND, *s.* The name given to the middle part of Scotland, especially to that now called Lothian.

"The second and myd part (because it was inhabit be *Pichtie*) was namit *Penthlant*." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 2. Elsewhere he says, that Forth is "ane arme of the see diuynig *Pentland* fra Fife." Cron. B. iv., c. 5.

This is undoubtedly a corr. of *Pichland*, or *Peland*, in the same manner as the designation of *Pichland Firth* has been changed to *Pentland*. For the oldest Norwegian writers call this *Petlands-færd*; Heims-kringla, II. 50, Ed. Peringskiöld.

To PENTY, *v. a.* To fillip, S.

Or shall I donk the deepest sea
And coral pou for beads to thee;
Penty the pope upon the nose!

Ramsay's Poems, II. 550.

As Fr. *pointe*, *point*, denotes the tip of any thing, whence the phrase, *point du nez*, the tip of the nose; the *v. point-er*, *pointer*, is expl. *blesser*, porter des coups de la pointe; Dict. Trev.

PENTY, PENTIE, *s.* A fillip, (talitrum), S.

PEP, *s.* A cherry-stone, S. V. PAIP.

PEPPOCH, *s.* The store of cherry-stones from which the *castles of pepe* are supplied; called also *Fesddow*, Roxb.

PEPE, *s.* 1. The chirp of a bird, S.

Now, sweete bird, say ones to me *pepe*,
I des for wo; me think thou gynis slepe.

King's Quair, II. 38.

He dares na play peep, a S. prov. phrase; He dares not mutter.

2. The act of speaking with a shrill small voice, S. *peep*.

The tothir ansueris with ane piteous *pepe*.

Doug. Virgil, 175, 30.

This implies the idea of a plaintive voice. Thus the *v. peep*, although properly an E. one, is used in a proverbial phrase, in a peculiar sense; *Ye're no see*

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pair as ye peep, Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 85. You complain more of poverty than your situation warrants.

Teut. *piep-en*, Su.-G. *pip-a*, Fr. *pep-ter*, Lat. *pip-ire*.

To PEPPEN, PEPPIN, *v. a.* To bring up young persons or beasts so delicately as to render them unfit for the ordinary duties of life. It most frequently denotes such improper management of a daughter by her mother, Moray.

Pappant, sense 2, is evidently the part. pa. of this *v.* Instead of deriving it from Teut. *poppen*, the dolls of children, as under *Pappant*, perhaps it may be viewed as having more resemblance to Teut. *peppe*, pap, milk-porridge, as denoting soft nutriment; if not to Lat. *pappas*, used by Juvenal to denote a foster-father, or *papp-are*, to feed with pap.

PEPPER-CURNE, *s.* A hand-mill used for grinding pepper, Fife. V. CURN, *s.*

PEPPERCURNS. A simple machine for grinding pepper, consisting of a piece of wood about six inches in length, and three in breadth, in the middle of which a hole is bored, but not quite to the bottom, of about two inches in diameter; in this aperture a few grains of pepper are put, and by means of a handle, into which some rough nails are driven at the lower end, the pepper is bruised till it be fit for use, Teviotdale.

The latter syllable is evidently the same with *quern*, a handmill, Su.-G. *quarn*. It nearly resembles the oldest form of the word, in Moes.-G. *quairnus*, id.

PEPPER-DULSE, *s.* Jagged fucus, S. *Fucus pinnatifidus*, Linn. V. DULSE.

To PER, *v. n.* To appear.

The Ingilias wach that nycht had bayne on steir,
Drew to thair ost rycht as the day can per.

Wallace, vi. 541, MS.

Pere, Chaucer, id. E. *peer* is used as signifying, just to come in sight, contr. from *appear*.

[PERAL, PERALL, PEREL, *s.* Peril; pl. *peralis*, Barbour, iv. 146.]

[PERALOUS, PERELOUS, *adj.* Perilous, *ibid.*, iii. 685.]

PERALIN, PERALING, *s.* Prob., a kind of dress.

"That William Struiling brother to the lard of Kere sall restore—two gownis price iij li., a klok price xx s. a pare of dovrne coddis [down pillows] price vj s. a blew *peralis* of worst contened v eln price x s.", &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1483, p. 106.

Perhaps q. a blue *apparelling* or dress of worsted. Chaucer uses *paraille*, contr. from the Fr. term for apparel.

Thise wormes, ne thise mothes, ne thise mitas
Upon my *paraille* frett hem never a del.

Wif of Bathes, *Prolog.*, v. 6143.

"A *peraling* of the hall" is mentioned as an article of household furniture, Acts ut sup., p. 131, perhaps as denoting some sort of tapestry for adorning the principal apartment.

PERANTER, *adv.* Peradventure, contr. from Fr. *par aventure*.

Howbold and hundreth standis heirby,
Peruenter as as gackit fulls as I.

Lyndsay, S.P.R., ii. 98.

To **PERBRAIK, PERBREK, v. a.** To break,
 to shatter.

*Perbrak! schyppis bot cabillis thare mycht rydis,
 Nane saker nedis make thame arrest nor bide.*

Doug. Virgil, 18, 22.

Rudd. views it as perhaps from Fr. *pour*, or *Hisp. para*, q. *profractis*, or *semifractis*. It is more natural to view this term as formed directly in imitation of Lat. *perfractus*, thoroughly broken. **PERBREK, q. v.** is used in a different sense.

PERCEPTIONE, s. The act of gathering or receiving rents, &c.

"The lordis—deliueris, that for ocht that thai haf yit sene Alex' Inness of that ilk dois wrang in the *perceptions*, vptaking, and withhalde, of the males and gersounes of the landis of Menedy," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1494, p. 184.

Fr. *perception*, "a gathering, taking, receiving, of;" Cotgr.

PERCONNON, PEROUNNANCE, s. Expl. condition, proviso, S. B.

But upon this *perconnon* I agree,
 To let you gas, that Lindy marry me.

Ross's Helenore, p. 61.

Sibb. strangely views these terms as connected with *perk*, to perch. But they seem compounded of Fr. *par*, by, and *convenance*, *convenance*, both used in the sense of condition. V. **CONVENIR**.

PERCUDO, s. Some kind of precious stone.

Vpon their brest bravest of all,
 Were precious pearls of the East;—
 Their might ye se, mangle most me,
 The Topaz and the *Percado*.

Burk, Watson's Coll., ii. 11.

I find no similar word. The first syllable may be from Fr. *pierre*, a stone. *Cuent* signifies a whet-stone.

PERDE', adv. Very, truly.

The samyn wise did grete Elymus *perdi*,
 Richt so himself King Acostas the aukl.

Doug. Virgil, 129, 48.

"From the Fr. *pardieu*, *pardeux*, per Deum, per Deo. Though this be the true etymon of the word, yet it is not to be thought that our religious Prelate, by using it, swears or prophanes the name of God: For the word had been long before received by the common people, who either not knowing, or not adverting to the primary signification of it, meant no more by it but truly, surely, or such like," &c. Rudd.

But the "religious Prelate" certainly was better instructed in the meaning of words than the common people. Tyrwhitt, without ceremony, calls it an oath.

PERDEWS, s. pl. Soldiers appointed to the forlorn hope.

"The king presented him battle, waiting in vain a whole day, to see if he might be provoked to come forth: and for that effect sent a number of infantry *perdes* to his trenches to bring on the skirmish." Melvil's Mem., p. 15.

Fr. *cafans perdus*, "the forlorn hope of a camp, commonly gentlemen of companies," Cotgr.

PERDUE, adj. Driven to the last extremity, so as to use violent means.

"It was indeed full time to stop MacEagh's proceedings; for not finding the private passage readily,—

he had caught down a sword and target,—with the purpose, doubtless, of fighting his way through all opposition.—'Hold, while you live,' whispered Dalgerty, laying hold on him; 'we must not be *perdue* if possible.'" *Leg. Montr. Tales, 3d Ser., iv. 115.*

Fr. *perdu*, "past hope of recovery; ungracious, or past grace;" Cotgr.

PERDUELLION, s. A designation for treason, borrowed from the Roman law.

"There's no a calland that e'er carried a pock wi' a process in't, but will tell you that *perduellion* is the worst and most virulent kind of treason." *Tales, 2d Ser., i. 309.*

Lat. *perduellio*, Fr. *perduellisme*, treason against king or country.

PERDURABIL, adv. Lasting.

"—And als it var verray necessair that Kyng Darius furnest the Atheniens with sa mekil money as may resist the Lacedemoniens, and that sal gar al the cuntry of Greice hef *perdurabil* veyr amang them selvia." *Compl. S., p. 137.*

Fr. *perdurable*, from Lat. *perdur-o*.

To **PERE, v. a.** To pour.

The fat oyle did he yet and *per*
 Apoun the entrellis to mak thaym birne clere.

Doug. Virgil, 172, 2.

"But *pour*, and *pere*, S., differ in this, that we commonly use *pour*, when greater quantities issue forth; and *pere*, when the liquor trickles down by drops, or as it were small threads, when there is little remaining in the vessel." Rudd.

Pere, I suspect, however, is merely a provincial pron. of the E. word, although used in a peculiar sense.

[**PEREGALL, s.** An equal, *Lyndsay, Comp. Papyngo, l. 574; Fr. par egal.]*

[**PERELL, PERELOUS. V. PERAL.**]

PERELT, adj. Paralytic, affected with palsy, *Roxb.*

PEREMPOR, PEREMPER, adj. Precise, extremely nice, *Loth.*

PEREMPTORS, s. pl. "He's ay upon his *perempers*," he's always so precise, *Loth.*

Evidently borrowed from a term frequently used in our courts of law. V. **PEREMPTOUR**.

PEREMPTOUR, s. Apparently used in the sense of an allegation for the purpose of defence.

"In this they confess them selvis traitouris, and so am not I bound to ansuir thame, nor yit there accusations, till that they give ansuir to my *peremptour*." R. Bannatyne's Transact., p. 110.

This term is obviously borrowed from the language of our law, which distinguishes between defences *dilatory* and those called *peremptory*, which are defined to be "positive allegations, which enter into the merits of the cause itself, and tend to overthrow the very ground of action, or extinguish its effects." *Ersk. Inst. B. iv. T. i. § 66.*

Fr. *peremptoire*, "a peremptory rule which determines a cause;" Cotgr.

PERFAY, adv. Verily; an asseveration common both with S. and O. E. writers;

properly, an oath, although Rudd. thinks that it admits of the same apology with *perde*.

I persait, Syr Persoun, the purpois *perfoy*,
Quod he, and drew me doun derne in delf by ane dyke.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239, b. 11.

Fr. *par soy*, Lat. *per se*dem.

PERFIT, PERFITE, adj. 1. Perfect.

For vertew is a thing as precious,—
It makis folk *perfit* and glorious.

Police of Honour, iii. 80.

2. The term is still used to denote one who is exact in doing any work, or who does it neatly, S. The accent is on the last syllable.

To **PERFYTE, v. a.** To finish, to accomplish, to bring to perfection.

"We pray you that ye will—earnestlie requier hir for sum perfection in it:—And quhensoevir scho thinkis gude to *perfyte* the same, we will at hir advertisement, gif scho schall think it meit, send sum of ours to attend thairpoun." Instructions from Q. Mary, 1566, Keith's Hist., p. 362.

"He was induc'd to send her for three months, to Edinburgh, there, and in that time, to learn manners, 'and be *perfited*,' as her mother said, 'wi' a boarding-school education.'" The Entail, i. 96.

"I understand it will take five or sax years to *perfyte* him in that language." Campbell, i. 23.

PERFYTIT, part. adj. Perfect, complete, Ettr. For.

PERFYTLIE, adv. Perfectly.

—My sonne, I hartlie the exhort:
Perfytlie print in thy remembrance
Of this inconstant world the variance.—

Lyndsay's Warkie, 1592, p. 119.

PERFITENESS, s. Exactness, neatness, S.

"Use makes *perfytness*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 79.

PERFORCE, s. The designation given to a particular officer in a regiment.

"With power to the said Colonel to nominat and appoynt a quartermaster, a chirurgiane, & a *perforce*, to the said regiment.—The pay of the quartermaster—to be 45 lib. monethlie—of the chirurgiane—45 lib. The pay of the *perforce* to be monethlie 18 lib." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 47.

I find that, in a subsequent act, according to which the chirurgian has 45 lib. per month, the pay of the drummer major bears the same proportion as that of him here called the *perforce*, being 18 lib. Ib., p. 255.

Most probably drum-major, from Fr. *parforce*-er; "to strive,—to do his best or utmost;" Cotgr.

[**PERFORCE, adv.** By sheer strength, by compulsion, Lyndsay, Exper. and Courteour, l. 1654. Fr. *par force*.]

To **PERFORNIS, PERFURNIS, PERFURMEIS, v. a.** To perform, to accomplish.

All that thou aucht to Delphobus, ilk dele
Thou hast *perfurmit* wourthely and welle.

Doug. Virgil, 181, 50.

Quhen they had done *perfurmeis* his intents,
In danting wrangous pepill schamefullie:
He sufferit thame be scurgit cruellie.

Lyndsay's Warkie, 1592, p. 120.

Fr. *parfourn*-ir, id.

PERGADDUS, s. A heavy fall or blow, Mearns.

Whether allied to Gael. *caid-am*, or Lat. *cadere*, to fall, is quite uncertain.

PERILS, PERLS, s. An involuntary shaking of the head or limbs, in consequence of a paralytic affection, Roxb., Berwicks.

Fr. *paralytic*, id. V. **PERLAST**.

[**PERIS, s. pl.** Peers, equals, L. H. Treasurer, i. 289, 180, Dickson.]

[**PERIS, PEYRIS, s. pl.** Pears. Ibid., i. 289.]

[* To **PERISH, v. a.** To waste or destroy through improvidence; as, "To perish the pack," i.e., to squander or waste one's whole stock.

In *Tam o' Shanter*, Burns uses the v. in the sense of to cause to be wasted, squandered, or destroyed; when describing the

"Winsome wench and walle,
That night enlisted in the core,"

he adds—

"For mony a beast to dead she shot
And *perished* mony a bonnie boat."

PERITE, adj. Skilled; Lat. *perit-us*.

"We the saidis abbot and convent understandis the said Maister Hary—has made under him gude and *perite* scholaris." Chart. Ja. V., 1529, Life of Melville, i. 459.

PERJINK, PERJINOT, adj. 1. Exact, precise, minutely accurate, S. *prejink*, Fife.

"All my things were kept by her in a most *perjink* and excellent order, but they soon fell into an amazing confusion." Annals of the Parish, p. 299.

"When we endeavoured to write out a sequel, it was not at all in the same fine style of language that the traveller employed, but in a queer *perjink* kind of a way, that gave neither of us any thing like satisfaction." The Steam-boat, p. 23.

2. Trim, so as to appear finical, S.

[3. Used as a s., a person who is very particular about everything, Clydes.]

Qu. *parjoinct*, from Fr. *par*, and *joinct*, or Lat. *per* and *joinct-us*, accurately joined? In the latter sense, it would seem more allied to Fr. *accoinct*, neat, spruce, tricked up.

PERK, s. 1. A pole, a perch, Ayrs.

2. A rope extended for holding any thing in a house, ibid. L.B. *perco-a*, id.

PERLASSENT, part. pr. Parleying, in parley.

"And when they [the marchmen] perceived that thei had bene spied, thei haue begun one to run at another, but so apparently *perlassent*, as the lookers on resembled their chasyng like the running at base, in an vplondish toun, whear the match is made for a quart of good ale; or like the play in Robin Cooks skole, whear becaus the punies may lerne, thei strike fewe strokes, but by assent & appointment." Patten's Somerset's Expedition, p. 76-7.

From Fr. *parler*, to speak; to parley.

PERLASY, s. The palsy.

Heldwerk, Hoist, and *Perlasy*, maid grit pay;
And murmours me with mony speir and targe.

King Hart, ii. 57.

Fr. *paralytic*, Lat. *paralytic*, Alam. *perlin*, *perli*, Schiller.

PERLIE, PIRLIE, s. The little finger, Loth. q. *perrie*, little, Orkn. (probably an old Pictish word) and *lith*, joint.

[**PERLIS, s. pl.** Pearls, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 297.]

PERMUSTED, part. adj. Scented, perfumed.

No sweet permusted shambo leathers.
Watson's Coll., l. 28.

V. DRAP DE-BERRY.

Fr. *par*, through, and *musqu*, scented with musk. V. MUSE.

PERNICKITIE, adj. Precise in trifles; applied also to dress, denoting trimness, S. *perjink*, synon.

Perhaps from Fr. *par*, through, in composition often signifying, thoroughly, and *niquet*, a trifle, or *nigauder*, to trifle; whence *nigaud*, a top, a trifling fellow.

[**PERNISHAPAS, s.** A pair of tongs, Shetl.]

PERNSKYLE of skynniss. A certain number of skins, Records of Aberd.

Sc. G. *skyl* is used in the numeration of handfuls of corn, or of such quantities as may be lifted on a pitchfork; denoting five, ten, or even twenty; thre.

PERONAL, s. A girl, a young woman, Maitl. Poems. O. Fr. *perronnelle*.

PERPEN, s. A partition. V. **PARPANE**.

PERPETUANA, s. A kind of woollen cloth.

"His Maiestie—doth establish particular societies—as the first moderne societies—for making of cottons, sempeternums, castilians, *perpetuanaes* and other woollen stuffs and cloaths." Acts Cha. II., 1661, vii. 235.

PERPLE, s. A wooden partition, South of S.

PERPLIN, s. A wall made of cat and clay, between the kitchen and the *spence* of a cottage, Roxb.; corr. from *Perpen*, a partition, q. v.

PERQUER, PERQUEER, PERQUEIR, PERQUIRE, adv. 1. Exactly, accurately by heart. "He said his lesson *perqueir*." S.

Na he, that ay has levit fre,
May nocht knaw weill the propyrtie,
The angry, na the wrechyt dome,
That is cowplyt to foule thyrdome.
Bot gyf he had assayit it,
Than all *perquer* he said it wyt.

Barbour, l. 233, MS.

Had I levit bot half an yeir,
I could half leird yow craftis *perqueir*,
To begyle wyffe and man.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 190.

"A number of othir passages I had *perquire*: so I was heard with very great applause, and ere even was to be as famous a man as was in all the town." Baillie's Lett., i. 17.

Mr. James Melville writes it *par ceur*; which indicates the pronunciation of his age, if not his own idea of the origin of the term.

"I had teen delyt at the grammar schole to heir reid and sung the verses of Virgill,—and hard [had?] mikle of him *par ceur*, bot I understud never a lyns of him till then." Diary, Life of Melville, i. 429.

2. Also used in an improper sense, as signifying, distinctly in respect of place, or separately.

"Mr. Guthrie is still in contest with the people of Stirling, but in more vexation than formerly; for his colleague Mr. Matthias Simpson is as heady and bold a man as himself, and has good bearing with the English, so that he is like to get the stipend, and Mr. Rule to live *perquire*." Baillie's Lett., ii. 408.

Mr. Ellis derives it from Fr. *par coeur*. Spec. i. 235. We indeed say that one has a thing *by heart*, when he can repeat it from memory. But it is doubtful whether we should not view it as signifying *by book*, q. *perquir*. The following passage, quoted by Mr. Pinkerton, seems to confirm this etymon:—

The blak bybill pronounes I call *perquire*.
Lyndsay's Warbie, 1592, p. 207.

i.e., repeat verbatim, or as it is found in the book. V. **QUAIR**.

PERQUEIR, PERQUIRE, adj. Accurate, exact, S. B.

At threeps I am na sae *perquire*,
Nor suld-farren as he,
But at banes-braken, it's weel kent
He has na maughts like me.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

PERRAKIT, s. A name given a sagacious, talkative, or active child; apparently corr. from E. *parroquet*, S.

PERRE, s. Precious stones. Sibb. views this as signifying *apparel*, and formed from it by abbreviation.

Her hede of a herde huwe, that her hede hedes,
Of pillour, of palwerk, of *perre* to pay.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., l. 2.

Her *perre* was prayzed, with priss men of might.
Ibid. ii. 2.

Bullet says that Fr. *per* was anciently used for *pierre*. This sense is confirmed by the mention afterwards made of *saffres* and *escladynes*, or sapphires and chalcodones. Chaucer, *pierris*, jewels.

"She—had on a ryche collar of *pyerrery*.—His churte [shirt] was bordered of tyne *pierrery* and pearls." Marriage of Ja. IV. and Margaret of England, Leland's Collect., iv. 300.

[**PERROCHIOUN, s.** A parish, Lyndsay, Exper. & Courteour, l. 4687.]

[**PERS, s.** Persia, *ibid.*, l. 3789.]

[**PERSIENCE, s. pl.** Persians, *ibid.*, l. 3776.]

[To **PERSAUE, PERSAWE, v. a.** To perceive, Barbour, vi. 387, i. 82.]

[**PERSAVING, PERSAWYNG, s.** Perception, perceiving, sight, *Ibid.*, iv. 385, v. 289; also, knowledge, *Ibid.*, vi. 572.]

[**PERSECUCIOUNE, s.** Persecution, *Ibid.*, iv. 5.]

PERSHITTIE, adj. Precise, prim; stiff in trifling matters, *S.*

"The court which was seled, *pergitted*, sumptuous-lye decked and prepared for dauncing, leaping, and other pastyme, to make a pleasant and ioyful mariage, was now converted to another use; namely to keepe the kings deade bodie." *Ramus's Commentaries Civil Warren of France*, i. 35.

Pergitted literally signifies plaistered, or covered with white lime; as being undoubtedly the same word with that used by *Palgrave*. "I *perget*, or whyte lyme; Je vnis,—and Je blanchis.—I wyll *perget* my walles, it is for a better syght." *B. iii. F. 313, a.*

Perget is still used in this sense in *E.* *Skinner* expl. it, *Parietes coementis incrustare*; deriving it from *Lat. pariet-are*. He observes that *pergett-er*, seems to have been an *O. Fr. v.*, although now gone into disuse.

Thus *perashittie* may be corr. from *pergittid*; q. crusted over, stiffened as with plaister.

PERSIL, s. Parsley, an herb, *S.* *Apium petroselinum*, *Linn.* *Fr. id.*

"*Petroselinum, persille.*" *Wedderb. Vocab.*, p. 18.

[**PERSON, PERSONE, PERSOUN, PERSONE, s.** A parson, rector, *Lyndsay*, *The Cardinall*, l. 411; *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, iii. 377, *Dickson*.]

PERSONARIS, s. pl. Conjunct possessors.

"Anent the terme assignit to William Chancellor & Mariouns Inglis *personaris* of the landis of Richertoun," &c. *Act. Audit.*, A. 1489, p. 146. *V. PARSENERE* and *PORTIONER*.

[**PERSOWDIE, s.** A medley, an incongruous mixture, *Shetl.*]

PERSYALL. Persyall gyll, parcel gilt.

—Ane fair syluer beasing with ane syluer lawer baith *perseyall gyll*.—Twa fair syluer salt fattis, and dubill ourgilt, maid in the stypell fessone, the other on the bel fassone *perseyall gyll*. Deed of Mortification, *Arbuthnot* of that ilk, A. 1604, MS.

[**PERTENAND, part. pr.** Succeeding, *Lyndsay*, *Papyngo*, l. 414.]

PERTICIANE, s. A practitioner, an adept.

—Knewing myne vnassuiffence
To be comprysit *perficians* with prudence,
I propose nocht as wise presumptuous.

Colwell's Son, Prohem.

Fr. practicum, a practitioner in law, *O. Fr. praticus*, *pratique*.

[**PERTINAT, adj.** Pertinacious, *Ibid.*, *Exper. & Courteour*, l. 5725.]

PERTINER, s. A partner in any undertaking or business.

—"Decernis—the said contracts to be null—and ordanis the saidis takismen, *pertineris*, cunyeouris, and vtheris officiaris, to desist and ceis from all striking

and cunyeing of onie further of the said cunye in onie tyme hereafter." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 215.

The *E.* word was formerly written *partener*.

PERTRIK, s. A partridge. *V. PARTRIK.*

To **PETROUBIL, v. a.** To trouble or vex very much; *Fr. partroubler*.

—Wod wrath sche said *petroubil* al the town.

Doug. Virgil, 218, 42.

PETREUBLANCE, s. Great vexation, perturbation.

At first the schaddois of the *petreublance*
Was dryus away, and his remembrance
The licht of reason has recoourit agane.

Doug. Virgil, 428, 32.

[**PERVERST, adj.** Perverse, *Lyndsay*, *The Dreame*, l. 176.]

[**PERYSIT, part. pa.** Perished, *Lyndsay*, *The Dreame*, l. 943.]

[**PESABILLY, adv.** Peaceably, *Barbour*, *V. 231*.]

PESANE, PISSAND, PYSSEN, s. A gorget, or armour for the neck.

"And vtheris simpillar of x. pund of rent,—have hat, gorget, and a *pesane* with wambrassieris and reir-brassieris." *Acts Ja. I.*, 1429, c. 134. Edit. 1568, c. 126, *Murray*.

The thrid he stralk through his *piessand* of maille,
The crag in twa, no weidis mycht him wall.

Wallace, ii. 212, MS.

Peasant, Edit. 1648.

It occurs in *O. E.*

Lybaeus hytte Lambard yn the launcer
Of hys helm so bryght:
That *pyssane*, aventayle, and gorgere
Fell ynto the feld fer.

Lybaeus, R. M. Rom., ii. 69.

As this piece of armour in part defended the breast, it might seem to be derived from *O. Fr. peis, pie*, id. corr. from *Lat. pectus*. But from all the traces we can observe of this word, it will scarcely admit of this derivation.

In an inventory of the armour of Louis the Great of France, A. 1316, mention is made of 3 *coleretes Pissines* de Jaseran, i.e., three *pesane* collars of the kind of mail called *jaserant*. *Groce, Milit. Hist.*, ii. 246, N.

L. B. pisanum occurs in the letters of *Edw. III.* of England, A. 1343. ap. *Rymer. Foed. Tom. 5*, p. 384. Cum triginta paribus platatum, basinetorum *Piscanorum* cum eorum adventalibus pretii 30 librarum.

Da Cange thinks that the word is probably corr., unless it be a proper name. And indeed, as it is here applied to the basinet or head-piece, it might seem to refer to some armour then in great estimation made at *Pisa* in Italy; as a broadsword of a particular kind has in latter times been called a *Ferrara*, as being made by an Italian of that name. But there is scarcely room for this supposition. For the term appears elsewhere in another form.

Quoddam magnum colerum, vocatum *Pusan*, de operationibus coronarum et bestiarm, vocatarum Antelopea, confectum, et de albo inamelatum, bestiis illis super terragio viridi positis, &c. *Charta Hen. V. Reg. Angl. Rymer, Tom. ix.*, p. 405. *V. Da Cange, vo. Colerum*.

He expl. *L. B. pusan*, as the same with *picta*, painted; which idea might correspond to the description here given.

PESS, s. Easter.

—He curst me for my teind;
And holdis me yit undir the same process,
That gart me want my sacrament at Pess.
Legend, & P. R., li. 65.

V. PAYS.

PESS. *The pess*, covering for the thigh,
Wallace, viii. 265. V. THE.

PESS, s. Pease.

"Patrie Hume of Pollart had & has in Mersingtoun
—vj bolle ber sawin, & iijj bolle pess sawin," &c. Act.
Dom. Conc., A. 1479, p. 46.

PESSE PIE. Apparently a pie baked for
Easter.

—WT his neb boomermost,
An' his deap dowermost,
An' his sype hindermost,
Like a Pessie pie.

Jacobite Relics, l. 25.

This seems to be one of the many disguised forms
which the old word *Pascā* has assumed. V. PAYS,
PAS, &c.

PESSMENTS, s. pl. V. PASMENTS.

To PET, PETTLE, v. a. 1. To fondle, to in-
dulge, to treat as a pet, S.

"The tenth command—requireth such a puritie into
the heart of man, that it will not onelie haue it to be
cleane of grosse euill thoughts fedde and petted with
yeelding and consent, but also it requireth that it be
free of the least impression of anie euill thought." Z.
Boyd's Last Battell, p. 324.

See roos'd by ane of well-kend mettle,
Nae ane' did my ambition pettle,
My canker'd critics it will nettle.

Ramsey's Poems, li. 329.

As pet, E. denotes "a lamb taken into the house,
and brought up by hand," and S. more generally, any
creature that is fondled and much indulged; it is not
improbable that it is from Teut. *pete*, a little god-
daughter, also a god-mother; attachments of this
kind being often very strong, and productive of great
indulgence.

"*Pettle*, to fondle, dandle, or flatter;" Gl. Picken.

2. To feed delicately, to pamper, S.

[This word is of Celtic origin; Irish *peat*, Gael.
peata, a pet or tame animal. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

PET, s. A term applied to a good day when
the weather is generally bad. It is com-
monly said, "I fear this day will be a pet,"
Renfr. *Pet-day*, Gall.

"*Pet-days*, good days among foul weather;" Gall.
Encycl.

This is evidently a cant use of the E. word, as refer-
ring to the partial and exclusive kindness shewn to a
favourite.

To PET, v. n. To take offence, to be in bad
humour at any thing, to be in a pet.

"As we were to goe, several gentlemen inclined to
have gone with us; but the Erie *petting* at it, forbore
and stayed there." Sir P. Hume's Narrative, p. 42.

Johns. says of the s. "This word is of doubtful ori-
gin; from *decept*, Fr.; or *impetus*, Lat.; perhaps it
may be derived some way from *petit*, as it implies only
a little fume or fret." Serenius, with far more reason,

refers to Su.-G. *petit*, interj. indignantis et contemnen-
tis.

["The simplest and most probable derivation is
from *pet*, a spoilt child; hence *pettish*, capricious; *to*
take the pet, to act like a spoilt child." Skeat's Etym.
Dict.]

PETAGOG, s. Pedagogue, tutor.

"That Archibald Dowglas, &c., is restand awand to
maistir Johnne Dowglas, sumtyme *petagog* to the said
Archibald the sowme of foure hundreth markis money,
for certane furnesing maid be the said Mr. Johnne to
him in the pairtis of France of ane lang tyme past."
Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 234.

PETCLAYTH, s. V. PAITCLAYTH.

[PETE, PEET, s. A peat, S. V. PEAT.]

PETE-POT, s. A hole out of which peats
have been dug, S.

A gredy carle swne eftyr wes
Byrmand in swylyk gredynes,
That his plwyrnys hym-self stall,
A hyd thame in a *pete-pot* all.

Wyntown, viii. 24, 46.

Pot is from Teut. *put*, lacus, locus palustris; or, as
the same with E. *pu*, from Teut. *put*, putte, puteus,
lacuna, L.B. *putt-a*. Du Cange indeed derives L.B.
pet-a, a peat, from Teut. *pet*, vel, *put*, lacus, &c. Sw.
peat-a, pron. *pet-a*, fodere.

[PETE, PITE, s. Pity, Barbour, iii. 523,
i. 481.]

PETER'S PLEUGH. "The constellation
Ursa Major;" Gall. Encycl.; undoubtedly
denominated in honour of Peter the Apostle.
V. PLEUGH.

PETER'S STAFF (St.), Orion's Sword, a
constellation.

"Orion's sword they name *St. Peter's staff*," Rudd.
vo. *Edwand*.

PETH, s. A steep and narrow way, a foot-
path on an acclivity, S.

Bot betwir thaim and thair wass
A craggy bra, strekyt weill lang,
And a gret *peth* wp for to gang.

Barbour, xviii. 366, MS.

Edit. 1620, *path*.

Himself ascendis the hie band of the hill,
By ventis strate, and passage scharp and wil,
Schapis in our clote for to cum preullya.
Tharfor ane prattik of were deuyse wyl I,
And ly at wate in quyet enbuschment,
At athir *pethis* hede or secret went.

Doug. Virgil, 382, 9.

A learned friend remarks that this is inaccurately
defined; as a *peth* is a road up a steep *brae*, but is not
necessarily to be understood to be a narrow or foot-path.
On the contrary, that the most of *peths* are on public
roads; as *Kirkliston peth*, on the highway between
Edinburgh and Linlithgow; *Path-head*, near Kirkcaldy,
on the road from Kinghorn to Cupar-Fife, &c.

Patten, in his account of Somerset's Expedition, gives
an etymon of the name given to the *Peas*, now the
Peas Bridge, Berwicks., which I have not observed
elsewhere.

"We marched an viii. mile til we came to a place
called *The Peaths*.—So stepe be these bankes on eyther
syde and depe to the bottom, that who goeth straight
downe shalbe in daunger of tumbling, & the comner

vp so, sure of puffing & payne: for remedie whereof, the travellers that way have used to pas it, not by going directly, but by *paths* & foot ways leading slope-wise, of the number of which *paths*, they call it (somewhat nicely in dede) *The Peaths*." Dalzell's Fragments, p. 32.

It may be viewed as a confirmation of this etymon, that the mod. name of the parish, in which this ravine lies, is *Cockburn's-Path*, as it was anciently called *Colbrand's-Path*. V. Statist. Acc., xiii. 221.

This seems merely an oblique sense of A.-S. *paeth*, semita, callis, Teut. *pad*, Germ. *pfad*, which Wachter deduces from *ped-en*, pedibus calcare, a term, he says, of the highest antiquity.

PETHLINS, adv. By a steep declivity. V. **PATHLINS.**

PETHER, s. A pedlar, Roxb.

Thy post shall be to guard the door,
An' bark at *petthers*, boys, an' whips;
Of cats an' hens to clear the floor,
An' bite the faces that vex thy hips.

Keggs's Mountain Bard, p. 183.

"Ye needna treat a *petther* after he bans he's fow," Prov.; more commonly, "Ye needna bid a *chapman* cheese after he bans." This is merely the old term *Peddir*, *Pedder*, (q. v.) as vulgarly pronounced.

PETIT TOES, s. pl. The feet of pigs, Teviotd.

Perhaps from O. Fr. *petitose*, "the garbage of fowls," Cotgr. He expl. *la petite oye*, "the gibblets, &c. also, the belly, and inwards or intralls, of other edible creatures;" from *petit*, little, and *oye*, a goose.

PET-LOLL, s. A favourite, a darling, Roxb.; from *pet*, id. and perhaps Belg. *loll-en*, Su.-G. *lull-a*, canere.

PETMOW, s. Dross of peats. V. **PEAT-MOW.**

[PETRIE-BALL, s.] A kind of ball used by shoemakers, Banffs.]

PETT, PETTIT, s. The skin of a sheep without the wool, Roxb.; evidently the same with *Pelt*, id., A. Bor. Grose. Teut. and Su.-G. *pels*, pellis.

PETTAIL, PITALL, s. The rabble attending an army.

Off fechtand men I trow thai war
xxx thousand, and sum dele mar;
For owtyn cariage, and *pettail*,
That yemyt harneyas, and wittail.

Barbour, xi. 233, MS.

Syne all the smale folk, and *pitall*,
He send with harneyas, and with wittail
In till the park, weill for him fra.

Ibid., ver. 420, MS.; *epitall*, Edit. Pink.;

changed to *peruall*, Edit. 1620.

This is undoubtedly the same with *pedaille*, O. E.

The maistr of ther *pedaille*, that kirkes brak & brent,
& abbels gan asaille, monkes slouh & schent,
Was born in Pikardie, & his name Reyner.

R. Brunne, p. 124.

Pitaille also occurs.

—There was slayne and wounded sore
Thretty thousand, trewly tolde;
Of *pitaille* was thare mekill more.

Minor's Poems, p. 23.

Fr. *pitand*, a clown. *Pitaur*, by corr. for *petaur*, the peasants who were embodied for going to war. *Pietaille*, infanterie, milice a pied. Gl. Rom. Rose. They were otherwise called *Bidaux*; all, according to *l'enage*, from *pied*, the foot.

PETTE QUARTER. "Ane *pettis quarter* of salt." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

Apparently a measure introduced from France, q. "a small quarter," referring perhaps to twenty-five, instead of twenty-eight, which is the fourth of "the lang hunder wecht."

PETTICOAT TAILS. The name given to a species of cake baked with butter, used as tea-bread, S.

"Never had there been—such making of carcasses and sweet scones, Selkirk bannocks, cookies, and *petticoat-tails*, delicacies little known to the present generation." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 235.

"For *Petticoat tails*, take the same proportion of butter as for Short Bread," &c. Collection of Receipts, p. 3.

The general idea is, that this kind of cake is denominated from its resemblance to a section of a *petticoat*. For a circular cake, when a smaller circle has been taken out of the middle, is divided into eight quarters. But a literary friend has suggested that the term has probably a Fr. origin, q. *petit gâteaux*, a little cake.

The old form of this word is *petit gatel*. There is another similar term, *Petit-cold*, which is the name of a kind of biscuit or cake, baked for the purpose of being eaten with wine. It is shaped somewhat in a triangular form; and it has been supposed that it receives the name, from the thin or *small side* being dipped in the wine.

[PETTICOTE, PETY-COT, s.] A short sleeveless tunic worn by men; also, a child's garment. Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 26, 40, Dickson.]

PETTIE-PAN, s. A white-iron mould for pastry, Roxb.; probably from Fr. *petit*, little.

PETTIE-POINT, s. A particular sort of sewing stitch, Roxb.

To PETTLE. V. **PET, v.**

PETTLE, s. A ploughstaff. V. **PATTLE.**

PETTLES, s. pl. The feet, Ayrs.

Through glaury holes an' dybes nas mair
Ye'll ward my *pettles* frae the lair.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 38.

A dimin. from Teut. *pattle*, planta pedis, Fr. *pied*, a foot, or from *pietaille*, footing; *petel-er*, to trample.

[PETUISLY, adv.] An errat. for *wonderly*, wondrously.

Bot, quhen men oucht at liking ar,
To tell off paynys passit by,
Pleays to heryng *petuisly*.

Barbour, iii. 562, MS.

In Herd's and in Anderson's it is *wonderly*.]

[PETWISLY, adv.] Piteously, sadly, Barbour, ii. 553.]

PETYRMES, PETERMAS, s. 1. "Day of St. Peter and St. Paul, 29th June;" D. Macphers.

"*Petermas* nixt cumia." Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 20.

2. A squabble; properly at a feist or entertainment; Strathmore.

This term evidently refers to the broils which frequently occur at fairs. As these were anciently held at the times of the festivals, they still in most instances retain the names of the Popish Saints, as *St. James' Fair*, *St. Bonwell's Fair*, *Andermas Market*, &c. Thus *Petermas* properly denotes the *Mass* consecrated to the Apostle Peter, or celebrated on the day which bears his name.

PEUAGE, PEUIS, PEUSCHE, adj. "Peevish; or rather, base, malicious, cowardly. The word *peerish* among the vulgar of S. is used for niggardly, covetous, in the N. of England for witty, subtile, Ray." Rudd.

For thou sall neuer leie, schortlie I the say,
Be my wappin nor this ryght hand of mayne,
His are *peusiche* and catine soul as thine.

Doug. Virgil, 877, 20.

This ilk Aruns was ful reddy thare,—
Larkand at wate, and spyand round about
New his to cum, now that onset but dunt,
At every part this *peusse* man of ware.

Ibid. 302, 40.

Here it evidently means *dastardly*. Stevens expl. *peerish*, silly, as used by Shakespeare in *Cymbeline*. The origin is quite uncertain.

PEUAGELY, adv. Carelessly, in a slovenly manner.

His smottrit habit over his schulderis liddir,
Hang *peuagely* knit with ane knot togidder.

Doug. Virgil, 178, 48.

PEUDENETE, PUDINETE, s. Prob., a kind of fur.

"Item, ane gown of blak velvott, with ane braid peamonts of gold and silvir, lynit with *peudenete*, and garnist with battonis of gold." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 77.

"Item, ane of tweldore lynit with quhyt taffate and harit with *peudenete*, with bodeis and alevis of the samyne." *Ibid.*, p. 100. *Pudinete*, p. 32.

The first syllable is most probably from Fr. *peau*, a skin, as denoting some species of fur.

PEUGH, interj. Expressive of contempt, S. A. *Pugh*, E.

"Difficulty in marrying a maid with light blue eyes—and that maid an English one to? *Peugh!* Good-bye my lady." *Perils of Man*, iii. 382.

To PEUGHLE (gutt.), v. n. To attempt any thing in a feeble manner, to do any thing inefficiently. This is one of the many verbs generally conjoined with others, for qualifying their meaning; as, one is said to *peughle and hoast*, when one coughs in a stifled manner, Ettr. For.

Teut. *peugh-en*, niti, conare, adlaborare.

PEUGHLE, s. A stifled cough, *ibid.*

PEUGHT, adj. Asthmatic, having great difficulty in breathing, Ayrs.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *pick-a*, to pant, and our *Perk*.

To PEUTHER, PUTHER, v. a. and n. To canvass, to go about in a bustling and assiduous manner in order to procure votes; used in regard to elections; as, "The twa candidates were baith busy *peuthering* yesterday at Aberdeen." "He has *peuthered* Queensferry and Inverkeithing, and they say he will begin to *peuther* Stirling next week," S. *Peuter*, Ayrs.; *Pouther*, Roxb.

It has been conjectured that this may be the same as the E. *to pother*. But it rather seems allied to Teut. *peuter-en*, agitare; fodicare. Sewel explains it, "to thrust one's finger into a little hole; or to search with a surgeon's probe."

PEUTHERING, PEUTERING, s. The act of canvassing, S.

"The general election in 1812 was a source of trouble and uneasiness to me.—The *peutering* went on, and I took no part." The Provost, p. 301, 302.

PEUTHERER, PEUDRAR, s. A pewterer, or one who works in pewter, S.

—"Armourara, *peudrara*," &c.—"Armorer, *peutherer*," &c. Blue Blanket, p. 11. 16.

PEW, s. "An imitative word, expressing the plaintive cry of birds."

Birds with mony piteous *pew*,
Effertle in the air they flew.

Lyndsay's Warkie, 1592, p. 40. V. the v.

To PLAY PEW, with the negative particle.

1. As denoting a great degree of inability, &c.

He canna play pew, is a phrase still used to denote a great degree of inability, or incapacity for any business, S.; also, *He ne'er play'd pew*, he did not make the slightest exertion.

Wi' that he never mair *play'd pew*,

But with a rair,

Away his wretched spirit flew,

It maknas where.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 811.

"'You lost then your place as trumpeter,' said Ravenswood. 'Lost it; to be sure I lost it,' replied the sexton, 'for I couldna have *plaid pew* upon a dry humlock.'" *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 248.

2. Not even to make a remote approximation in point of resemblance, S.

"Oh, Doctor,—the genie of Aladdin's lamp could not *play pew* to you." Sir. A. Wylie, ii. 134.

The phrase, as thus used, would seem to be borrowed from the peeping and feeble sound emitted by a chick or very small bird.

3. It is also used in a different form. *It never play'd pew on him*, it made no impression on him whatever.

This phraseology might indicate affinity to Isl. *pu-a*, aspirare, expl. by Dan. *aande paa*, to breathe upon, Halderson; q. "it had no more impression than a breath of air." I am assured, indeed, that the phrase, *He never played pew again*, literally signifies, He never drew another breath.

To PEW, PEU, *v. n.* 1. To emit a mournful sound; a term applied to birds.

We sall gar chekinnis cheip, and gawlingis pew.

Lyndsay's Warkie, 1592, p. 208.

"The chekyns began to pew, quhen the gled quhis-sillit." *Compl. S.*, p. 60.

2. It is sometimes used as equivalent to peep, or mutter.

I may not pew, my panis bin as fell.

Lyndsay's Warkie, 1592, p. 210.

The *v. pew* might seem allied to *Fr. piaill-er*, "to cheepe, or cry like a chicke;" *Cotgr.*

To PEWIL, PEWL, PEUGHLE *on, v. n.* Used to denote the falling of snow in small particles, without continuation, during a severe frost, Teviotdale.

This may be merely an arbitrary use of the *E. v. to pull*, especially as applied to one who eats apparently without appetite. But perhaps we may trace it to *Su.-G. Isl. pul-a*, laborare, *pul*, molestia; *q.* to come on with difficulty.

[To PEWRL, *v. n.* To fret, to whine, Shetl.]

PEWTENE, *s.* A whore, a trull.

Fals peotene has scho playit that sport,
Hes scho me handlit in this sort!

Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 32.

"Whore, *Fr. putain*," *Gl. Sibb. Isl. puta*, scortum, meretrix. This is evidently the origin of the *Fr.* word, as well as of *Hisp. puta*, *id.* For it appears in *Isl.* with a number of derivatives; *putuborinn*, spurius, *putuson*, filius spurius; *putnahus*, meretricium cella; *putnamadr*, scortator, adulter; *Verel. Ind.*

[To PEY, *v. a.* To beat, drub, chastise, *S. V. PAY*, *v.*]

[PEYIN, PEYAN, *s.* A beating, chastisement, *S.*; *synon. paikin.*]

[To PEY, *v. n.* To work, to walk, or to act with energy, followed by the preps. *up, on*, or *in*; *synon. peg*, *Banffs.* *Fr. payer.*]

[PEYAILACK, *s.* The membranous covering of the roe of a fish; the roe entire, *Shetl.*]

PEYAY, *interj.* "The call milk-maids make for calves to come to their mothers;" *Gall. Encyc.*

This seems allied to *Pees*, *q. v.*

To PEYNE, *v. a.* To forge. *V. PENE.*

To PEYR, *v. a.* To impair. *V. PARE.*

PEYSIE-WHIN, *s.* The *E. Greenstone*; *Sw. groensten*, *Germ. grunstein*, *Ang.*; called *peasie-whin* in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

It has received its name from the resemblance of the spots in it to *pease*, *Ang. pron. peyse.*

PEYSLE, PEYZLE, *s.* Any small tool used by a rustic, *Roxb.*

[*Prob. from Lat. pistillum*, a pestle, from *pistum*, *supine of pinere*, to pound, rarely spelt *pisere.*]

VOL. III.

PEYSTER, *s.* A miser who feeds voraciously, *West of S., Fr. paist-re*, to feed.

PEYVEE, *s.* "Nonsensical bustle, a ceremonious fluster;" *Gall. Enc. V. PAVIE.*

PEYZART, PEYSART, *adj.* Parsimonious, niggardly, *Roxb. V. PEYSTER.*

PEYZART, PEYSERT, *s.* A niggard, a miser, *ibid.*

[To PHAIRG, *v. a.* To rub, to work, to drive on work with vigour; to beat severely, *Banffs.*

This is evidently the local *pron. of ferkes*, to proceed, hasten, push on.

The fole that he ferkes on.

Green Knight, l. 173.

The Kyng ferkes frathe on a faire stede.

Morte Arthure, M.S. Lincoln, fol. 79.]

[PHAIRG, *s.* A rubbing, a vigorous push, energetic working; a beating, *ibid.*]

[PHAIRGAN, PHAIRGIN, *s.* The part. *pr.* of *phairg*, used as a *s.*]

PHANEKILL, *s.* [A little flag or vane.]

"The balyes chargit him to pay Andro Bak xij sh. Scottis for the ferd part of vj elnis of tapheit, quihlk wes maid ane phaneckill of, for the whilk he drew hym souerty [became surety]." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, V. 16.

Perhaps a flag; *L. B. penuncell-us*, *penicell-us*, *Fr. pennonceau*, *pignonciel*, a little flag; *Teut. vaecken*, *id.*

PHARIS, *s.* Pharaoh's.

For your abuse may bee ane brother,

To Pharis als like in similitude.

Spec. Godly Sange, p. 12.

Not for *Pharisees*, as Lord Hailes supposes, but *Pharaoh's*, in the *gen.*, as the strain of the passage shews.

PHEERING, PHEERAN, *s.* 1. The act of turning, *Banffs.*

"When the ridge is at first broke up, there ought to be a small interstice left between the two furrows, to facilitate the next *pheering*." *Surv. Banffs. App.*, p. 4.

This seems merely a provincialism for *veering*.

[2. The furrow or furrows drawn to mark off the breadth of the ridges in ploughing, *ibid.*]

PHESES, *s. pl.* Traces or breeching of ordnance.

"Item, fourtie pair of horses thetis garnesit with hemp. Item, tua pair of uther *pheses* for mounting of artilleryerie." *Inventories*, A. 1568, p. 169.

This seems to be from *Fr. fesses*, the breech, *q.* the breeching used for artillery, or the traces, this being the meaning of *thetis*, with which this term is obviously used as synonymous.

PHILIBEG. *V. FILIBEG.*

PHINGAR, *s.* A hanger. "Ane bag, ane belt, & ane *phingar*." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, V. 16.

A provincialism, even in writing, for *S. whinger*.

N 3

PHINGRIM, s. The same with *Fingrom*.
V. **FINGERIN.**

"*Phingrim*, being a sort of plaiding, ilk hundred ells—three ounces. Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, VII. 253.

PHINOC, s. A species of trout.

"*Phinocs* are taken here [Fort William] in great numbers, 1500 having been taken at a draught. They come in August, and disappear in November. They are about a foot long, their colour grey, spotted with black, their flesh red; rise eagerly to a fly. The fishermen suppose them to be the young of what they call a great Trout, weighing 30 lb., which I suppose is the *Grey*." Pennant's Tour in S., 1769, p. 229. V. **FISHACK.**

PHIOLL, s. "A cupola," Rudd. V. **PIELL.**

PHISES GAMMIS. Cords for the breeching. V. **PHISES.**

"Three pair of *phises gammis*. Ane uther pair wanting hir blok." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 255.

Gammis, especially as connected with a *block*, seems to be the Fr. term *gambe*, in pl. *gambes*, denoting small ropes used for heaving things aloft. *Phises* is certainly the same with *Pheses*; q. *Jesse-gambes*, the cords joined to the breeching of ordnance.

PHITONES, s. A woman who pretends to foretell future events, a Pythoness, a witch.

This name is given to the witch of Endor both by Barbour and Douglas.

—As quhylum did the *Phitones*,
That quhen Saul abayst was
Off the *Fygetynys* mycht,
Rayst, throw hyr mekill slycht
Samuelis spyrite als tite,
Or in his sted the iwill spyrite.

Barbour, iv. 753, MS.

—The sperte of Samuel, I ges,
Rasit to Kinge Saul was by the *Phitones*.
Doug. Virgil, Pref. 6, 51.

Phitoness, a witch, Chaucer.

Phetoness is used for a witch by R. Sempie.

For *Phetoness* hes he send,
With sorcerie and incantationes
Belding the devill with invocationes.

Legend Ep. St. Andreis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 318.

Lat. *Pythonissa*, Gr. *pythiussa*. Hence, as Rudd. has observed, the woman mentioned Acts xvi. 16. is said to have had *pythia pythiussa*, a spirit of Python. The name *pythia* was given to a daemon, by whose afflatus predictions were supposed to be uttered; and this from *Pytho*, the city of Delphos, where the oracle of Apollo was. He was designed the *Pythian* Apollo, from the fable of his having killed the serpent *Python*. The name of this serpent has been derived from *pytho*, putrefaction, from the idea of its being generated from putridity. Bochart, however, asserts that Apollo *Pythius*, the son of Jupiter, was no other than *Phut*, the son of *Ham*, worshipped as Jupiter *Hammon*. Geograph. Sac., L. I, c. 2.

This term has been introduced into various languages, evidently from the Gr. Thus Ital. *Fituna-r* and *Fituna-andi*, signify Python, Python. The latter literally is, *Pythonis anima*.

PHIZ, s. Expl. "image," in reference to the Palladium.

Can Ajax count his sculls wi' me?
Fan I brought Priam's sin,
And Pallas' *phis*, out thro' my faes;
He needs na' mak sic din.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 33.

This is merely a peculiar sense of the abbreviated term as used in E.

To **PHRAISE, PHRASE, FRAISE, FRASE, v.** a. and n. 1. To talk much about, to talk of with some degree of boasting.

"And for that present tumult, that the children of this world *fraise*, anent the planting of your town with a pastor, believe and stay upon God;—and the Lord shall either let you see what you long to see, or then fulfil your joy more abundantly another way." Rutherford's Lett., P. ii. ep. 8.

2. To use coaxing or wheedling language, S.

In vain Conveener Tamson rais'd
And war'd his hand, like ane ha'f cras'd;
In vain his heralds fleech'd and *phras'd*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 74.

Were it not that the E. s. is used in a similar sense, one might suppose that this were allied to Moes.-G. *frais-an*, to tempt. V. the s.

[**PHRASE, FRAISE, s.** 1. A to-do, an exaggeration, S.]

Some little *fraise* ane might excuse
But ha'f of you I maun refuse.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 156.

[2. Coaxing, wheedling, flattery, S.]

He may indeed for ten or fifteen days
Mak meikle o' ye, with an unco *fraise*,
And daut ye baith afore fowk and your lane.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 78.

To **MAK A PHRAISE.** 1. To pretend great regard, concern or sympathy, S. When used in this sense, it conveys the idea of a suspicion of the person's sincerity.

"To make a *phrase* about one; to make a great work about one." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 21.

"Monkbarns, when ye laid his head in the grave,—ye saw the mouls laid on an honest lad that likeit you weel, though he *made* little *phrase* about it." Antiquary, iii. 95.

2. To pretend to do a thing, to exhibit an appearance without real design, S.

"The Treasurer, and some of the Lords came, and *made a phrase* to set down the Session in the palace of Linlithgow." Baillie's Lett., i. 28.

3. To use many words about a thing, as expressive of reluctance, when one is really inclined, or perhaps desirous, to do what is proposed, S.

A-well, an't like your honour, Colin says,
Gin that's the gate, we needna *mak* great *phrase*,
The credit's ours, and we may bless the day,
That ever keest her in your honour's way.

Ross's Helenore, p. 110.

4. To talk more of a matter than it deserves, S.

I sometimes thought that he *made* o'er great *fraise*,
About fine poems, histories, and plays.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 133.

[5. To flatter, to wheedle; as, "Ye can mak a fine *fraise* when ye want ony thing," S. V. under s. 2 of the s. above.]

6. To *mak a phrase* about one's self. To make much ado about a slight ailment, to

pretend to suffer more than one does in reality, S.

PHRAISER, PHRASER, FRASER, s. 1. One whose actions are not so powerful as his words, a sort of braggadocio.

"Through grace we both doe and dare do to the glorie of our God, when you, if you continue in this Pharisaicall boasting, will proue but a phantasticall phraiser." Bp. Galloway's *Dikaiologia*, p. 75.

2. It is now used to signify a wheedling person, S.

[**PHRAISIN, PHRASIN, FRAISIN, adj.** Given to wheedling or flattery; as, "He's an auld fraisin body," Clydes.]

PHRAISIN, PHRAIZIN', s. The act of cajoling, S.

—The fav'rites of the Nine
Are aye right gude o' phraizin'.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 74.

PHRENESIE, s. Frenzy, Aberd.

[**To PLAAG, v. n.** To work hard, to toil incessantly, Shetl.]

PIBROCH, s. A Highland air, suited to the particular passion which the musician would either excite or assuage; generally applied to those airs that are played on the bagpipe, before the Highlanders, when they go out to battle.

Thou only saw'st their tartans wave,
As down Benvoirlich's side they wound,
Heard 't but the pibroch, answering brave
To many a target clanking round.

Minstrelsy Border, II. 415.

"Pibroch— a piece of martial music adapted to the Highland bagpipe." N. Ibid.
Gael. *piobairnachd*, "the pipe music, a march tune, piping," Shaw. *Piob*, a pipe.

[**PICHER, PICKER, s.** 1. A flurry, a bustling but feckless manner; a bother, perplexity, West of S., Banffs. V. **PICKLE**, and **PICKER**.

2. A person who is always in a bustle, or bother, or perplexity; one who has no plan or method in his work, *ibid*.

In Banffs. pron. *picker*, (gutt.); in West of S. *picker*. *Pickle* and *pucker* are perhaps more generally used than *Picker* in a. l.]

[**To Picher, PICKER, v. n.** To work in a hurrying, bustling manner; to be bothered or perplexed in one's work, *ibid*. Part. pr. *pickherin*, *pickherin*, are used also as *s.*, and as *adjs.*]

PICHT, PYCHT, PIGHT, part. pa. 1. Pitched, settled.

Gawayn, grathest of all,
Ledes him oute of the halle,

Into a pavilion of pall,
That prodly was *picht*.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., II. 8.

It is common in this sense in O. E.
"Than in all hast came Uther with a great hoost,
and layde a eyge about the castell of Terrabyll and
there hee *pyght* many paulyona." Hist. K. Arthur,
B. i. c. 1.

2. In the same sense, it seems to be metaph. transferred to a person.

Thocht subtile Sardanapulus,
A prince were *picht* to rule and reigne,
Yet, were his factes so lecherous,
That enerie man might se them plaine.

Poems Sixteenth Century, p. 203.

Expl. "strong." Gl. It certainly denotes establishment in empire.

"He is well set, well *pyght*. Il est bien entasse.
The felowe is well sette or well *pyght*, it shulde seme
that he is able to beare a great burthen." Palagr., B.
iii. F. 359, b.

3. Studded with gold, silver, or precious stones.

Lyke as an gem wyth his brycht haw schinyng,
Departis the gold set amydward the ryng,
Or in the crownell *picht*, or riche hingars.

Doug. Virgil, 318, 24.

Tyrwhitt mentions O. E. *pik* as signifying to pitch. Skinner derives the latter from Ital. *appicciar*, castra metari. It is most probable that the general origin is Lat. *figere*, to fix. For the Ital. *v.* seems merely a corr. of the compound *affigere*. V. **PICHT**.

PICHT, s. Pith, force; pl. *pichtis*.

The felloun thrang, quhen hors and men remowyt,
Wp drayff the dust quhar thai thair *pichtis* prowyt.

Wallace, I. 238, MS.

Belg. *pitt*, A.-S. *piþa*, *id*.

PICHT, s. A person who is very diminutive and deformed, Aberd.

I know not if this can have any relation to the name *Pichtis* or *Pechts*, whom the vulgar view as a race of pigmies.

[**To Picht, v. n.** To work in a weak, feckless manner; part. pr. *pichterin*, used also as a *s.* and as an *adj.*, Banffs.]

PICK, s. Pitch, S. V. **Pik**.

[**To PICK, v. a.** To daub or cover with pitch, S.]

PICK-BLACK, adj. Black as pitch, S. B.

But grim an' ghastly an' *pick black*, w' fright,
A' things appear'd upo' the dead of night.

Ross's Helenore, First. Ed., p. 53.

Pik-mark, Ed. Second. V. **Pik-Mirk**.

PICKIE-FINGER'D, adj. Inclined to steal; applied to one to whose fingers the property of his neighbour is apt to adhere, South of S.; synon. *Tarry-fingered*.

PICK, Pik, s. "A pick-axe," pl. *piklis*, S. Gl. Antiq.

To **PICK, v. a.** 1. [To indent, to hew, to dress; as, "To *pick* a mill-stane," to indent or dress it for grinding, S.]

"I can see as far in a Mill-stane, as he that pick'd it," S. Prov. "I understand very well how things go, and what you aim at." Kelly, p. 215. V. PIR, v.

[3. To pick one's fingers. To harass, annoy, punish; as, "I'll pick his fingers to him for that yet," Clydes., Banffs.]

PICKIE-MAN, s. The name formerly given to a miller's servant, from his work of keeping the mill in order, [or picking the stones], S. B. V. PIR, v.

PICK, s. A spade, at cards, Aberd. V. PICKS.

PICK, s. Used for E. pike.

"The streets thro' which his royal highness should pass were set with certain ensigns and burghers both of shot and pick." Fitzoottie, Duod. Ed., p. 362.

To PICK, v. a. To throw, to pitch at a mark; to pick stanes, to throw stones at any object, S. B.

Either from the same source with E. *pitch*, or allied to Su.-G. *pick-a*, minutis letibus tundere.

PICK, s. The best, the choice, S.

Either from E. *pick*, to cull, or Belg. *puyt*, choice, excellent.

[PICK, s. 1. A small quantity; liter. as much as a bird can take in its bill; as, "He can tak but a pick o' meat," Clydes.

2. A quantity, a supply; also, a meal; as, "He takes a guid pick o' meat now," *ibid*.

3. A peck; as, "The hen jist gied as pick at it, an' left it," *ibid*; synon. *dab*.]

[PICK AND DAB. A vulgar name for potatoes and salt,—one of the poorest meals of the poorer classes, Clydes.; synon. POTATOES AND POINT.

There is a touch of the ludicrous in this term, which is a concise description of the process of partaking of the meal.]

[* To PICK, v. n. To partake, to fare; hence, to help one's self, to support one's self, S.]

[To PICK one's lane. To be able to look after one's self, to need no one's assistance, West of S., Loth.

Applied to one who is become able to earn his living, or to one who has sufficient means of his own to support him.]

PICKLE, PICKIL, PUCKLE, s. 1. A grain of corn; also, a single berry, a single seed of whatever kind, S.

"As breid is maid of mony pickillis of corne, & wyne is maid of mony berryis, and ane body is maid of mony membris, as the kirk of God is gadderit togidder with the band of perfit lufe & cheritie & festinit with the spreit of God." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 141, b.

"This venome and poyson of humane biashope, degenerating into Satanicall, hath filled the ecclesiastical and civil histories full of such effects, the smallest

haire of roote and pickle of seel is therefore to be fanned away and plucked out of all kirkes, kingdomes, and common-wealthes." Course of Conformitie, p. 40.

O gin my love were a pickle of wheat,
And growing upon yon lily lee,
And I mysell a bonny wee bird,
Awa wi' that pickle o' wheat I wad flee.

Minstrelsy Border, II. 323.

"She also gave him 'nine pickles of rowan-tree,' (nine berries of the mountain-ash, I presume) 'to wear about his person.'" Law's Memor. Pref., 41.

"Oh, but for a dramme of God's grace! Oh, for the greatness of the pickle of mustardseeds thereof!" Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 193.

2. Any minute particle, as a grain of sand, S.

"When the last pickle of sand shall be at the nick of falling down in your watch-glass;—ye will esteem the bloom of this world's glory like the colours of the rainbow, that no man can put in his purse and treasure." Rutherford's Lett., P. 1, ep. 130.

"As one of the Lord's hirelings, ye must work till the shadow of the evening come upon you, and ye shall run out your glass even to the last pickle of sand." *Ibid*., ep. 6.

"What if the pickles of dust and ashes of the burnt and dissolved body were musicians to sing his praises." *Ibid*., ep. 23.

3. A small quantity, consisting of different parts, or particles, conjoined, S.

Your daughter wad na say me na;—
Say, what'll ye gi' me wi' her!
Now, woeer, quo' he, I ha'e no meikle,
But sic's I ha'e ye's got a pickle.—
A kilnfa of corn I'll gi'e to thee,
Three souns of sheep, twa good milk ky.

Ritson's S. Songs, I. 199.

There was an auld wife an' a wee pickle tow,
An' she wad gae try the spinning o't.

Ross's Helmsa, Song, p. 123.

The term is never used of liquids, any more than its synon. *curn*.

It properly denotes a small quantity of any thing that readily separates into distinct particles. In some places *puccle* is the pronunciation.

"Grumus salis, a pickle of salt." Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 12.

4. A few, relating to number; A pickle folk, a few people, S.

Ere Simois' stream rin up the hill,
Ida wi' pears not clad,
He'll gar a little pickle Greeks
Ding a' the Trojans dead.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 31.

I know not the origin, unless it be Su.-G. *pik*, *epik*, which seem to have been both used to denote grain when it begins to germinate, Lat. *epic-a*; or Su.-G. *pick*, Dan. *pik*, a prick, a point, q. the small impression left by a sharp-pointed instrument.

This might seem allied to Ital. *piccolo*, (from Lat. *pauculi*), little, small, *un piccolo numero*, a few. But this corresponds only to the secondary senses of the term.

To PICKLE, v. a. and n. 1. To peck at, to pick, as a fowl; hence, to fare, to feed, S.

But if ye craw na till the day,
I'll make your bank o' silk,
And ye sall pickle the red cherries,
And drink the reeking milk!

Remains of Nithdale Song, p. 74.

2. To commit small thefts, to pilfer, Fife.

It occurs in the old S. Prov. "It's ill to be ca'd a thief, and aye found pickling;" i.e., it is a decisive

proof against a man, if he is not only *habit and repute* a thief, but detected in many petty acts of theft.

A diminutive from Teut. *pick-en*, *furtim surripere*; whence also the E. v. to *pick*.

As a v. n. *pickle* is followed by various preps. thus—

To **PICKLE** in. To *pickle* in *and's ain pock-neuk*, to depend on one's own exertions, S.

"Nae man in a civilised country ever played the pliskies ye hae done—but e'en *pickle* in *your ain pock-neuk*—I hae gi'en ye warning." Rob Roy, ii. 208.

"Na, na, sir, we stand on our ain bottom—we *pickle* in our *ain pock-neuk*." Ibid., p. 267.

To **PICKLE** out o'. 1. To *Pickle* out o' *and's ain pock-neuk*, to depend on one's own exertions, without expecting support from others, S.

2. To *Pickle* out o' *as pock*, to have a common stock, to share equally; generally applied to married life, S.

The names o' this douce, decent kipple,
Were Robin Routh and Marion Mickle,
Wha baith contentitlie did *pickle*
Out o' *as pocka*.

J. Scott's Poems, p. 325.

To **PICKLE** up. To pick up, applied to fowls collecting grains or food of any kind, Loth., Clydes.

Radically the same with Teut. *pickel-en*, *bickel-en*, *frendere*, *mandere*, which is probably from *pick-en*, *rostro impingere*. The phrase seems thus to have been borrowed from the act of birds in picking up grains, in company, from the same bag, or spot where they are scattered. V. **POCKNOOK**.

PICKLAND, PIKLAND, part. pr. Picking up.

Phebus rede foule his curale creist can stero,
Oft strekand furth his hekkil, crawand clere
Amyd the wortis, and the rutis gent,
Pikland hys mete in alayis quhare he went.

Doug. Virgil, 401, 53.

To **PICK FOAL**. To part with a foal before the proper time; a term used in relation to mares; also applied to cows, Tweedd.

"Cows are said to *pick-cause*, when they bring forth their young before the proper period." Gall. Enc.

As Fr. *piquer* signifies to ride hard, perhaps it might originally refer to hard riding as the cause of abortion.

[**PICKATERNIE**, s. The common tern, *Sterna hirundo*, Shetl. Dan. *pikke*, Isl. *pikka*, to pick, and *tarre*, a kind of sea-weed.]

PICKEN, adj. Pungent to the taste, S. Su.-G. *pikande*, Fr. *piquant*, id. *Pickenie*, id., Berwicks.

The term is especially applied to cheese. This peculiar taste, which is agreeable to many, is produced by dipping the cheese, after it has been taken from the press, for a few days in the oat-meal tub.

PICKEREL, s. The Dunlin, *Tringa alpina*, Linn.

Avis cinerei coloris Alauda major, rostro rubro. Aquas frequentat. Pickerei dicta. Sibb. Scot., p. 22.

PICKERY, s. V. **PIKARY**.

To **PICKET**, v. a. To project a marble or taw with a smart stroke against the knuckles of the losers in the game, Roxb.

Fr. *piquer*, or *picot*-er, to prick or sting.

PICKET, s. 1. A stroke of this description, *ibid.* [Syn. *Nickles* (knuckles), Abd.]

2. In *pl.*, the punishment inflicted on one who incurs a forfeiture in the play of tennis: he must hold his hand against a wall while others strike it with the tennis-ball, South of S.

[**PICKIE**, s. A pike-staff, called also a *huggie-staff*, Shetl. Dan. *pikke*, Isl. *pikka*, to prick.]

[**PICKIT**, adj. Bare, meagre; also niggardly, Banffs. *pikit*, Clydes. V. **PIKE**, v.]

[**PICKIT**, adj. Daubed; as, *pikit* wi' dirt, Shetl.]

[**PICKIT-LINGAL**, s. A shoemaker's waxed thread, *ibid.*]

[**PICKLE**, **PICKIL**, s. A small quantity, a single grain, a small number, S. V. under **PICK**.]

[To **PICKLE**, v. a. and n. V. under **PICK**.]

PICK-MAW, s. A bird of the gull kind.

"*Pick-maw*, a small sea-gull;" Gl. Antiq. V. **PIK-MAW**.

PICKS, s. *pl.* The suit of cards called spades, Mearns, Aberd.; also used in sing. for one of this suit.

He then laid out the ace o' *picks*,
The suit gaed round, they say.

Burness's Tales, p. 293.

Fr. *pique*, id. Est une marque de jeu de cartes, qui a la figure d'un fer de *pique*. Spiculum aleatorii folii. Dict. Trev.

PICKTELIE, s. A difficulty, Aberd.; probably corr. from E. *Pickle*, condition, state.

[**PICK-THANK**, adj. Ungrateful, unthankful; *pick-thank* is another form, q. v. S.]

PI-COW (pron. *pee-cow*, also *pi-ox*), s. 1. The name given to the game of *Hide and Seek*, Ang. When the hiding party have concealed themselves, one of them cries *pi-cow*, as a sign that the one who is to *seek* may set to work. The name of a game, in which the one half of the players are supposed to keep a castle, while the others go out as a foraging or marauding party. When the latter are all gone out, one

of them cries *Pea-ku*, which is a signal to those within to be on the alert. Then those who are without, attempt to get in. If any one of them gets in, without being seized by the holders of the castle, he cries to his companions, *The hole's won*; and those who were within must yield the fortress. If one of the assailants be taken before getting in, he is obliged to change sides, and to guard the castle. Sometimes the guards are successful in making prisoners of all the assailants—Ang., Perth.

From the last syllable in each of these designations, they have an evident affinity to the Germ. name of Blind man's buff, *die blinde kuh*, i.e., the blind cow. V. BULLY-BLIND.

PICTARNIE, s. The Great Tern or sea swallow; *Sterna hirundo*, Linn., S.

"*Hirundo Marina*, *Sterna Turneri*; our people call it the *Pictarnie*;" Sibb. Fife, p. 108.

"The birds that breed on the isles [of Lochleven] are Herring gulls, Pewit gulls, and great Terns, called here *Pictarnies*." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 81.

In Ork. and Caithn. this bird is called *Picketarnie*. "The name *Picketarnie*, it has been said, is a close imitation of the call of the bird." Neill's Tour, p. 42.

It is said proverbially, "If ye do that," or "If that be aye, I'll be a *pictarnie*," S.; referring to a thing supposed to be impracticable or incredible.

The last part of the word, however, corresponds to its name in other countries; Sw. *tärna*, Dan. *tærne*, Norv. *Sand-tærne*. Penn. Zool., p. 545.

PICTARNITIE, s. The Pewit or Black-headed Gull, *Larus Ridibundus*, Linn., Mearns.

One might almost suppose that the name were a compound corruption of *Pewit* and *Tern*. I need scarcely add, that this is quite a different bird from the *Pictarnie*.

PICT'S HOUSES. The name given to those mounds which contained cellular inclosures under ground. V. BRUGH.

To PIDDLE, v. n. To walk with quick short steps, Roxb.

This perhaps is merely a peculiar use of the E. *v.*

To PIDDLE, v. n. To urinate; generally applied to the operation of a child, S.

To PIE, PYE, PY, v. n. To *pie* about, to pry about, to peer like a magpie; also to squint, S.

[PIET, PYET, PYOT, s. A magpie, S. V. PYAT.]

[PIETIE, PYETY, adj. Pied, piebald; having large or distinct white spots; diversified in colour, West of S. Used also as a *s.* V. PYATIE.]

PIECE, conj. Although, albeit, Kincardines.

Here and there part o' that reelfu' race,
Kept love an' lawty i' their honest face;
Piece lang ere than, lown's had begin to spread,
An' rising heirship was become a trade.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Edit., 1768, p. 5.

In subsequent editions changed to *tho'*.

An' *piece* the voice seem'd till him unco near,
For very fear he durst na budge to spear.

Ibid., First Edit., p. 43. *Altho'*, Edit. Second.

This may be the same with *Abies*, *Abres*, Fife; though used as a conj. and somewhat different in signification. This I have viewed as a corr. of *Albeit*. V. ABIES.

• **PIECE, PECE, s.** For the *piece*, each, S.; according to the E. idiom, a *piece*.

"In the actionne—for the wrangwis detentioun & withhaldin—of xxxij. ky and oxin, price of ilk ox xxxij. s., and ilke kow xxiv. s., xiiij. horas and meris, price of the *pece* xj. s." Act. Audit., A. 1488, p. 131.

"The bishops had caused imprint thir books [the Service Books], and paid for the samen, and should have gotten frae each minister four pounds for the *piece*." Spalding's Troubles, i. 59.

[PIEG, s. Anything of inferior or diminutive growth; as, "a *pieg* o' kail," a very small cabbage, Shetl.]

In Dan. prov. *pyg* is the name of the *Scirpus palustris*, from which the Shetl. term is prob. derived, and figuratively or comparatively applied, Gl. Shetl.]

PIEGE, s. A trap, as one for catching rats or mice; a snare of any kind, Perth. *puge*, Border; Fr. *piege*, id.

PIE-HOLE, s. A small hole for receiving a lace, an eye-hole, [eyelet], S.

—"Nannie was advancing to the requisite degree of perfection in chain steak and *pie-holes*." Ayrs. *Legatess*, p. 120.

Perhaps allied to Dan. *pig*, *pyg*, Su.-G. *pygg*, a prick, a point, q. a *hole* made by a sharp-pointed instrument, as a bodkin.

PIEL, s. An iron wedge for boring stones, S. B. A.-S. *pil*, stylus; Teut. *pyle*, spiculum, telum.

[To PIEN, v. a. To strike as with a hammer, Shetl.]

PIEPHER, s. "An extremely useless creature;" Gall. Enc.

The term is also used as a *v.*

"A nothing in a commonwealth, is a *piephering* monkey;" *Ibid.*

This is undoubtedly the same with *Pyfer*, *v.*

PIER, s. "A key, quay, wharf, or harbour; as *Leith pier*;" Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 125. S.

PIERCEL, s. A gimlet, Shetl.

Perhaps q. *piecer-all*.

[To PIERK, v. a. and n. To frizzle up, to stand up like the pile of cloth, Shetl.]

[PIERKIT, adj. Frizzled, rough, *ibid.*]

[PIERS, *s.* A long reddish-coloured worm found under the stones at ebb-tide, Shetl.]

PIETE', PIETIE, *s.* Pity, compassion, clemency.

Have reuth and *pietie* on as fell harmes amert
And tak compassoun in thy gentile hart.

Doug. Virgil, 43, 22.

Fr. *pietè*, Ital. *pieta*, id. from Lat. *pietas*. This word deserves attention. For, as Rudd. has justly observed, where Virg. uses *pius*, the distinguishing character of his hero, Doug. renders it pitiful, compassionate (compassionate); whence, he says, it is "plain, that originally the E. *pity* and *piety* are the same."

PIETIE. Our Lady *Pietie*, a designation given by our forefathers, in times of popery, to the Virgin Mary when represented as holding the Saviour in her arms after his crucifixion.

"Item, ane antepend of blak velvet broderit with ane image of our Lady *Pietie* upoun the samyne in ane frontall of the samyn work." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 28.

L. B. *Pietas*, imago Desiparæ mortuum filium gremio tenens.—Tabulam depictam, in qua est *Pietas*—Nostris Notre Dame de *Pitié*. Du Cange.

The Lat. term *Pietas*, whence this is derived, with the ancient Romans strictly signified, as Sir Thomas Elyot observes, "the reverente loue towards a mannes propre cuntry and parentes." V. Bibliotheca. This good quality was held by them in such high estimation, as at length to be deified, under its own name, *Pietas*. If in any case an apology could be offered for idolatry—in this instance it undoubtedly assumes a more reasonable, a more amiable, and even a more moral aspect, than in almost any other recorded in the history of man. Acilius Glabrio erected a temple to this new divinity, on the spot where a woman had fed with her own milk her aged mother, [others say father] who had been imprisoned by order of the senate, and deprived of all aliment. Cic. de Nat. Deor. i. As this goddess had divine honours paid to her, her image appears on many of the consular and imperial coins.

The Church of Rome has in this, as in many other instances, transferred the attributes and the worship of a heathen goddess to the Virgin Mary. Instead of resting satisfied with calling her the Lady of *Pieté*, she is dignified with the title of her prototype, "Our Lady *Pietie*."

TO PIFFER, PYFER, PEIFER, *v. n.* 1. To whimper, to complain peevishly for little cause; as, to complain of want. Thus it is said, "He's a pair *pyferin'* bodie," Roxb.

And aye echo *pyffrit*, and aye echo leerit,
And the bonny May echo jaumphit and jeerit.

Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 71.

2. To do any thing in a feeble and trifling way, *ibid.* *Pingil* is given as synonym. Hence,

PIFFERIN', *part. pr.* Trifling, insignificant; as, "She's a *pyfferin*, fick-ma-fyke," expl. "a dilatory trifier," Fife.

C. B. *pyf-ious*, to puff, to whiff.

PIG, PYG, *s.* 1. An earthen vessel, S. Doug. uses it for a pitcher.

The kepare eik of thys maide Argus
Was porturit thare, and fauler Inachus,

Furth of ane payntit *pyg*, quhare as he stude,
Ane grete ryuere defoundand or ane flude.

Doug. Virgil, 237, a. 32.

Caelata urna, Virg. *Pigg*, V. LANE.

2. A pitcher.

"Urn, a pitcher or *pig*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 13.

She that gangs to the well with ill will,
Either the *pig* breaks, or the water will spill.

Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 61.

It is also a proverbial phrase, applied to death, as expressive of indifference with respect to the place where the body may be interred; "Where the *pig's* broken let the shreds lie," S. Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 34.

3. A can for a chimney-top, for increasing the draught, S.

4. Any piece of earthen ware, a potsherd, S.

TO GANG TO PIGS AND WHISTLES. To go to wreck, to be ruined in one's circumstances, S.

The back-ga'en fell ahint,
And couldna stand;
So he to *pigs* and *whistles* went,
And left the land.

The Har'at Rig, st. 43.

"I would be nane surprised the morn to hear that the Nebuchadnezzar was a' *gangs* to *pigs* and *whistles* and driven out wi' the divors bill to the barren pastures of bankruptcy." The Entail, i. 9.

Perhaps q. "gone to shreds," nothing remaining but what is of no use but to be playthings for children.

Gael. *pigadh*, *pigin*, an earthen pitcher, Shaw. But as I can perceive no vestige of this word in any of the other Celt. dialects, I suspect that it has been borrowed from the language of the Lowlanders.

PIGFULL, *s.* As much as fills an earthen vessel, S.

"Third, sending a *pigfull* of poyson to the house where young Foulis was, the carrier whereof falling, and with the fall breaking the pig, and seeing the liquor, tasted it, and died immediately." Prof. Law's Memoriall, xxviii.

PIGGERIE, *s.* The place where earthen-ware is manufactured, a pottery, S.; [also, a crockery shop, Clydes.]

PIGGIN, *s.* A milking-pail, S. "a little pail or tub, with an erect handle, North." Gl. Grose.

—Each wi' a *piggin*
Of pitch an' lint,
An' eggs, which he had got by thiggin,
Made a cement.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 37.

—"He—sprawls and sprangles like a swine at the *piggin*, or a dog rubbin' the fleas aff him." Saint Patrick, ii. 266.

In Dumfr. it denotes either a small vessel of wood, or an earthen jar. V. PRO.

PIG-MAN, *s.* A seller of crockery, S.

It is some stratagem of Wallace,
Who in a *pig-man's* wheel, at Bigger,
Epiet all the English leagure.

Colvil's Mock Poem, P. ii. 24.

A *pig-wife*, a woman who sells crockery, S.

Already has the *pig-wife's* early care

Marked out a station for her crockery ware.

Village Fair, Blackw. Mag., Jan., 1821, p. 423.

[PIG-SHOP, *s.* A crockery shop, *S.*]

FIGGEIS, PEGY, PYGY, *s. pl.* "Flags, streamers,—or perhaps it may signify ropes, cables, from Fr. *poge* or *pogge*, the sheet or cable that fastens the mainyard on the right hand of the ship;" Rudd. [The first sense only is correct.]

—The wedir pronokis vs to amay
Our sails agane, for the south wyndis blast
Our *figgeis* and our *pinellis* want fast.

Doug. Virgil, 80, 2.

May it not rather mean the spikes or iron rods on which the *pinellis* or streamers were suspended? Su.-G. *pigg*, stimulus, stilus, vel quod stimuli formam acutam habet, Iure in vo.; also *peka*.—A spike, Wideg.

[**PEGY MAST.** The mast or staff from which the pennon was displayed.]

FIGHT, *pret.* Pierced, thrust.

Of al tho that there were,
Might non him felle in fight,
But on, with tresoun there,
Thurich the bodi him *pight*,
With gile:
To deith he him dight,
Alas that ich while.

Sir Tristram, p. 18.

Germ. *pick-en*, pungere, punctum ferire, acutum figere in aliquid, Wachter; Sw. *pick-a*, Stiernhelm. Gl. Ulfh. Franc. *pick-en*, C.B. Arm. *pigo*, Fr. *piquer*, Su.-G. *pigg*, C. B. *pag*, stimulus.

PIGTAIL, *s.* A kind of twisted tobacco, *S.* denominated perhaps from its supposed resemblance to the tail of a pig.

To PIK, *v. a.* To give a light stroke with any thing that is sharp-pointed, *S.* [**PICK, *v.***]

Thus to *pik* or *pick* a *millstane*, to indent it slightly by such strokes, in order to make it rough, *S.* V. Rudd. Su.-G. *pick-a*, minutis ictibus tundere, Isl. *picka*, frequenter pungere.

PIK, PYK, *s.* A light stroke with any thing that is sharp-pointed, *S.*

Thus sayand the auld waikly but force or dynt
Ane dart did cast, quhilk wyth ane *pik* dyd stynt
On his harness, and on the scheld dyd hyng,
But oay harme or vthir dammagyng.

Doug. Virgil, 57, 18.

PIK, PYK, PICK, *s.* Pitch, *S.*

And *pyk*, and ter, als half thai tane;
And lynt, and herdis, and brynstane.

Barbour, xvii. 611, MS.

Fagaldys off fyr among the oet thai cast,
Wp *pyk* and ter on feyll sowys thai lent.

Wallace, viii. 773, MS.

Ane terribill sewch, birnand in flammis reid,—
All full of brinstane, *pick*, and bulling leid—
I saw.

Palace of Honour, iii. 4.

A.-S. *pic*, Belg. *picke*, Isl. *bit*, Su.-G. *bek*.

This was the O. E. form. "*Pykke*, *Pix*.—*Pykty* with *pykke*. *Pisco*." Prompt. Parv.

[**PIK-BLACK, *adj.*** Black as pitch, pitch-dark, *s.*]

PIKKIE, PIKKY, *adj.* Pitchy, resembling pitch.

The tuffing kindillis betuix the plankis wak,
Quharfra ouerthrowis the *pitky* smok coil blak.

Doug. Virgil, 150, 40.

[**PIKKIE-FINGERED, *adj.*** Thievish, *S.*; synonym. *tarry-fingered*.]

PIKKIT, *part. pa.* Pitched, covered with pitch.

Wyth prosper cours and sobir quhispering
The *pitkit* bargis of fir fast can thiring.

Doug. Virgil, 243, 8.

Teut. *peck-en*, *pick-en*, Lat. *pic-are*.

PIK-MIRK, *adj.* Dark as pitch, *S.* Resembling Belg. *pikdonker*, id. Teut. *peck-swert*, black as pitch.

Pik-mirk, used in the same sense, seems a corr. of this.

To lye without, *pik-mirk*, did shore him,
He couldna see his thumb before him.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 521.

Thanks, quo' Will;—I canna tarry,
Pik-mirk night is setting in.

Macneil's Poetical Works, i. 16.

Some times it is resolved.

As mark as *pik* night down upon me fell.

Ross's Helenore, p. 87.

[**PIKARY, PICKERY, *s.*** Theft, &c. *V.* under **PIKE, *v.***]

To PIKE, PYKE, *v. a. and n.* 1. To cull, to select, *Doug. E. Pick*.

Soft blows the gale along this rising hill,
An' sweet the mountain lillies daws distil:
Blithe *piks* around my numerous thriving dams,
Tanting wi' mither's care my wanton lambs.

Donald and Flora, p. 18.

2. Gently or cautiously to search, pick, or poke with the fingers; often with the prep. *at* subjoined, *S.*

I gryptit graithlie the gil,
And every modywart bil;
Bot I mycht *piks* thare my fyl,
Or penny come out.

Doug. Virgil, *Procl.* 239, b. 20.

Ihre observes that *E. pick out*, *seligere*, is of the same origin with Su.-G. *pek-a*, *indice* vel *digito monstrare*, "to point out by the finger, or by any other instrument, the thing that we choose from among many."

3. [To pick one's steps, to go cautiously along], to sail close by.

—Sone the cietsels of Corcyra tyne we,
And vp we *piks* the coist of Epirus,
And landit thare at port Chaconius.

Doug. Virgil, 77, 36.

"Finding us contrare our course,—he cuist about & *pyked* on the wind, holding both the helm and sheet." Melvill's MS., p. 115.

Rudd. views this as a metaph. sense of *pik*, to choose; but without any apparent relation. It might seem rather allied to Su.-G. *pek-a*, to point towards the land.

4. To pilfer, to be engaged in petty theft, *S.*

"It is ill to be call'd a thief, and ay found *piking*."
S. Prov. "It is ill to have a bad name, and often

found in a suspicious place, or posture." Kelly, p. 177.

This is undoubtedly the same with E. *pick*, although it does not bear the strong sense in which Johna. gives it,—"to rob." Teut. *pick-en*, *furtim surripere*. As the *v.* signifying to select, also to poke, is in S. pron. in the same manner with that under consideration; and as the Teut. *v.*, as applied to theft, has the same form with *pick-en*, *rostrare*, *rostrum impingere*; it seems highly probable that *pik*, as denoting pilfering, is merely a secondary use of that which denotes the act of a bird in picking up its food.

5. "To make bare," to *pik*, E.; as, "There's a bane for you to *pyke*," S.

Teut. *pick-en*, *rostrare*. This use of the term apparently originates from the action of a bird with its beak.

PIKARY, PICKERY, *s.* 1. Rapine.

"Quhen he was cumyn to mannis age, he conquest his leuyng on thift and *pikary*." Bellend. Cron. R. ix. c. 21. In MS. penes auct. it is "thift and *roborie*." Latrocinium, Booth.

2. Petty, theft, pilfering, S.

"The stealing of trifles, which in our law-language is styled *pickery*, has never been punished by the usage of Scotland, but by imprisonment, scourging, or other corporal punishments, unless where it was attended with aggravating circumstances." Erskine's Instit. B. iv. Tit. 4. s. 59.

The first sense is more correspondent to Fr. *picorer*, plundering, from *picor-er*, to forage, to rifle, to rob; Ital. *picar-e*; hence E. *pickeer*, id. It is highly probable that the Fr. have borrowed this word from the Ital., and that the latter have retained it since the time of the Gothic irruptions; as Su.-G. *pucc-a* seems to convey the radical idea of extorting any thing by means of threatening; imperios et minaciter aliquid efflagitare. Germ. *poek-en*, *poeken*, signifies both to threaten and to strike.

"O. E. *Pykar* or *lytell thefe*. *Furunculus*." Ibid.

PIKE-A-PLEA BODY. A litigious person, or one who is fond of lawsuits, Roxb.; resembling the E. phrase, "to *pick* a quarrel."

PIKEPURS, PYKEPURS, *s.* A pickpocket; E. *pick-purse*.

"They affirmed—Purgatorie to be nothing but a *pykepurs*." Reasoning betwix Crossaguell and J. Knox, B. iii. b.

PIKIE, PYKIE, *adj.* Dishonest, given to pilfering, Aberd.

[**PIKIN, PYKIN, *part. adj.*** Given to pilfering, West of S.; *synon. tarry-fingered.*]

PIKMAN, PIKEMAN, PIKIEMAN, *s.* The same with *Pickie-man*, and *pron.* as three syllables. "*Pikeman* of the townis millis." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

PIKES, *s. pl.* "Short withered heath," S. B., Gl. Ross.

A hall half mile she had at least to gang,
Thar' birns and *pikes* and scrabs, and heather lang.
Ross's *Helensburgh*, p. 26.

V. PYKIN.

VOL. III.

PIKE-STAFF, *s.* A long stick or staff with a sharp *pik* in it, carried as a support in frosty weather, S.; the same with *Broddit staff*.

Hence the proverbial saying, "I'll gang, though it should rain auld wives and *pik-staves*," S.

"Hand down your switch, Captain M'Intyre! I'm an auld soldier, as I said afore, and I'll take muckle frae your father's son, but no a touch of the wand while my *pik-staff* will hand thegither." Antiquary, ii. 180.

Fare ye weel, my *pik-staff*,
Wi' you nae mair my wife I'll bair.

Herd's Coll., ii. 223.

The term *Pik-staff* bears quite a different sense in E., being expl. "the wooden pole of a pike," or lance. I suspect, however, that it has formerly had the same signification with our S. word. For in Prompt. Parv. we have "*Pyke* of a *staff*, or other lyke; *Cuspis*;" "*Pyked* as a *staff*; *Cuspidatus*;" and "*Pykinge* of a *staff* or other lyke; *Cuspidatus*."

The pointing of a staff is evidently viewed as the primary application of *pyke*.

[**PIKIS, *s. pl.*** Pikes, (fish), Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 383, Dickson.]

[**PIKKIT, PIKKY, PIK-MIRK. V.** under **PIK.**]

[**PIKLAND, *part. pr.*** Picking up. V. under **PICK.**]

PILCH, *s.* 1. A gown made of skin.

And sum war clad in *pilchis* and founne skynnis.

Doug. Virgil, 220, 42.

A.-S. *pylce*, toga pellicea. Hence O. E. *pilch*, "a piece of flannel, or woollen cloth to be wrapt about a young child; also, a covering for a saddle," Phillips: E. *pilcher*, a gown lined with fur; and, as Rudd. has observed, L. E. *superpelliceum*, E. *surplice*, q. *sur-pilch*. Su.-G. *pela*, Alem. *peles*, Germ. *pelz*, Fr. *pelisse*, Ital. *pellicia*, Hisp. *pellico*, are all synon.

2. A tough skinny piece of meat, S.

3. Any object that is thick or gross; also used as an *adj.*; as a *pilch carl*, a short and gross man, S.

4. A kind of petticoat open before, worn by infants, Loth.

A.-S. *pylce*, *pylce*, Su.-G. *pela*, Germ. *pelz*, vestis pellicea; Isl. *pilbz*, stola muliebris, amiculum. In O. E. *pilch* denoted a furred gown; as appears from Somner. Phillips explains it nearly according to its signification in S. "A piece of flannel, or woollen cloth, to be wrapt about a young child." Isl. *pilla*, vestis muliebris, subpallium, stola muliebris.

5. Anything hung before the thighs to preserve them from being injured in the operation of casting peats with the *Flauchter-spade, s.*

PILCHER, *s.* The marble which a player at the game of taw uses in his hand, as distinguished from the other marbles used in play, Aberd. *Synon. Cully, Renfrs.* [Corr. of **PITCHER.**]

PILCHES, *s.* Errat. for *Piches*, meant to denote *pitchers*.

A planting baskirted the spot,
Where *pilates* an' laricks were seen.
A. Scott's Poems, p. 197.

- **PILE, PYLE, s.** 1. In pl. "down, or the soft and tender hairs which first appear on the faces of young men," Rudd.

My grane youth that time, and *pylie* ying,
First eld my chyns or berd, begouth to spryng.
Doug. Virgil, 226, 11.

2. A tender blade of grass, one that is newly sprung. S. A. Bor. id.

For callour humours on the dewy nycht,
Reandryng sum place the gyrs *pylie* thare licht,
Als far as catal the lang scormys day
Had in thare pasture etc and gupp away.
Doug. Virgil, 400, 42.

3. A single grain; as a *pile of caff*, a grain of chaff, Sherr. Gl.

The cleaneest corn that e'er was dight
May has some *pyles* o' caff in.
Burns' Works, III. 113.

Tent. *pyt*, Fr. *pell*, Lat. *pil-us*, a hair.

4. The motion of the water made by a fish when it rises to the surface, Mearns; perhaps an oblique use of the E. *s.*, q. the *nap* raised on the water.

- [5. Cooks fat, grease skimmed off the liquor in which fat meat has been boiled; also, the head or scum of broth when boiling, Shetl., Clydes.]

- PILGET, PILGIE, s.** A contention, a quarrel, a broil, S. B.

I need na' tell the *pilgets* a'
I've had w' fairdy loss;
It cost baith wit and pith to see
The back-seams o' their hose.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 19.

A-S. *ablig-tan*, exacerbare, *abligith*, indignation;
Belg. *beigh-en*, to be enraged; to combat, to fight; Lal.
bigla, procella.

- To **PILGET, v. n.** To quarrel; [also, to get into trouble or difficulty], usually applied to the contentions of children, Ayrs.

- PILGATTING, s.** The act of quarrelling, ibid.
V. HAGGERSNASH, *adj.*

- PILGREN, PYLGRYNE, s.** A pilgrim.

Bot I who was ane pure *pilgren*,
And half ane Stronmeir,
Forchew thair, and knew thair,
Slek tempest suld botyde.

Burns' Pilg. Watson's Coll., II. 22.

Fr. *polegrin*.

- To **PILK, v. a.** 1. To shell peas, to take out of the husk; also, to pick periwinkles out of the shell; S. B.

2. Metaph. to pilfer, to take away, either a part, or the whole; as, *She has pilkit his pouch*, she has picked his pocket, S. B.

This is apparently corrupted from E. *pick*, or Tent. *pick-en*, id.

- PILLAN, s.** The name of a species of sea-crab, Fife.

"Cancer latipes Gessneri, the Shear Crab." Sibb. Fife, p. 132. "Our fishers call them *Pillans*;" N. ibid.

- PILLAR. Stane of pillar**, some kind of gem.

"Item, in ane uther coffre,—ane roll with ringis, ane with a grete saffer, ane emmorant, a *stane of pillar*, & ane uther ring." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 6. The same term occurs in p. 7.

[This "*stane of pillar*" was prob. "a reputed fragment of the pillar of scourging worn as a relic." This is confirmed by the will of Sir James of Douglas of Dalkeith, dated 30th Sept., 1390; for, among other valuables left to the son and heir, it specifies "unam anulum de Columpna Christi et unam crucem de Cruce super qua pendebat Jesus," i.e., a ring containing a fragment of the pillar of Christ, and a crucifix made of a fragment of the true cross. V. Gl. Accts. L. H. Treasurer, vol. i., Dickson.]

- PILLEIS, s. pl.** Prob., pulleys.

"Ane nyne hundreth grayth and tua *pilleis* pertenning to the wobteris craft." Aberd. Reg., A. 1545. V. 19.

- PILLEIT, part. pa.** Pillaged. Fr. *pillé*, id.

"And gif, in the hame bringing of the said armour, or ony pairt thair of, it sal happin the said Schir Michael—to be schipbrokin or *pilleit* be thevis and pirotis,—his maiestie salbe fred, exonerit and releivit of his band, &c. for samekle of the said armour as salbe *pilleit* or lost by sey." Acts Ja. VI., 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 190.

- PILLEY-STAIRES, s. pl.** Apparently meant for *pilasters*.

"In the Cheep was erected ane squar low gallerie, sam foure fut from the ground, sett round about with *pulley staires*, quhair stood the eldermen, the chamberlaine." &c. Pitcott's Cron., p. 604. *Pilley-stairs*, Ed. 1728.

It is not meant that they stood on the *pilley-stairs*, as it might at first seem, but on the square gallery.

- PILLIE, s.** A pulley.

"The Calvinist [Calvinist] maist bauld of al vil afferme—that the bodie of Christ is treulie in the lordis supper, and that ve be certaine *pilleis*, or ingeynis, ar liftit vp to heavin be ane incomprehensable maner." Nicol Burns, F. 109, a.

- PILLIE SCHEVIS, s. pl.** Pulleys, S. *pullishees*.

"Item, fyve *pillie schevis* of braies, ane of thame garnesit with irne." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 169.

As *pulley* is from Fr. *poulie*, trochlea, perhaps *pullichee*, or as here written, *pillie schev*, is q. *poulie chef*, the chief or principal pulley.

- [**PILLIE, s.** The penis, Shetl. Su.-G. *pil*, Dan. *pil*, *pül*, a dart, an arrow.]

- PILLIEFEE, s.**

The stink of the brock is naithing to me,
Like the breath o' that glairing *pillifec*.

Communicated as part of a poem of the Fifteenth Cent.

- PILLIEWINKES, PILNIEWINKS, PINNIEWINKS, PINNYWINKLES, s. pl.** An instrument of torture formerly used, apparently of the nature of thumb-screws.

"Her maister, to the intent that hee might the better trie and finde out the truth,—did, with the help of others,—torment her with the torture of the *pilliwinks* upon her fingers, which is a grievous torture." *Newes from Scott.*, 1591. V. Law's Memor. Pref. xxxi.

"The said confession was extorted by force of torment, she having been kept forty-eight hours in the Caspielaws [claws?];—and her little daughter, about seven years old, put in the *pilliwinks*." A. 1596.

"It was pleaded for Alaster Grant, who was indicted for theft and robbery 3rd August 1632, that he cannot pass to the knowledge of an assize, in respect he was twice put to the torture, first in the boots, and next in the *pilliwinks* or *pinwinks*."

"Lord Royston observes:—'Anciently I find other torturing instruments were used, as *pinwinks* or *pilliwinks*, and *caspielaws* or *caspielaws*, in the Master of Orkney's case, 24th June 1596: and tosofa, August 1632. But what these instruments were, I know not, unless they are other names for the boots and thummins.' MacLaurin's Crim. Cases, Intr. xxxvi. xxxvii.

"They prick us and they pine us, and they pit us on the *pinwinks* for witches; and, if I say my prayers backwards ten times over, Satan will never gie me amends o' them." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 230.

A.-S. *wince* denotes a reel, and Su.-G. *wanck-a*, to fluctuate, to move backwards and forwards.

The only traditional circumstance that I have met with, which seems to throw any light on this term, is a sort of nursery sport. It is customary in Dumfriesshire for the nurse to amuse the child by going through its different fingers, repeating some silly remark as to each till she comes to the little finger. This she denominates *Pinwinkie*, and in making her remark gives it a severe squeeze; on which it is understood that the child must cry out, as if suffering acute pain. It has hence been supposed, that this was an instrument of torture for the little fingers.

In Clyde, and Loth. the same sport is used, and the concluding phrase, when the nurse comes to the little finger, is "*Pinwinkie pays for a*." [In Aberd., it is *Craney-wanay*, q. v. V. *FERRIEWINKIE*.]

It appears that this mode of torture was not unknown in England; and it is described as the same with that of the *Thumbkins*. The name, however, is different in orthography from any of the forms which it has assumed in Scottish writing. In the reign of Henry IV. this torture was inflicted on Robert Smyth of Bury, at the malicious instigation, and in consequence of the conspiracy, of John Masham and Thomas Bote of that place.—*Ceperunt infra predictam villam, et ipsum infra domum dicti Joannis Masham in ferro posuerunt—et cum cordis ligaverunt, et super pollices (on the thumbs) ipsius Roberti quoddam instrumentum vocatum Pyrewinkies ita strictè et durè posuerunt, quod sanguis exivit de digitis illius. Ex Cartular. Abbatiae Sancti Edmundi, MS., fol. 341, ap. Cowel's Law Interpreter.* V. *TURKAS*.

PILLIE-WINKIE, PINKIE-WINKIE, s. A barbarous sport among children in Fife; whence the proverbial phrase, "He's ay at *pillie winkie wi' the gowdnis's eggs*," he is always engaged in some mischief or another.

An egg, an unfledged bird, or a whole nest, is placed on a convenient spot. He, who has what is called the first *pill*, retires a few paces, and being provided with a coat or rung, is blindfolded, or gives his promise to wink hard, (whence he is called *Winkie*), and moves forward in the direction of the object, as he supposes, striking the ground with the stick all the way. He must not shuffle the stick along the ground, but always strike perpendicularly. If he touches the nest

without destroying it, or the egg without breaking it, he loses his vice or turn. The same mode is observed by those who succeed him. When one of the party breaks an egg, he is entitled to all the rest as his property, or to some other reward that has been previously agreed on. Every art is employed, without removing the nest or egg, to mislead the blindfolded person, who is also called the *Pinke*. V. *PINK*, v. 1st. *pul-a*, signifies tuditare, to strike or thump, whence *pul*, pulsatio. Or can it refer to the species of torture which bears the same designation?

PILLIONS, s. pl. Rags, tatters, Loth.

Corr. perhaps from Fr. *penillions*, *penillions*, id.; or from O. Fr. *peille*, a small rag, "morcean, chiffon," &c. Roquefort.

PILLOUR, s. Costly fur. V. *PELURE*.

PILLOW, s. A tumultuous noise, S. B. V. *HILLIE-BILLOW*.

PILLOWBER, s. The covering of a pillow. S.; O. E. id. "Vne taye,—a *pyllow bere*;" Palsgrave, B. iii. F. 3.

[PILSHACH, s. 1. A piece of coarse, thick, or dirty cloth; also, a coarse, ugly, or ill-fitting piece of dress, Banffs. O. Fr. *peille*, a rag, a tatter, or *paille*, chaff, husk, cast-away.]

PILSOUGHT, s. A cutaneous disease affecting sheep.

—Fideliter inquiri faciat—si que oves illo morbo scabei qui dicitur *Pilsocht* in vicecomitatu vestro infecti inveniuntur. Collect. Forms of Writs, Brieves, &c. framed apparently in the reign of Rob. II., MS. penes Marquis of Bute.

I can form no idea of the origin of the initial syllable, unless we trace it to *pil*, an arrow. The latter part of the word may be from A.-S. *sukt*, Moes.-G. *sauhte*, Germ. Belg. *sucht*, morbus; q. "the arrow-sickness." V. *PEEL-SHOT*.

PILTOCK, s. The same with the *Cuth* or *Cooth* of Orkney and Shetland.

"*Pillocks*, sillocks, haddockes, mackarels, and flounders, are got immediately upon the shore.—*Pillocks*—are used as bait [in fishing for ling, cod, and tusk]. P. Unst. Shetl. Statist. Acc., v. 190, 191.

The *piltock* is the coal fish, when a year old. At Scarborough, they are called *Billets* at this age. Penn. Zool., iii. 153.

PILYEIT, part. pa. V. *PILYIE*, v.

To PILYIE, v. a. To pillage; misprinted *pilsie*.

—"Quhen ane prize is takin fra our soverane lord's enemies, the takeris thairof,—being as yit on the sea, brekis the cofferis, baillies, packis, bulgettis, mailles, tunnis and uther vessellis, for to tak and *pilyie* that quihik thay may of the said prize," &c. See Lawrie, Balfour's Pract., p. 635.

Pilyeit has undoubtedly the same signification; as occurring in Aberd. Reg., V. 15. "*Pilyeit* in the streme be menn of wair or serevaria, or ony guddis cassin be storme of wedder."

Fr. *pillier*, to ravage, ransack, rife; E. *pill*.

PIN, s. Pinnacle, summit.

So meny a gin, to haist thame to the *pin*,
Within this land was never hard nor seen.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44, st. 11.

"So many devices to forward their preferment."
Lord Hailes.

Test. *pinas*, Germ. *pfa*, *pin*, *summitas*. Excel-
sarum rerum summitates dicimus *pinas*, et singu-
lari numero. Cluver. Germ. Antiq. Lib., i. c. 28, s.
15. He observes, that the high mountain, among
the Alps, which the Fr. inhabitants called *Mont Jov*,
and the Ital. *Monte Jove*, was anciently denominated
Summum Penninum; concluding that Jupiter was
by the ancient Germans called *Pen* or *Pia*, and that
this name was given to him as being the supreme God.
He adds, in confirmation, that the *dies Jovis* of the
Romans is in Germ. still called *Pendag*, *Pindag*, and
Pfendag. He seems, indeed, to view this name as
originally given to the true God.

It appears to be allied to C. B. Arm. *peana*, head.
According to Ballet, *pin* signifies the top or head of
anything.

To PIN, *v. a.* To break by throwing a stone,
so as to make a small hole, Loth. V. PINN.

"And who taught me to pin a loosn, to head a
bicker, and hold the bannets?" Redgauntlet, i. 7.

PINALDS, *s. pl.* A spinet; Fr. *espinette*.
"Our Regent had also the *pinalds* in his
chamber;" Melvill's MS., p. 18.

PINCH, PUNCH, *s.* An iron crow or lever,
S.; *punch*, E. Fland. *pinsee*, Fr. *pince*.

"*Pinches* or forehammers will never pick upon't,"
said Hugh, the blacksmith of Ringleburn; 'ye might
as weel batter at [it] wi' pipe-stapples.'" Tales of my
Landlord, i. 174.

To PIND, PYND, *v. a.* To distract.

—"And that he shall restor and delivur the pointis
that he has tane again to the said Michell, and deist
fra *pinding* of his said landis in tyme to cum." Act.
Audit., A. 1478, p. 59.

"Asent a horse of Johne Charteris, *pyndit* be the
said Johne Maxwell seruandis, of his command,—
the said Johne Maxwell grantis that the said horse
was ridden efter he was *pyndit*." Act. Dom. Conc.,
A. 1480, p. 60. V. POIND.

PINDING, *s.* A disease of lambs, S.

"*Pinding* is another disease exclusively confined
to sucking lambs. Before they begin to eat grass, the
excrement is of a tough adhesive nature, part of which
sticks to the tail and buttocks, and when hardened by
the sun, sometimes glues them together so closely, that
there is no possibility of any evacuation, and the in-
testines soon mortify and burst." Prize Ess. Highl.
Soc. Scotl., iii. 350.

A. S. *pynd-an*, prohiberi; includere; *pynding*, pro-
hibitio, &c.

To PINE FISH, *v. a.* To dry fish by expos-
ing them to the weather, Shetl.

"When the body of the fish is all equally dried, here
called *pinad*, which is known by the salt appearing on
the surface in a white efflorescence, here called bloom,
they are again piled for a day, to ascertain whether they
be completely *pinad* or not. If they are not properly
pinad, the bloom will have disappeared from the fish
when taken off the *steepie*." Agr. Surv. Shetl., p. 91.

The *steepie* is the pile of fishes while drying, heaped
up every night, or when there is appearance of rain.

Perhaps a metaph. use of the E. *v.*, as any body that
becomes thinner is said to *pine*. V. PYNT.

PINE, PINING, *s.* A disease of sheep, West
of S.; called also *Daising* and *Vanquish*.

"*Pining*—is—most severe upon young sheep, but is
chiefly confined to some particular districts in the west
of Scotland, where the land is very coarse, hard, dry,
and heathery. The rot is a disease of debility, and
characterized by extreme thinness of the blood; in the
pine, on the contrary, the condition of the animal is too
high, its blood too thick, and the pasture too arid."
Ess. Highl. Soc., iii. 404, 405.

It is thus denominated because of "the gradual
wasting of the animal."

PINERIS, PYNORIS, *s. pl.* 1. Pioneers,
labourers.

"And so was sche lapped in a cope of leid, and
keipt in the Castell, fra the nyute of Junii, unto the
nyntein of October, quhen sche by *Pynoris* was caryed
to a schip, and so caryed to Francoe." Knox's Hist.,
p. 271. *Pynoris*, MS. i.

[In Banff, this term is applied to a man who cuts
and prepares peat for fuel. V. Gloss.]

[2. A stiff breeze from the north or north-
east, Banffs.]

PINET, *s.* A pint, in S. two quarts.

"They fand that the same contened twentie ane
pinets and ane mutchkin of just sterline jug and meas-
ure," &c. Acta. Ja. VI., 1618, Ed. 1814, p. 536.

To PINGE. V. PEENGE.

To PINGIL, PINGLE, *v. n.* 1. To strive, to
endeavour to the utmost, S. It generally
signifies, to labour assiduously without mak-
ing much progress. The term involves the
idea of difficulty.

With al thare force than at the vterance,
Thay *pingil* airis vp to bend and hale,
With as strang rouchis apoun athir wale;
The mychty caruel schudderit at eury straike.
Doug. Virgil, 134, 12.

2. To contend, to vie with.

To se the hewis on athir hand is wounder,
For licht that semes *pingill* with heuin, and vnder
In ane braid sand, souir fra all wyndys blawis.
Doug. Virgil, 18, 11.

It is still used, in Galloway, as signifying to strive,
to quarrel.

The cause could not be told for laughin,
How brithers *pingled* at their brochan,
And made a din.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 36.

But now the glomin coming on,
The chieles began to *pingle*;
An' drunken carls coupin down,
Made mugs and yill-caups jingle.
Ibid., p. 78.

[3. To *pingle wi' a maister*, to strive with a
superior, to contend against odds, to attempt
what is impossible.]

Bettir thou gains to leid a dog to skomer,
Pynd pyck-purse pelour, than with thy Maister
pingle;
Thou say richt pryddles in the peis this sommer,
And fain at euin for to bring hame a single.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 53.

4. As a *v. a.*, to reduce to difficulty.

Thare restis na ma bot Cloanthus than,
Quham finalls to persew he addrest,
And *pingillis* hir vnto the vtermest.
Doug. Virgil, 135, 4.

Rudd. derives it from "Belg. *pyn-en*, to take great pains, to toil extremely." It has more resemblance to Germ. *peiny-en*, to pain, to trouble, a frequentative from *pein-en*, id. However, Su.-G. *pyng* denotes labour, care, anxiety.

PINGIL, PINGLE, s. 1. [A keen contest; also, close application.] S.

Tho' Ben and Dryden of renown
Were yet alive in London town,
Like kings contending for a crown,
I'wad be a *pingie*,
Whilk o' you three wad gar words sound
And best to jingla.

Ramsay's Poems, II. 334.

[2. Constant, continuous labour with little progress; as, "It's a *pingie* fae mornin till nicht, and little for 't," Ayrs. Banffs.]

3. Difficulty, S. "With a *pingie*, with a difficulty, with much ado," Rudd.

"Syne we laid our heads together, an' at it wi' virr; at last, wi' great pechin an' granin, we gat it up wi' a *pingie*." *Journal from London*, p. 6.

4. Apparently used to denote hesitation, q. difficulty in the mind.

His bairny smiles and looks gave joy,
He seem'd sae innocent a boy.
I led him ben but any *pingie*,
And beckt [beckt] him brawly at my ingle.

Ramsay's Poems, I. 145.

PINGLIN, PINGLAN, PINGLING, s. [1. The act of labouring earnestly and producing little, Ayrs., Banffs.

2. Constant and irksome application; also, difficult or tiresome work, Ayrs.]

"They were all Borderers, and could ride and prick well, and held the Scottish men in *pingling* by their pricking and skirmishing, till the night came down on them." *Pitcottie*, p. 176.

I was na' ca'd, says Lindy, but was knit,
And I' the sett three langsome days did sit;
Till wi' my teeth I gnew the raips in twa,
And wi' sair *pingling* wan at last awa.

Ross's Helenore, p. 43.

[**PINGLIN, PINGLING, adj.** 1. Irksome and profitless; requiring close attention, Ayrs.

2. Diligent about trifles, busy but doing little; as, "He's just an auld *pinglin* body," *ibid.*]

PINGLE, PINGLE-PAN, s. "A small tin-made goblet, with a long handle, used in Scotland for preparing children's food;" Gall., Dumfr., Ettr. For.

You want a *pingie*, lassie; weel and guid—
Tis thretty pennies—pit it whar it stood.
Let it abea. I never saw sik fike
About a *pingie*—tak it gin ye like—
Or gin ye dinna like it,—let it ly.

Village Fair, Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 429.

—The *pingie-pan*
Is on the ingle set; into the flood
Of frey frith the lyart gear is cast.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 6.

The pot or pan for making hasty pudding is called the *Porritch-pingie*. V. HA'-HOUSE.

PINION, s. A pivot, Roxb.

Fr. *piñon* denotes the nuts in whose notches the teeth of the wheels of a clock run; Cotgr.

To PINK, v. a. and n. [To make small, to contract; hence, to contract the eyes, to peer, to wink, to glimmer, S.]

Teut. *pincken*, or *pinck-ooghen*, oculos contrahere, et aliquo modo claudere. E. *pink*, is used in a different sense; as properly signifying to wink, to shut the eyes entirely, or in a greater degree than is suggested by *pink*, as used in S. Hence,

PINKIE, adj. 1. Small, in a general sense, S. "There's a wee *pinkie* hole in that stocking."

2. Contracted, drooping; as, "*pinkie* een," eyes that are narrow and long, and that seem half closed, S.

Meg Wanet wi' her *pinkie* een
Gart Lawrie's heart-strings dirle.

Ramsay's Poems, I. 202.

PINKIE, s. 1. Any thing small, as the little finger; a term mostly used by little children, or in talking to them, Loth., Ayrs., Lanarks.

Belg. *pink*, id. *plack*, digitus minimus, Kilian.

2. The smallest candle that is made, S.

O. Teut. *pinche*, id. *cubicularis lucerna simplex*; also, a glow-worm.

3. The weakest kind of beer brewed for the table, S.

4. The name given to a person who is blind-folded. V. **PILLIE-WINKIE**.

[5. The little finger.]

To PINK, v. n. 1. To trickle, to drop; applied to tears, S. B.

And a' the time the tears ran down her cheek,
And *pinked* o'er her chin upon her keek.

Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

[2. To drip; applied to the sound made by drops of water falling, as in a cave, S.

3. To strike smartly with any small object, as a pea, a marble, &c.; as, "*Pink* that bool out the ring," Clydes.

4. To beat, to punish; as, "I'll *pink* ye for that yet," *ibid.*]

[**PINK, s.** A drop; also, the sound caused by a drop, *ibid.*]

PINKING, adj. [Dropping, dripping.] Expl. "A Scottish word expressive of the peculiar sound of a drop of water falling in a subterraneous cave."

—O'er crystall'd roof and sparry wall,
Where *pinking* drops perpetual fall.

West Briton, April 14th, 1815.

PINKLE-PANKLE, s. "The sound of liquid in a bottle;" Gall. Enc.

To **PINKLE-PANKLE**, *v. n.* To emit such sound.

"I heard the gude wife say it would *pinkle-pankle*;" *Ibid.*, p. 241.

PINKLING, *s.* Thrilling motion, *Ayrs.*

"I, one day, when I felt the wonted two o'clock *pinkling* in my belly, stepped into an eating-house, to get a check of something." *The Steam Boat*, p. 270.

Apparently synon. with *Prinkling*. *V. PRINKLE*. [*A.-S. pyrgan*, to pierce, which was borrowed from *Lat. pungere*, to prick; but the ultimate origin is Celtic *pic*, a peak, a point. *V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.* under **PINK**.]

[To **PINK**, *v. a.* To deck, to adorn; as, "*Pink* her oot in her falderalls, that's a she cares," *Ayrs., Banffs.*]

[**PINK**, *s.* Used to denote the best or most beautiful of a number of persons or things; as, "*the pink* o' the core," the prettiest of the company, or, the best of the lot, *ibid.*]

[**PINKIN**, **PINKING**, *s.* The act of adorning or decking; generally followed by preps. *up* and *oot*, *ibid.*

Welsh, pinc, smart, briak, gay, fine.]

[**PINKIEFIELD**, *s.* A quarrel, a slight disagreement, *Shetl.*]

[To **PINN**, **PIN**, *v. a.* 1. To stop or fill up, to close, *S.*; hence,

2. To attach, join, connect, *S.*

3. To drive home, to strike smartly, to beat; as, "*I'll pinn* ye for that yet." Also, to hit, as in shooting; as, "*He pinnt* it the first shot," *Clydes., Banffs.*

4. To seize, to catch, *ibid.*]

[**PINN**, *s.* 1. Anything used for closing or filling up, as *pinn-stanes* for filling up walls; or for joining or connecting, as in machinery, *S.*

2. A sharp stroke, a blow; generally of an object sent from a distance, *Clydes., Banffs.*

3. Metaph. applied to a person of small stature, *ibid.*]

[**PINNIN**, **PINNING**, *s.* 1. The act of closing or filling up crevices; also, what is used for that purpose; the pl. form is often used.]

"They are found in various shapes and sizes, from that of the smallest *pinning*, to the most solid binding masses employed in building." *P. Falkland, Fifes. Statist. Acc.*, iv. 438.

Q. a stone employed as a *pin*.

PINNER, *s.* 1. A head-dress or cap formerly worn by women of rank, having lappets pinned to the temples reaching

down to the breast, and fastened there. It is now almost entirely disused, *S.*

And I man has *pinner*,
With pearling set round,
A skirt of puddy,
And a wastcoat of brown.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 312.

"I am as hungry as a gied, my bonny dow; see bid Kate set on the broo', and do you put on your *pinner*, for ye ken Vich Ian Vohr winna sit down till ye be at the head o' the table; and dinna forget the pint bottle o' brandy." *Waverley*, ii. 290.

"*Pinner*, a cap with lappets, formerly worn by women of rank;" *Gl. Antiq.*

2. A *fleeing pinner*, such a head-dress, having the ends of the lappets hanging loose, *Ang.*

It has been supposed that the name has originated from its being pinned. Johnson defines *E. pinner*, "the lappet of a head-dress which flies loose;" deriving it from *pinna* or *pinion*. It is more probable a *Fr.* word. In the celebrated History of Prince Erasmus, the term *pignoirs* occurs in such connexion, as to indicate that some kind of night-dress for the head is meant, such as might anciently be used even by males. "*Outre cela elle y mit plusieurs autres besongnes de nuit, comme Coiffes, Courouches, Pignoirs, Oreilliers, et Mouchoirs fort subtilement ourrez.*" *Histoire Pitoyable du Prince Erasmus*, Lyon, 1564, p. 12, 13. I have not met with this word in any *Fr. Dict.* *L. B. pinna* is used in the sense of *ora*, *limbus*, as denoting the border of a garment.

PINNAGE, *s.* [A *pinnacle*], a boat belonging to a ship of war. This had been the ancient pron. in *S.*

"*Phaselus*, a Barge or *Pinnage*," *Despaut. Gram. L. l.* The same in *Wedderb. Vocab.*, p. 47.

Pinnase, *id.*, *Kilian*.

PINNING, *s.* *Diarrhoea*, *S.A.*

"*Diarrhoea*, or looseness. This disorder is commonly called by the shepherds *pinning*." *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*, p. 389.

PINNED, **PINNIT**, *part. adj.* Seized with a *diarrhoea*, *S. A.*

"When the mothers have little milk, the lambs are rarely *pinned*." *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*, *ibid.*

It is pronounced in two syllables.

Perhaps from the pain suffered by the poor animals; *Teut. pininghe*, torsio, cruciatus, cruciamentum, from *pijn-en*, torquere, cruciare.

PINNER-PIG, *s.* *V. PIRLIE-PIG.*

PINNING, *s.* Small stones for filling up a crevices in a wall, *S.* [*V. under PINN, v.*]

[To **PINNISH**, *v. n.* To pinch or wither with cold, *Shetl.*, *Prob.*, a corr. of *pinch*.]

PINNYWINKLES, *s. pl.* An instrument of torture. *V. PILLIEWINKES.*

PINSEL, *s.* A streamer. *V. PENSEL.*

PINT, *s.* A liquid measure of two quarts in *S.*

PINT-STOUP, *s.* 1. A tin measure, containing two quarts, *S.*

There was Geordy that well lov'd his lassie,
He took the *pint-stoup* in his arms, &c.

Hallow Fair, Herd's Coll., ii. 169.

"It's been the gipsies that took your pookmanky—they wadna pass the like o' that—it wad just come to their hand like the boul o' a *pint-stoup*." *Guy Mannering*, iii. 111.

2. A spiral shell of the genus *Turbo*, Loth.; named most probably from its elongated form, as resembling the measure above-mentioned.

PIN-THE-WIDDIE, *s.* 1. A small dried haddock not split, Aberd.; corruptly pron. *penny-widdie*, Loth.

2. Metaph. used to denote a very meagre person, Aberd.

PINTILL-FISH, *s.* Prob., the Pipe-fish.

"In this ile (Erikeray) ther is daylie gottin abundance of verrey grate *pintill-fiske* at ebbe seas, and als verrey guid for uther fishing, pertaining to M'Neill of Barry." *Monroe's Isles*, p. 34.

This seems either a species of the Pipe fish; or the *Lanceus*, or *Sand-eel*.

PINTS, *s. pl.* Shoe-thongs, Lanarks.; corr. from *E. point*, "a string with a tag."

PINYONE, *s.* A handful of armed men. *Acts Mar.*, c. 14. *V. PUNYE*, *s.*

PIOO, *s.* A small quantity, Shetl.; *piew*, Clydes., being a smaller quantity than a *lew* or a *tail*, and larger than a *hait*.]

[To **PIOORL**, *v. n.* To whine, to whimper, Shetl.]

PIOT, *PIOT*, *s.* A magpie. *V. PYAT*.

PIOYE, *s.* *V. PEROY*.

[**PIP**, **PYPE**, *s.* A cask, *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, i. 343, 252, *Dickson*. Dutch, *pyp*, id.]

- ***PIPE**, *s.* To **TAK A PIPE**, *Selkirks*, Clydes., equivalent to *tuning one's pipes*, signifying to cry; [but, *to pipe* is much more common.]

"He's coming, poor fellow—he's *takin a pipe* to himself at the house-end—his heart—is as soft as a *snaw-ba*." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 155.

PIPER, *s.* One who plays on the bag-pipe, *S.*

PIPER'S NEWS. News that every one has already heard, *S.*; probably from a piper going from place to place, and still retailing the same story, till it be in every one's mouth.

"I came expressly to inform you"—'Came with *piper's news*', said the lady, 'which the fiddler has told before you.'" *Perils of Man*, i. 29.

PIPES, *s. pl.* 1. The common name for the bag-pipe, *S.*

2. To *tune one's pipes*, a metaph. phrase, signifying to cry, *S.*

[**PIPIN**, **PIPING**, *s.* and *adj.* Crying, weeping, Clydes., Banffs.]

[To **PIPE**, *v. a.* To frill, to make frills with an Italian-iron or a piping machine, Clydes.]

[**PIPIN**, **PIPING**, *s.* The act of making frills as above; also, frills so made, *ibid.*]

[**PIPIN-AIRNE**, **PIPING-IRON**, *s.* An Italian-iron, *ibid.*]

PIPE-STAPPLE, *s.* 1. The stalk of a tobacco-pipe, as distinguished from the bowl, Loth., Roxb. *Stapplick* *synon.* Roxb.

"Pinches or forehammers will never pick upon't," said Hugh, the blacksmith of Ringleburn; 'ye might as weel batter at it wi' *Pipe-stapples*.'" *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 175.

2. Used as *synon.* with *Windle-strae*, for smooth-crested grass, Loth.

"I'll go to such a place though it should rain suld wives and *pipe-stapples*;" *Prov. South of S.* But the more ancient form is universally retained in the north, "though it should rain suld wives, and *pike-staves*."

Old Flandr. *stapel*, *canlis*, *stipes*, *scapus*; *Kilian*.

3. Used metaph. to denote any thing that is very brittle, Roxb.

4. *Pipe-stapples*, an implement of sport among children, *S.*

"*Pipe-staples* form a very amusing play-thing by putting two pins cross-wise through a green pea, placing the pea at the upper end of the *pipe-staple*, and holding it vertically, blowing gently through it." *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 1821, p. 55.

PIPER, *s.* 1. The name given to the *Echinus Cidaris*, Shetl.

"*E. Cidaris*, found in deep water, *Piper*." *Edmondstone's Zett.*, ii. 320.

In England this is the name of the *Trigla Lyra*. *V. Penn. Zool.*, p. 234.

2. The insect called *Father-long-Legs*, also receives this name, Aberd.

3. A half-dried haddock, Aberd.

[**PIPES O' PAIN**, *s.* A ludicrous name given to a flail, or rather, to the use of one, Banffs.]

[**PIPIN AIRNE**, **PIPING IRON**, *s.* *V.* under **PIPE**, *v.*]

PIPPEN, *s.* A doll, a baby, a puppet, for children to play with.

"Ane creill with sum bulyettis—and *pippenis*.—Ane coffer quhairin is contentit certane pictouris of women callit *pippenis* [female babies], being in number fourtene, mekle and litle; fyftene vardingaill for thame; nyntene gownis, kirtillis, and vaakenis for thame; ane packet of sairkis, slevis, and hois for thame, thair pantonis [slippers]; ane packet with ane furnist bed; ane uther packett of litle consaittis and trifillis of bittis of crisp and utheris; tua dussane

and one half of masking visouris." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 238.

This curious passage gives the contents of part of the royal treasury, when an inventory was made during the regency of Morton; who caused a strict account to be taken of all the property belonging to the crown, resolved to check rapacity in every one but himself. These puppets were most probably meant for the use of our young Solomon, James VI.

Ital. *pupin-a*, Fr. *poupet*, a puppet; *pospon*, a baby, *popin*, nest, spruce; Teut. *poppen*, ludicra puerilia, imagunculae, quae infantibus puerisque ad lusum praebentur; Kilian.

To PIPPER, *v. n.* To tremble, to vibrate quickly, Shetl.

From Id. *pipr-a*, tremere. *Hann pipradi allr af reidi*, ira totus tremat; Halderson.

[PIPPERIN, *s.* Trembling, vibrating, hesitating, Shetl.]

PIRE, *s.* A seat of some kind.

"At mine entry into the chappel, place was made for me through the press, and so I was conveyed up, and placed in a *pire*, or seat, even behind the king as he kneeled at mass." Saddler's Papers, i. 19.

"I cannot assign any derivation to this uncommon word. Du Cange interprets *Piretum* to be a cell containing a fire place." Ibid. N.

Kilian renders Norm. Fr. *pire*, "a stone." Had this been the meaning, it would rather have been "on a *pire*." The difficulty would be removed, could we suppose that the term in MS. might be read *per*.

PIRKUZ, *s.* "Any kind of perquisite;" Gall. Encycl.; evidently a corr. of the E. term.

[PIRL, *s.* A small round lump (excrementum ovium), Shetl.]

To PIRL, PYRL, *v. a. and n.* 1. To whirl, [to toss; often followed by prep. *about*, *at*, *up*; as, "*Pir! up* the pennies." S.]

An' could December's *pirlin* drift
Make winter scarce an' smell come.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 25.

2. To twist, twine, curl; as, to twist horse-hair into a fishing-line; Roxb., Clydes.

Pyrle occurs in a similar sense, O. E.

"I *pyrle* wyre of golde or syluer, I wynde it vpon a whele as sylke women do." *Palagr. B.* iii. F. 317, a.

A secondary sense of the *v.* as signifying to whirl, from the circumvolution of any thing in the act of twisting; or as allied to Fr. *pirouetter*, to twirl.

3. To stir or poke any thing with a long rod or wand, Moray; applied to the stirring of shilling seeds used in drying grain, Aberd.

[4. To remove or pick out anything slowly in the same manner, Banffs.]

5. To handle overmuch, to work at or with anything needlessly; hence, to dawdle or trifle at work; as, "What are ye *pirlin* at the neck for?" *ibid.*, Clydes.]

6. To prick, to puncture.

On aithir side his eyne he gan to cast;—
Spyand full fast, quhar his awail suld be,
And counth weyll luk and wynk with the ta a.—
Sum scoornyt hym, sum gield carll cold hym thar.—
Sum brak a pott, sum *pyritit* at hys E.
Wallace fled out, and prewalé leit thaim ba.

Wallace, vi. 470, MS.

In Edit. 1648.—Some *pricked* at his ee.

Allied to Su.-G. *pryl*, a long needle, an awl, *pryl-a*, stylo pungere.

7. To ripple, as the surface of a body of water under a slight wind, S.

Pirl seems originally the same with *Birle*. V. under *Bran*.

PIRL, PYRL, *s.* 1. A slight motion, stirring, or rippling; as, "There's a *pirle* on the water;" S. V. PIRR.

[2. Twist, twine, curl; as, "That line has na the richt *pir!*," Clydes.]

3. Undue handling; also, trifling, dawdling work, *ibid.*, Banffs.

4. A whirl, a toss, S.]

PIRLIE, PIRLIN, *adj.* 1. Crisp, having a tendency to curl up. Thus, when the fleece of a sheep, or coat of a dog, has this appearance, the animal is said to be *pirlie-skinned*, Roxb.

2. *Pirlie fellow*, one who is very difficult to please; a term of contempt, South of S.

[PIRLIN, PIRLAN, *s.* The act expressed by the *v.* in each of the senses given above.]

PIRLING-STICK, PIRLIN-WAND, *s.* The name given to the rod used for stirring *shilling seeds*, for making them burn, where they are used as fuel on the hearth, *ibid.*

PIRLET, PIRLIT, *s.* Apparently, a puny or contemptible figure, Ayrs.

"Miss Mixy protested—that it would be a disgrace to them for ever to pass through the town with such a *pirlet* of a driver." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 278.

"A pretty *pirlit* ye'll be, me leading you hame, blind and bluiding, wi' a napkin, or an auld stocking tied round your head." Sir A. Wylie, i. 35.

Fr. *perlette*, a small pearl?

PIRLEY PEASE-WEED. A game among boys, Loth.

"*Pirley Pease-weed* is a game played by boys, and the name demonstrates that it is a native one; for it would require a page of close writing to make it intelligible to an Englishman." *Blackw. Mag.*, Aug. 1821, p. 36.

PIRL-GRASS, *s.* Creeping wheat-grass, S. V. FELT, 1.

PIRLIE, *s.* Anything small. A childish name for a little finger, Loth.

[PIRLIEWEE, *adj.* Small, very small, Banffs.]

[PIRLIEWEEACK, *s.* Anything small of its kind, *ibid.*]

PIRLIEWINKIE, *s.* The little finger, Loth.; the same with *Pirle*. V. PEERIEWINKIE.

It is used in the nursery rhyme :

"There's the thief that brak the barn ;"

(Taking hold of the fore-finger)

"There's the aye that steald the corn ;"

(Touching the middle-finger)

"There's the aye that tall'd a' ;"

(Pointing to the ring-finger)

"And pair *pirlewinkie* paid for a'."

There is a similar *tronic* in Angus, only with a partial change of designations, and as including the thumb.

"Here's *Break-barn*,"

(Taking hold of the thumb)

"Here's *Steal-corn*,"—the fore-finger ;

"Here's *Hand-Watch*,"—the middle finger ;

"Here's *Riss-aye*,"—the ring-finger ;

"And little wee, wee *Gronachie* pays for a'."

PIRLIE-PIG, PURLIE-PIG, *s.* A circular vessel of crockery, resembling what is called a Christmas box, which has no opening save a slit at top, only so large as to receive a halfpenny ; used by children for keeping their money, S. B. *Pinner-pig*, S.O.

The box receives this form, that the owner may be under less temptation to waste his hoard, as, without breaking it, he can get out none of the money.

The same kind of box is used in Sweden, and called *sparbosca* ; Testacea pyxis, in quam nummi conjiciuntur per adeo angustum foramen, ut inde, nisi fracto vase, depromi nequeant ; Ihre.

This learned writer is at a loss, whether the name may be from *spar-a*, to spare, to preserve with caution, or *spar-a*, to shut, and *byssa*, a box. In Su.-G. it is also denominated *giripbuk*, literally *greedy belly*, because it keeps all that it receives ; a term also metaph. applied to a covetous person. The Fr. name is *Tirelire*.

Pirle-pig may be allied to Su.-G. *perla*, union, and *pig*, a piece of crockery ; because the design is to preserve small pieces of money till they form a considerable sum. Or shall we suppose, that it was originally *birle-pig*, from A.-S. *birle*-ian, to drink, as thus those who wished to carouse together, at some particular time, might form a common stock ?

Pinner, as it is pron. in the West, may be allied to Teut. *pennne-waere*, merx, or Dan. *penger*, pl. money, literally, pennies ; q. a vessel for holding money.

[PIRLIN-STICK, *s.* V. under PIRL, v.]

PIRN, *s.* 1. A quill, or reed on which yarn is wound, S.

"In this manufacturing country, such as are able to go about and beg, are generally fit, unless they have infant children, to earn their bread at home, the women by spinning, and the men by filling *pirns*, (rolling up yarn upon lake reeds, cut in small pieces for the shuttle)." P. Kirkden, Forfara. Statist. Acc., ii. 510.

"You must not forget to see the silk work, which is a most curious contrivance ; it is three or four stories high. In the highest storie there are innumerable *pirns* of silk, which are all moved by the general motion that the water gives to some wheels below, & there they receive the first twist ; in the storie next to that, they receive the second ; & in the lowermost

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storie the last, which brings it to that form of raw silk that we commonly see sold." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 210. This refers to Bologna in Italy.

[2. A small bobbin on which thread is wound ; also, a bobbin filled with thread, S.]

3. "The bobbin of a spinning-wheel," S., Gl. Ant.

4. The name is transferred to the yarn itself, in the state of being thus rolled up, S. A certain quantity of yarn, ready for the shuttle, is said to consist of so many *pirns*.

"The women and weavers Scot. call a small parcel of yarn put on a *broach* (as they name it), or as much as is put into the shuttle at once, a *pyrn*." Rudd. vo. *Pyrril*.

5. It is often used metaph. One, who threatens evil to another, says ; *I'll wind you a pirn*, I'll bother you, S.

Whisht, ladren, for gin ye say ought

Mair, I'ee wind ye a *pirn*,

To reel some day.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 277.

To redd a *ravell'd pirn*, to clear up something that is difficult, or to get free of some entanglement, S.

Once let a hissy get you in the girn,

Ere ye get loose, ye'll redd a *ravell'd pirn*.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 52.

[In the West of S., a person in difficulty is said to have "a bonnie *pirn* to won," i.e., to wind.]

As a *pirn* is sometimes called a *broach*, the yarn being as it were *spitted* on it, perhaps Su.-G. *pren*, any thing sharp-pointed, is the radical word ?

6. The wheel of a fishing-rod, S.

"A *pirn* (for angling), a wheel." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 159.

[So called on account of its shape and use.]

PIRN-CAP, *s.* A wooden bowl, used by weavers for holding their quills, S.

Fraunces mentions O. E. "*Pyrras* or webstars some Panus." Prompt. Parv.

PIRN-STICK, *s.* The wooden broach on which the quill is placed, while the yarn put upon it in spinning is reeled off, S.

PIRNIE, *adj.* Used to denote cloth that has very narrow stripes, S. "*Pirny cloth*, a web of unequal threads or colours, striped," Gl. Rams.

The famous fiddler of Kinghorn

—Gart the lieges gawff and girn ay,

Aft till the cock proclaim'd the morn ;

Tho' both his weeds and mirth were *pirny*.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 232.

Those who were their chief commanders,

As such who wore the *pirnie* standarts,

Who led the van, and drove the rear,

Were right well mounted of their gear ;

With brogues, and trows, and *pirnie* plaids,

With good blew bonnets on their heads.

Cleland's Poems, p. 12.

PIRNIE, *s.* A woollen night-cap ; generally applied to those manufactured at Kilmarnock, Roxb.

"*Pirnies*, nightcaps woven of various coloured threads;" Gall. Encycl.
The term like *Pirnle*, adj. denotes that the article is striped and of different colours.

PIRNIE-CAP, *s.* A night-cap, Roxb.; perhaps because the covering worn for the head by men is commonly striped woollen stuff. V. **PIRNIE**.

PIRNIET, PIRNYT, *part. pa.* "Striped, woven with different colours," Rudd.; [interwoven, brocaded; as, "*pirnit wyth gold*," Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 224, Dickson.]

Ane garment he me galf, or knychtly wede,
Pirnit and wouyn ful of fyne gold threde.

Doug. Virgil, 246, 20.

The term, however, respects the *woof* that is used, corresponding to *subtemine*, Virg., [Ae. iii. 483], especially as the *woof* is immediately supplied from *pirns*.

"Item, ane gowns of crammasay velvot, dioppit with gold wyre, with twa begariis of the samyn, lynit with *pyrnat* satyne, without hornis." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 22.

They still say in Angus, that a web is all *pirned*, when woven with unequal yarn. Cloth is thus denominated, because for each stripe a different *pirn* or quill is used in weaving.

PIRNICKERIE, *adj.* Troublesome, South of S.

This seems merely a variety of *Pernickitie*.

PIRR, *s.* [1. Energy, vigour; hence, flurry, Banffs.

2. The pet or huff; also, pettish humour, *ibid.*

Evidently the local pron. of *birr*, q. v.]

3. A gentle breeze. It is commonly used in this connexion: *There's a fine pirr of wind*, S.

To **PIRR**, *v. n.* To spring up, as blood from the wound made by a lancet, Gall.; [to flow with force in a small stream, to stream, Clydes.]

"Blood is said to *pirr* from the wound made by a lancet;" Gall. Encycl.

C.B. *pyr*, that shoots out in a point.

PIRR, *adj.* "A girl is said to look *pirr* when gaily dressed;" *ibid.* V. **PIRRIE**.

PIRR, *s.* "A sea-fowl with a long tail and black head, its feet not webbed;" *ibid.*

Ial. *bvr*, *btr*, ventus secundus.

PIRRAINA, *s.* A female child, Orkn.

Perhaps a diminutive from Norv. *piril*, a little person. Or the first syllable may be allied to Dan. *pijs*, *pie*, a girl.

PIRRIE, PIRR, *adj.* 1. Trim, nice in dress, Berwicks.; synon. *Pernickitie*.

2. Precise in manner, *ibid.*

3. Having a tripping mode in walking, walking with a spring, *ibid.*

To **PIRRIE**, *v. a.* To follow a person from place to place, like a dependant, Mearns. Hence,

PIRRIE-DOG, *s.* 1. A dog that is constantly at his master's heels, *ibid.* *Para-dog*, Ang. *id.*, q. v.

2. Transferred to a person who is the constant companion of another, in the character of a parasite, *ibid.*

Teut. *paer-en*, binos consociare, pariter conjungere. V. **PARRY**.

PIRRIHOUDEN, *adj.* Fond, doating, Perth.

Perhaps from Teut. *paer*, a peer, an equal, and *houden*, held as denoting mutual attachment.

PIRZIE, *adj.* Conceited, Loth.

Q. an *A per se*, a phrase much used by our old writers; or from Fr. *parsoy*, by one's self.

PISHMOTHER, *s.* An ant, Ettr. For. Prob., a corr. of *pismire*? V. **PISMINNIE**. The Fris. name is *Pis-timme*.

PISK, *s.* "A dry-looking saucy girl;" Gall. Encycl.

PISKIE, PISKET, *adj.* 1. Marshy, Upp. Clydes.

2. Dry, "Any thing withering dry is *pisky*.—*Pisket grass*, dried, shrivelled grass;" Gall. Encycl.

3. Cold and reserved in manner, Gall.

"To behave dryly to a friend is to behave [be] *pisket*;" *ibid.* The term may have been originally applied to the skin, when chopped by the drought; C. B. *pieg*, small blisters.

PISMINNIE, *s.* The vulgar name for an ant, Galloway, Dumfr., Clydes.

PISMIRE, *s.* A steelyard, Orkn.

"Their measure is not the same with ours, they not using peck and flrot, but instead thereof, weigh their corns on *Pismires* or *Pundlers*." Brand's Descr. Orkney, p. 28.

This is the same sense with **BISMAR**, q. v.

PISSANCE, *s.* Power.

Syne the *piissance* come of Ausonia,
And the popl Sicany haif aluna.

Doug. Virgil, 283, 20.

Bellend. uniformly uses the same word. Fr. *puissance*, from *puis*, Lat. *potens*.

PISSANT, *adj.* Powerful, Fr. *puissant*.

Lord, our protectour to al traistis in the
But quham na thing is worthy nor *piissant*,
To vs thy grace and als grete mercy grant.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 126, 22.

—"Quhilkie wer ane parte of the commissionaris deputit for completing of oure soueranis mariage with the maist excellent and *piissant* prince king daulphine of France," &c. Acts Mary, 1568, Ed. 1814, p. 507.

- **PIT, s.** *Potatoes-pit*, a conical heap of potatoes covered with earth, S.

"A *pit*, or *pie*, is a conical heap of potatoes, about four feet diameter at bottom, built up to a point, as high as they will admit of, and resting upon the dry bare ground. The heap is carefully covered by a layer of straw; a trench is then dug all round, and the earth thrown over the straw, and well beaten down by the spade. The apex, or summit of the heap, is generally secured from rain by a broad grassy sod. A shallow hollow, about a foot deep, is generally dug in the place where the potatoes are to be laid; and, from this circumstance, the name has been extended to the heap itself." *Agr. Surv. Berw.*, p. 293.

PIT and GALLOWES. A privilege conferred on a baron, according to our old laws, of having on his ground a *pit* for drowning women, and *gallows* for hanging men, convicted of theft.

This is mentioned by Bellenden as one of the privileges granted to barons by Malcolm Canmore.

"It was ordanit als be the said counsall, that fre baronis sall mak *jebatis*, & draw *wellis*, for punition of criminabyl personis." *Cron. B. xii. c. 9.*

This, however, very imperfectly expresses the meaning of the original passage in Boeth.

"Constitutum quoque est eodem consilio a rege, uti Barones omnes *puteos* faciendi ad condemnatas plectendas *foeminas*, ac patibulum ad viros suspendendos noxios potestatem haberent." In this sense are we to understand *furca* et *foeca*, as privileges pertaining to barons. *Reg. Mag.*, B. I. c. 4, s. 2, Quon. Attach., c. 77. In some old deeds, written in our language, these terms are rendered *furc* and *foe*.

This mode of punishment, by immersion, was also known in England. Spelman gives an account of a remarkable instance of it, in the reign of Rich I., A. 1200. Two women, accused of theft, were subjected to the ordeal by fire, or by burning plough-shares. The one escaped; but the other, having touched the shares, was drowned in the *Bike-pool*. *V. Spelm. vo. Furca.*

It was one of the ancient customs of Burgundy, that women found guilty of theft, were condemned to be cast into a river. *V. Chies. Consuetud. Burgund.*, ap. Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Foeca*.

Mr. Pink. observes, that the punishment of drowning, now unknown, was formerly practised among the Gothic nations. The Swedes boasted of drowning five of their kings. He considers the *pit* as a relic of this practice; *Enquiry*, i. 30. This conjecture seems highly probable. Various writers have asserted, that the ancient Goths were wont to sacrifice men to their false deities, by precipitating them into a well, preserved for this purpose in the vicinity of their temples, or altars. *V. Keyser, Antiq. Septentr.*, p. 47.

In the great solemnities of the heathen at Upsal in Sweden, the one whose lot it was to be immolated to the gods, was plunged headlong into a fountain adjoining to the place of sacrifice. If he died easily, it was viewed as a good omen, and his body was immediately taken out of the fountain, and hung up in a consecrated grove. For it was believed that he was translated to a place among the gods. *Worm. Monum.*, p. 23, 24.

It was one of the attributes of Odin, the great god of the Scandian nations, and doubtless a singular one, that he presided over the *gallows*. Hence he was called *Hango*; as being the God of those who were hanged. For the same reason, he was also designed *Galgavalldr*, i. e., the Lord of the Gallows; q. he who rules over, or *wields*, it. *Landnamabok*, p. 176. 361. 412. 417.

This phrase is known in Germany. *Tent. Put ende Galghe*; *put*, a well or pit, *galghe*, the gallows. Kilian, however, does not translate this phrase literally. "The right or power of the sword," he says, "supreme right, absolute power."

It deserves observation, that in the account which Tacitus gives of the punishments used by the ancient Germans, we may distinctly trace the origin of *Pit* and *Gallows*. "Proditiores transfugas arboribus suspendunt; ignavos et imbelles, et corpore infames, coeno ac palude, injecta insuper crate, mergunt." *De Mor. German.*

To **PIT**, *v. a.* The vulgar pronunciation of the *E. v. to Put*, S.

"They prick us and they pine us, and they *pit* us on the pinnywinkles for witches." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 230.

[To **PIT** *aff.* To waste, to squander; also, to delay, procrastinate, evade, S.]

[To **PIT** *at.* 1. To set to, to apply one's self; as, "*Pit at it*, an' hae dune wi' 't," *Clydes.*

2. To apply to, to dun, Banffs.]

[To **PIT** *by.* 1. To endure, to serve, to last; as, "My coat 'll no *pit by* anither winter," *West of S.*

2. To live, to hold on; as, "He canna *put by* many hours," *ibid.*

3. To be satisfied with; as, "Ye man *pit by* wi' that for ae day," *ibid.*

4. To maintain, support, defray the expense of; as, "It taks nae wee penny to *pit us a by* dacently," *ibid.*, Banffs.

5. To hoard, to gather, to lay past; as, "*Pit by* a' ye can," S.]

[**PIT** *Br. s.* Anything temporary, or to serve a present need, plan, or desire; also, a put-off, a substitute, S.]

To **PIT** *in.* To contribute a share, S. This is called the *Inpit* or *Input*. *V. PUT, v.*

To **PIT** *one's sell down.* To commit suicide, S.

To **PIT** *one through* a thing. To clear up, to explain a thing to a person, *Aberd.*

PITAILL, PITALL, s. The rabble. *V. PETTAIL.*

[**PITATY, PITATA, TATY, s.** A potato.]

PITCAKE, s. An imitative designation for the plover, supposed to express the sound emitted by the bird, *Berwicks.*

[**PITCHERS, s. pl.** Pieces of lead used in playing the game of "*Kypie*," *Shetl.*

Kypie is the game of *pitching* or *pitch-and-toss*.]

[• **PITÈ, PITÈ, s.** Pity, regret, *Barbour*, i. 480, 481.]

To **PITIE, PITY**, 1. As a *v. a.*, to excite pity in, to cause compassion for.

"Their was so many widowes, bairnes, and infantis, seeking redress, &c., that it would have *pitied* any man to have hard the samyne." *Pitcottie*, p. 35.

"How the Barons wives are oppressed by spoiling their places, and robbing their goods, it would *pity* a good heart." *Disc. of Troubles*, Keith's Hist., App., p. 129.

2. As a *v. n.*, to regret.

"I *pitied* much to see men take the advantage of the time to cast their own conclusions in assembly-acts, though with the extreme disgrace or danger of many of their brethren." *Baillie's Lett.*, i. 133.

PITIFUL, *adj.* Mournful, what may be regretted or lamented, S.

"God grant I may prove a false prognosticator. I look for the most *pitiful* schism that ever our poor church has felt." *Baillie's Lett.*, i. 2.

[**PITWYSLY**, *adv.* Piteously, Barbour, iii. 549.]

PITILL, *s.* Prob., a bird of the falcon kind.

The *Pitill* and the Pipe gied cryand pewd.

Before their princes ay past, as pairt of purveyoris;
For thay culd cheires chalkynis, and purchase poultre,
To cleik fra the commons, as Kingis katouris.

Houlate, iii. 1, MS.

These, from their employment, seem to be both birds of prey. The latter is evidently some kind of hawk, denominated from its cry, perhaps the kestrel, or *Falco tinnunculus*, Linn. The former in name resembles A.-S. *Meripitell*, in Gl. Aelfr. translated *storicarius*, by Lye *storicarius*. Qu. the hen-harrier, la Lanier *ceadré* of Brisson?

PITMIRK, *adj.* So dark that one has not a single glimpse of light, S.

Perhaps, like the darkness of a *pit* or dungeon. It has, however, been expl. as if it had the same origin with *Pit-mirk*.

"*Pit-mirk*, *pick-mark*, dark as pitch;" Gl. Antiq.

PITTANE SILWR. Pittance silver.

"*Nota*, Discharges productit be Patrik Grinlaw & Jas Alex^r of thair feu-dewties and *pittane silver* for the termes of W'esunday & M^a [Martinmas] 1638." *Wreatis* productit be the Fawkes of Faw Kirk. Mem. Dr. Wilson, v. Forbes of Callendar, A. 1813, App., p. 18.

As these feus were held of the Abbey of Holyrood, the term must be viewed as referring to some monastic institution. *Pittane silver* seems to be the same with L. B. *pictantia*, *pittantia*, &c., which denoted the portion allowed to monks in meat, or eatables, as contradistinguished from pulse. *Portio monachica in secularibus ad valorem unius pictae*; *lautior pulmentia, quae ex oleribus erant, cum pictantias essent de piscibus*. Du Cange. The term was used also to denote food in general, as provided for the refectory; sometimes a luncheon of cheese, at other times four or five eggs.

This *pittane silver* had been a duty imposed in addition to what was properly denominated the feu-duty. It had its name from L. B. *picta*, Fr. *pite*, a very small coin, struck by the Counts of Poitiers, almost the smallest in currency, being of the value of half a farthing. Here we discover the true origin of the E. word *pittance*.

To **PITTER-PATTER**, *v. n.* 1. To repeat prayers after the Romish manner.

—The Cleeck geese leave off to clatter,—
And priests, *Marias* to *pitter-patter*.—

Watson's Coll., i. 48.

V. CLAIR, CLAKE.

2. To move up and down inconstantly, making a clattering noise with the feet, S.

"*Pitter patter* is an expression still used by the vulgar; it is in allusion to the custom of muttering *pater-nosters*." *Bannatyne Poems*, N., p. 247.

It is, I believe, also used as a *s.* V. **PATTER**.

PITTER-PATTER, *adv.* "All in a flutter; sometimes *pittie-pattie*," S.; *Gall. Encycl.*

PITTIVOUT, *s.* A small arch or vault, Kincardines. Fr. *petit vault*.

[***PITY**, *s.* and *v.* V. under **PITE**.]

PIXIE, *s.* A spirit which has the attributes of the Fairies.

If thou'rt of air, let the gray mist fold thee,—
If of earth, let the swart mine hold thee,—
If a *Pixie*, seek thy ring,—
If a *Nixie*, seek thy spring.

The Pirate, ii. 246.

"*Pixy*. A fairy. *Exmore*." *Grose*.

Colt-pixy is a term used in Hampshire, denoting a spirit similar in character to our *Kelpie*. "A spirit or fairy, in the shape of a horse, which (wickers) neighs and misleads horses into bogs," &c. *Grose*, Prov. Gloss.

Whether *Pixie* be the same with *Puck*, who, in the whimsical annals of the *Good people*, is a fairy that waits on Oberon, I cannot pretend to say. *Puck*, both in Isl. and Su.-G. is rendered *diabolus*.

PIZAN. To play the *pizan* with one, to get the better of one in some way or other, Tweedd.

Can it have any connexion with Fr. *paissen*, *peison*, the exaction of pasturage for cattle; or L. B. *piso*, (pl. *pison-es*), an instrument for grinding?

To **PIZEN**, *v. a.* A corr. of E. *Poison*.

—She has dung the bit fish aff the brace,
And it's fallen i' the maister-can;
And now it has sic a stink,
It'll *pizen* the silly good-man.

Herd's Coll., ii. 214.

PIZZ, *s.* Pease; the pron. of Fife and some other counties; Cumb. *pezz*, id., elsewhere *peyse*. In Aberd. *pizz* is also used in sing. for a single pea; Lat. *pis-um*.

PLACAD, PLACKET, *s.* A placard, S.

"Some explorators were sent to the town of Edinburgh, to spy the form and fashion of all their proceedings; who, at their masters commands, affixed *plackets* upon the kirk-doors, sealed with the Earl's own hand and signet." *Pitcottie*, p. 44.

Teut. *plackaet*, decretum, Su.-G. *placat*, Germ. *plakat*; from *plack-en*, *figere*, because a placard, as *Wachter* observes, is affixed to some place for general inspection.

PLACE, s. 1. The mansion house on an estate is called *the Place, S.*

"In the month of December 1636, William earl of Errol departed this life in the *Place of Errol*." Spalding's *Troubles in Scotland*, i. 54.

"In the middle of the moor-land appears an old tower or castle.—It is called the *old Place of Mochrum*. P. Mochrum, Wigton. Statist. Acc., xvii. 570.

It may appear that this is an E. sense of the word, as Johnson explains it "a seat, a residence, a mansion." In support of this sense he quoted 1 Sam. xv. 12. "Saul set him up a *place*, and is gone down to Gilgal." But *place* here is to be understood of a monument or trophy of his victory over the Amalekites; according to the sense of the same term, in the Hebrew, 2 Sam., xviii. 18., where it is rendered a pillar.

2. In some old writings it denotes a castle, or strong-hold.

"Our auld Ynemeis of Ingland hes—takin the *places* of Sanct Colmes Inche, the Craig and *places* of Bruchty, the *place* of Hume and Aldroxburgh, and hes ramforat the said," &c. Sedt. Counc., A. 1547, Keith's Hist., App., p. 55.

"Elizabeth Prioress of Hadyngton hes takin upon hir the cuire and keiping of the *place* and fortalice of Nunraw, and hes bund and oblist hir—to keip the samyn surtie fra our auld Ynimeis of Ingland and all utheris." A. 1547, *ibid.*, p. 55, 57.

The idiom is evidently Fr.; *place* being used for a castle or strong-hold. It was most probably restricted in the same manner, in its primary use in S.; although now vulgarly applied to the seat of any one who is the proprietor of the estate on which it is built. Ihe views the Fr. term as allied to A.-S. *placcæ*, a street, Su.-G. *plate*, Tent. *placée*, an area.

According to the Dict. Trevoux, *Place*, en terme de guerre, est un mot générique qui comprend toutes sortes de fortifications où l'on se peut défendre, &c. L. B. *placca*, arx, castrum, locus munitus. Litterae Henrici IV. Reg. Angliae ann. 1409, apud Rymer, tom. 8, pag. 611. Quidam Monot de Cantelope armiger, qui castrum illud nuper emif—dicendo se haereditarium et dominum dictae *Placeae* de Camaresac, *Placeam* illam fortificare incepit, et in dies fortificat. Du Cange.

[GUDE-PLACE, s. The place of bliss, heaven, S.]

[ILL-PLACE, s. The place of woe, hell, S.]

PLACEBOE, s. A parasite, one who fawns on another.

"The Bischope of Brechine, having his *Placeboes* and Jackmen in the toun, buffetit the Freir, and callit him Heretyck." Knox's Hist., p. 14; rendered *Parasites* and Jackmen. Lond. Edit., p. 14.

As denoting one who virtually takes for his motto the Lat. word *Placebo*; or as referring to the promise which he makes, that he *will please* his superior at all events. That this was viewed as the origin two centuries ago, appears from the following passage:—

For no rewards they work but wardlie gloir,
Playing *placebo* into princes faces;
With leys and letteris doing their devoir.

Legend Bp. St. Andrew, *Poems Sixteenth Cent.*, p. 306.

Placebo, vieux mot qui se disoit autrefois de Courtisans qui cherchent à plaire au Prince. On le dit encore aujourd'hui en Normandie; et les ecoliers appellent ainsi ceux qui rapportent en secret les fautes de leur compagnons à leurs maitres pour gagner leur bonnes graces. On lit dans les mémoires de Villars,

L. VI., p. 560: Si les princes sçavoient plutôt embrasser les utiles conseils, que les passionnés & déguisés de leurs ministres, qui vont, comme on dit, toujours à *Placebo*. Dict. Trev. in vo.

PLACK, PLAK, s. 1. A billion coin, struck in the reign of James III.

"Our Souerane Lord—hes ordanit to ceis the cours and passage of all the new *plakis* last cuinyeit and gar put the samin to the fyre. And of the substance, *that may be fynit of the samin* to gar mak ane new penny of fyne siluer." Acts Ja. III., 1483, c. 114, Edit. 1566, c. 97, Murray.

This passage clearly proves that the *placks* referred to were of copper mixed with silver.

It was this money, as would seem, that received the name of the *Cochrane Plack*.

"He had sick credit of the king, that he gave him leive to stryk cunye of his awin as if he had beine ane prince; and when any would refuse the said cunye, quhilk was called ane *Cochrane Plack*, and would say to him that it would be cryit down, he would answer, that he should be hangit that day that his money was cryed down, quhilk prophesie cam to pas heirefter." Pitcottie's Cron., p. 184-5.

2. A small copper coin, formerly current in Scotland, equal to four pennies Scots, or the third part of an English penny. Although the word is still occasionally used in reckoning, it is now only a nominal coin, S.

"Of these some are called—*placks*, which were worth four pennies." Morryson's Itin., ap. Rudd., Pref. to Diplom., p. 137.

"The *plack* is an ideal coin at this present time in Scotland." Cardonnel's Numism., Pref., p. 33, 34.

The word is often used to denote that the thing spoken of is of no value; *It's no worth a plack, S.* It has been early used in this sense.

Ye're nas a prophet worth a *plak*.

Cherrie and Glas, st. 53.

When one adopts any plan supposed to be unprofitable, or pursues a course offensive to a superior, it is frequently said; *You'll no mak your plack a bawbee by that, S.*

Tent. *placke*, *plecke*, according to Kilian, a coin of various value in different countries; in Louvain, the third part of a stiver, or the same with a groat; in Flanders, a stiver; Ital. *piaccha*, Hisp. *placca*. L. B. *placa*, a coin mentioned in a statute of Henry VI. of England, made at Paris, 20th November, A. 1426, equal to four greater Blancs. The blanc is half a sol, or about a farthing English. Du Cange also mentions *plaque* as a Fr. denomination of money; and indeed it seems to have been from the Fr. that the unfortunate Henry borrowed it. He afterwards observes, that the *Placa* weighed 68 or 69 grains.

As, in Louvain, *placke* was equivalent to a groat; this name might be adopted in S., because our *plack* contained the same number of pennies Scots, as there were English pence in a groat.

I waulna for twa and a plack,—a phrase meant to express a strong negation, conjoined with a verb denoting action or passion. This is of very common use in S.; and is put in the mouth of a good old earl of the fifteenth century, although rather more in an Anglified form than seems consistent with the manners of the age, or with the character of the phraseology.

"I will creep forward, my lord," said Quentin, "and endeavour to bring you information." "Do so, my bonny child; thou hast sharp ears and eyes, and good will— but take heed—I would not lose thee *for twa and a plack*." Q. Durward, iii. 322.

As a *plack* amounted to two-thirds of a bawbee, or of

sixpence Scotch; the meaning of the phrase seems to be, that one would not do or suffer such a thing for as many *bedles*, (consisting of two pennies each), in addition to the *plack*, as would make sixpence of our old money; or in other words, as it seems indeed to be nearly allied to the expression before mentioned, he would not submit to it, although he should by this means *mak his plack a bewbee*. How natural for an Englishman, in consequence of this explanation, to exclaim, Is it not evident, even from the proverbial language of the Scotch, they have always set a high value on the most paltry sum?

PLACK-AILL, s. Beer sold at a *plack* per pint.

"His wyf brewit *plack-ail*." *Aberd. Reg.*, 1560, V. 24.

PLACKLESS, adj. Moneyless, having no money, S.

The case is clear, my pouch is *plackless*, &c.
Terras's Poems, p. 23.

PLACK-PIE, s. A *pie* formerly sold for a *plack*.

"At last, being apparently unable to withstand his language, he asked, in a faultering tone, the huge landlord—whether he could have a *plack-pie*. Never heard of such a thing, master. There is what is worth all the black pyes, as you call them, that were ever made of sheep's head." *Redgauntlet*, iii. 198.

PLACK'S-WORTH, s. A thing of very little value; literally, the value of a *plack*, S.

"Except a dry paternoster, and a drap holy water to sloken't wi', nae a *plack's-worth* we get frae ony o' them." *Cardinal Beaton*, p. 25.

PLACKIT, part. pa.

"Hir cow hes *plackit* & distroyt his hair [bear or barley]; & requyris hir to borrow in hir cow, & mend the skaycht." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1543, V. 18.

If this be not an *error* for *pluckit*, plucked, it may be from *Fr. plaque-er*, to lay flat, q. trodden down.

[PLAG, s. Any article of clothing, Shetl.]

PLAGE, PLAIGE, s. [1. A country, a region, Lyndsay, *The Papyngo*, l. 751.]

2. Quarter, point.

Ans dyn I hard approaching fast me by,
Qahilk mouit fra the *plage septentrional*.

Palace of Honour, l. 8.

Lat. *plag-a*.

PLAID, s. Plea. V. PLEDE.

PLAID, s. "A striped or variegated cloth; an outer loose weed worn much by the highlanders in Scotland," Johns.

"Their *breckan*, or *plaid*, consists of twelve or thirteen yards of a narrow stuff, wrapt round the middle, and reaches to the knees: is often fastened round the middle with a belt, and is then called *breckan-cill*; but in cold weather is large enough to wrap round the whole body from head to feet; and this often is their only cover, not only within doors, but on the open hills during the whole night. It is frequently fastened on the shoulders with a pin, often of silver, and before with a *brotche*, (like the *fibula* of the Romans) which is sometimes of silver, and both large and extensive; the old ones have very frequently mottoes." *Pennant's Tour* in S. 1769, p. 209.

The women also wear a *plaid*, but it is so narrow as seldom to come below the waist.

"The *tonnag*, or *plaid*, hangs over their shoulders, and is fastened before with a *brotche*; but in bad weather is drawn over their heads." *Ibid.*, p. 212.

The *plaid*, however, is not confined to the Highlands. It is generally worn, by herds and others, in the South and West of S. It is in some places called a *Rasochan*, in others a *Maud*. The *plaid* is also worn by females in Ang. and many other counties in the Lowlands.

"The women still retain the *plaid*, but among the better sort it is now sometimes of silk, or lined with silk." P. Tealing, *Forfara Statist. Acc.*, iv. 103.

Gael. *plaid*, id. Shaw. It seems doubtful, if this be properly a Gael. word; as it does not occur in the other Celt. dialects; unless we view it as the same with C.B. *peth*, *plica*, a fold. V. *Ihre*, vo. *Fuall*. Teut. *plets* signifies a coarse kind of cloth, *panni vilioris* genus. The word also denotes, a patch or piece of cloth, *segmentum*, *commisura panni*, Kilian. *Moss-G. plat*, *blez*, id. *fexzi*, *vestmentum*. The ingenious editor of *Popular Ballads* says, in GL.: "The word in the Gaelic, and in every other language of which I have any knowledge, means any thing broad and flat; and when applied to a *plaid* or *blanket*, signifies simply a broad, plain, unformed piece of cloth." V. PLAID.

PLAIDEN, PLAIDING, s. A coarse woollen cloth, not the same with flannel, as Sibb. says, but differing from it in being *tweeled*, S.

"A good many weavers are constantly employed in making coarse cloth, commonly called *plaiden*, from the produce of their sheep, which, in the summer markets, is sold for from 9d. to 1s. the Scotch ell." P. Dallas, *Elgin Statist. Acc.*, iv. 109.

When the manufacture of *plaiding* was first introduced into Scotland seems to be uncertain. But the king and "estaittis" are said to "vnderstand that the *plaiding* of this kingdome is one of the most ancient and pryme commodities thairrof." *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, V. 499.

It would appear that this stuff was anciently worn parti-coloured in S., like what is now called *Tartan*. Morryson mentions it, during the reign of James VI., although there seems to be an error in the orthography.

"The inferior sort of citizen's wiewes, and the women of the countrey, did weare cloakes made of a coarse stuffe, of two or three colours in checker worke, vulgarly called *Plodan*." *Itinerary*, Part. iii. p. 180.

Either from *plaid*, as being cloth of the same quality with that worn in *plaid*s; or Teut. *plets*, q. v. under PLAID.

PLAIG, s. A toy, a play-thing, Teviotd.; *Plaik*, Dumfr.; *Playock*, Clydes. V. PLAY-OKIS.

[PLAIGE, s. V. PLAICE.]

[PLAIGES, s. pl. Plagues, Lyndsay, *Exper.* and *Courteour*, l. 4953. Lat. *plangere*, to strike.

The spelling *plage* occurs as late as in the Bible of 1551, Rev. xvi. 21. The *u* was introduced to keep the *g* hard, Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*]

PLAIK, s. A *plaid*, a loose covering for the body, Ang.

Su.-G. Isl. *plagg*, *vestmentum*, *pannus*; Belg. *plagghe*. V. *Seren*. vo. *Placket*, Note.

To PLAINE, *v. a.* To shew, to display.

"In this manner of speaking, I will *plaine* my industry," &c. Reasoning Croseraguell & Knox, F. 28, b. L. B. *plene-are*, planum reddere; *q.* to make plain.

PLAINEN, *s.* Coarse linen, Mearns, Perth.

Test. *plaghen*, panniculi; linteum tritum.

PLAINSTANES, *s. pl.* 1. The pavement, S.

— The spacious street and *plainstones* were never hard to crack but aye,
Whilk happen'd on the hinder night
Whan Fraser's uly tint its light.

Fergusson's Poems, II. 67.

2. In some places used to denominate the cross orexchange, as being paved with flat stones, S.

"He was a busy man, seeing all sorts of things. I trow no grass grew beneath his feet on the *plainstones* of London." The Steam Boat, p. 262.

"This very morning I saw madam, the kitchen lass, mounted on a pair of pattens, washing the *plainstones* [stones] before the door." Blackw. Mag., June 1820, p. 269.

To PLAINT, PLAYNT, PLENT, *v. n.* To complain of, S., but now nearly obsolete.

"There is one point that we *plaint* is not observed to us, quihik is, that na soldiour suld remane in the town after your Graces departing." Knox's Hist., p. 143.

The pure men *plentis* that duellis besyde him,
How [he] creipis in a hoill to hyde him,
And barris them fast without the yettis,
When they come there to crave there debitis.

Legend Ep. St. Andrie, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 323.

The *s.* is used in S. as in E.

This is from the same origin with *Plainie*.

PLAINTWISS, *adj.* Disposed to complain of, having ground of complaint against.

"Ordanis the said Archibalde to raise new summondia, gif it please [please] him apon the said Johne of Forbes, or his balye of the said quarter, & all vthiris paronis that he is *plaintwiss* of." Act. Audit, A. 1474, p. 41.

This term might induce the idea that there had been an old Fr. *adj.* of the form of *plainteux*, -euse, id.

To PLAINYIE, *v. n.* To complain. Fr. *plaindre*.

"Many seeing place given to men that would *plainyie*, began, day by day, more and more to complain upon his tyranny." Pitcottie, p. 34.

Pleyn, *v.* and *pleynt*, *s.* are used in O. E.

Eries & barons at their first samnyng,
For many maner reasons *pleyned* of the kyng.—
& yit thei mad *pleynt* of his treasoure.

R. Brunne, p. 312.

[PLAIT, *s.* Mail, Lyndsay, Justing betuix Watsoun and Barbour, l. 58.]

PLAIT-BACKIE, *s.* A kind of bedgown reaching down to the knees, commonly made of blue camlet or serge, with three *plaits* on the back. It is still used by old women in Angus and Aberdeenshire.

PLAITINGS. V. SOLESHOE.

PLAITT, *s.* Plan; plea, dispute, controversy.

"Sir James Kirkaldie—past in Fraunce to aduertise the king of the *plaitis* of England and Sootland, devyrt to supprise the Queenes trew subiectis, and thairfore desyrit sum new supplia." Hist. James the Sert, p. 157.

Fr. *plait*, "sute, controversie, altercation," Cotgr., same origin with *Plede*, *q. v.* It may however be for *plaitis*, plans, which corresponds better with the sense.

[PLAK, *s.* A coin. V. PLACK.]

[PLANE, *adj.* Plain, open, Barbour, xix. 49; *plane melle*, open fight, *ibid.*, xviii. 79. Lat. *planus*.]

[PLAINLY, *adv.* Plainly, openly, *ibid.*, ix. 512, x. 520.]

PLANE, *adj.* Full, consisting of its different sections.

"The haill thre Estatis of the Realme sittand in *plane* Parliament, that is to say, the Clergy, Barronis, and Commissionaris of Burrowis be ans assent, nane discreipand, weill auisit and deliuerit, hes renokit all alienatiounis," &c. Acts Ja. II., 1437, c. 2, Edit. 1568.

Lat. *plen-us*, Fr. *plein*.

In the same sense the phrase, *plane court*, occurs in our old acts.

"He was admittit tennent be the abbot of Halywod for the tyme & his bailie in *plane court*." Act. Audit, A. 1493, p. 176.

Curiam autem plenam et plenerium proprie vocabant, quae constabat pluribus paribus, seu vassallis judicibus.—Plusieurs hommes de fief, que l'on dit *pleine court*. Ap. Du Cange, vo. *Curia*, col. 1257.

[PLANER, *adj.* Full, plenary, Barbour, i. 624.]

PLANE-TREE, *s.* The maple, S.

"Acer pseudo-platanus. The great Maple, or Bastard Sycomore, Anglia. The *Plane-Trees*, Scotia." Lightfoot, p. 639.

To PLANK, *v. a.* To divide, or exchange pieces of land possessed by different people, so that each person's property may be thrown into one field, Caithn.

"In many cases the arable land has been *planked*, or converted into distinct farms, in place of the old system of tenants occupying it in run-rig, or rigg and rennal, as it was provincially termed." Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 268.

PLANK, *s.* A term applied to regular divisions of the land, in distinction from the irregular ridges of the *Run-rig*, Shetl. V. App. Agr. Surv. Shetl., p. 33.

I find no similar northern term. Su.-G. *plank*, indeed, is used in a secondary sense for a fence made of *planks*. L. B. *planch-a* is expl. Modus agri, maxime qui in longum protenditur vel in plano situs; Du Cange. O. Fr. *planche*, certaine mesure de terre; Roquefort. Une demy *planche* de terre (A. 1479), Carpentier.

[PLANKER, *s.* A land-measurer, Shetl.]

[PLANSCHOUR-NALIS, *s. pl.* Flooring nails, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 294, Dickson. Fr. *planche*, a floor. O. E. *plancher*.]

PLANT-A-CRUIVE, PLANTA-CREW, *s.* A small enclosure, circular or square, surrounded with a *feal-dyke*, for the purpose of raising coleworts, &c., Shetl., Orkn.

"See where the very wall around Euphane's *plant-a-cruise* has been blown down." The Pirate, ii. 257.

"I till a piece of my best ground; down comes a sturdy beggar that wants a nail-yard, or a *planta-cruise*, as you call it, and he claps down an enclosure in the middle of my bit shot of corn, as lightly as if he was baith laird and tenant." Ibid., iii. 52.

"The plants are raised from seed sown in little enclosures of turf, often on the commons, called, in Orkney, *planta-crews*. These *planta-crews* are numerous, some circular, others rectangular, and have a singular appearance to strangers, seldom exceeding ten yards square." Agr. Surv. Orkn., p. 80.

From *lal. plant-a*, *plantare*, as, *planta bdl*, to set *baill*, *clearare*; and *krœa*, *circumsepire*, *includere*. The Norw. word *krus* is defined by Hallager, "an inclosed place with houses for cows."

PLANTEVSS, *adj.* Making complaint.

"The said *partis* has grantit & promit that thei sall mak redress, full satisfaccioun & restorance to all the kingis liegis *plantewss* on thaim, that can be laughfully previt," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 167. V. PLANTWISS and PLANTZOUS.

PLANTTIS, *s. pl.* Prob., an errat. for *plattis*, plates.

"Item, twa doubill *planttis* maid to refraine heit water in maner of schoufer." Inventor., A. 1542, p. 72.

Probably an error of the writer for *plattis*, i. e., plates or dishes.

[To PLAPPER, *v. n.* To make a noise with the lips, or by striking a flat-surfaced body in water. *Plyper* is another form, Banffs.]

[PLAPPER, PLAPPERIN, *s.* 1. The act of making a noise as above, *ibid.*

2. The noise made as above stated, *ibid.*]

[PLAPPER, *adv.* With a splashing sound; *plypper* is another form, *ibid.*]

To PLASH, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise by dashing water, S. *Plessk*, to dash and wade among water, S.

Thro' thick and thin they scour'd about,
Plashing thro' dubs and sykes.

Romney's Poems, l. 278.

[3. To rush or dash through water or mud, S.

3. To work carelessly or slovenly in any liquid; as, "Ye're no washin, ye're just *plashin* i' the watter," Clydes., Banffs.]

4. Applied to clothes, or to any thing, which, in consequence of being thoroughly drenched, emits the noise occasioned by the agitation of water. *My claise are aw plashin*, S.

Germ. *platz-en*, est ex incussione aut praecipiti lapsu resonare. V. Wachter. Su.-G. *plask-a*, aquam inter abluendum cum sonitu movere; Ibra. Belg. *plasse-en*, to dabble, to swash. Gael. *plascadh*, a squash, Shaw. V. PLASH-FLASH.

[5. To rain heavily; as, "It's been *plashin* for twa hours," Clydes., Banffs.]

To PLASH, *v. a.* 1. To strike or dash water forcibly, S.

2. To bedaub with mire, to soak with water, to splash, S.

3. Used figuratively, to denote any ineffectual endeavour; as, *Ye're just plashing the water*, S.

PLASH, *s.* 1. A heavy fall of rain; as, "Were ye oot o' that *plash*?" S.

"The thunder-rain, in large drops, came *plash* after *plash* on the blanket roof with which our habitation was covered." Blackw. Mag., May 1810, p. 158.

Plaskregn is given by Halderson as a Dan. word having the same signification, vo. *Lama-regn*.

Germ. *platzregen*, densa pluvia, q. pluvia sonora ex lapsu. V. Wachter. Belg. *plasregen*, praecox imber, pluvia lacunas faciens, Kilian. E. *plash*, "a small lake of water, or puddle," is evidently allied; and *flash*, expl. "a body of water driven by violence."

[2. A quantity of anything liquid thrown or falling with force; as, "She threw a *plash* o' watter in my face," S.

3. A large quantity of anything liquid, as water, strong drink, broth, gruel, &c., Banffs.

4. The act of striking a liquid with force; also, the noise made by the stroke, S.

5. The act of rushing or dashing through water or mud; also, the noise made by so doing, S.]

[PLASH, *adv.* With violence accompanied with noise, as when water strikes or is struck with force; as, "It fell *plash* into the burn," S.]

[PLASHIE, *adj.* Wet, soaking with water, S.]

[PLASHIN, *s.* 1. The act of dashing any liquid with force; also, the noise made by the act, S.

2. The noise made by a body falling into a mass of liquid, or repeatedly striking it, S.

3. The act of walking or working in any liquid carelessly or slovenly, S.]

[PLASHING WEET, *adj.* Soaking or dripping wet, S.]

[PLASH-MILL, *s.* A mill where cloth is fulled; synon. *wauk-mill*.]

PLASHMILLER, s. A fuller, one who fulls cloth, Ang.; synon. *Wauk-miller*.

"While returning from a penny-wedding at West Mill of Cortachy, John Young, *plash-miller* at East Mill, was drowned in the river Esk, at the west side of the bridge." Dundee Advertiser, Dec. 19, 1822.

PLASH-FLUKE, PLASHIE, s. The fish called *Plaice*, Loth., Mearns. In the latter county it is also called *Plashie*. [*Platessa vulgaris*.]

PLASKET, s. Apparently a variation of *Pliskie*, Ayr.

"Far be it from my thoughts—to advise any harm either to the name or dignity of the countess, whom I cannot believe to have been playing only *plasket*." Sir A. Wyllie, ii. 31.

PLASMATOR, PLASMATOR, s. The former, the maker; Gr. *πλασματωρ*.

"The supreme *plasmator* of hauny ande eird hes permittit them to be boreaus, to punais vs for the myskenalage of his magestie." Compl. S., p. 41.

This monarchals, I understand,
Preordinat war be the command
Of God, the *Plasmator* of all.
For to dounthrining, and to mak thrall.
Lyndsay's Warkie, 1592, p. 108.

PLASTROUN, s.

A *plastroun* on her knee she laid,
And there on love justly she plaid.
There to her neighbours sweetly sang;
This lady sighed oft among.
Sir Egeir, p. 11.

A musical instrument is certainly meant. The writer may have mistaken the name. Gr. *πλκτρον*, Lat. *plctrum*, denote the instrument with which the strings of a harp are struck. Hence, perhaps, the term is here applied to the harp itself.

To PLAT, PLET, v. a. To plait, to fold; used to denote the act of embracing.

Wyth blyth chere there he hym *plet*,
In [his] arms so thankfully,
That held his ward so worthely.
Wyntown, ix. 27, 430.

PLAT, PLATT, adj. 1. Flat, level.

The quiet closettys opnyt wyth ane reird,
And we lay *plat* grafelyngis on the erd.
Doug. Virgil, 70, 23.

2. Low, as opposed to what is high.

Thair litil bonet, or bred hat,
Sumtyme heiche, and sumtyme *plat*,
Waites not how on thair beds to stand.
Mailland Poems, p. 184.

3. Close, near.

The stede bekend held to his schoulder *plat*,
And he at eis apoun his bak doun sat.
Doug. Virgil, 351, 46.

Plat is often used by Chaucer and Gower in the sense of *flat*.

He lyth down his one care all *plat*.
Conf. Am., Fol. 10.

Sa. G. *platt*, Teut. *plat*, Arm. Fr. *plai*, Ital. *platto*, *platto*, *planus*.

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PLAT, adv. 1. Flatly.

Plat he refuses, enherding to his entent,
The first sentence haldand euer in ana.

Doug. Virgil, 60, 40.

Teut. *plat*, *plané* et *aperte*; Su. G. *platt*, *penitus*.
Chaucer and Gower also use *plat* as an adv.

But notheles of one assent
They myghte not accorde *plat*.

i.e., they could not entirely agree. Gower, *Conf. Am.*, Fol. 16, a.

[2. Plainly, clearly, directly;] as, *plat* contrary, directly contrary.

"*Plat* contrary, to our expectations, we found her passion so prevail in maintenance of him [Bothwell] and his cause, that she would not with patience hear speak anything to his reproof, or suffer his doings to be called in question." Answ. Lords of S. to Throckmorton, 1567. Keith's Hist., p. 419.

PLAT, PLATT, s. 1. A plan, a model.

And this Electra grete Atlas begat,
That on his schuldur beris the heuynnis *plat*.

Doug. Virgil, 245, 13.

"By an act of *Platt*, dated at Edinburgh the 22d of November [1615] the several Dignit[ar]ies and Ministers, both in the Bishoprick and Earldom, were provided to particular maintenances—payable by the King and Bishop to the Ministers in their several bounds *respective*." Wallace's Orkney, p. 90.

In the same sense must we understand the legal phrase, "Decrees of *plat*—and valuations of Teinda." V. Jurid. Stiles, Vol. iii. Stile of Summons of Adjudication.

This term is used in the same sense in old E.

"Your lordships shall now see the *plat* of those mens purposes at the arrival of their ambassadors; and, as I shall perceive here, I will advertise with such diligence as the same shall require." Sadler's Papers, i. 116.

"I have seen the *platt* of Lythe [Leith] and viewed the same myselfe, as neare as I durst." Randall, *ibid.*, p. 500.

Teut. *plat*, *exemplar*. Hence E. *plat*-form. *Plat*, as signifying a plan, seems radically the same. The parent-term is *plat*, *planus*, *aequalis*; also, *latius*. Hence the word denoting a plan; q. something laid out *plainly*, or in all its *extent*; also Germ. *plat*, a table, a *plate* of metal, a *plate* for holding food; all from their being *plain* or level.

2. A *cow-plat*, a cake of cow's dung, Ettr. For.

To PLAT, v. a. "To flat, to place flat or close. Speaking of the crucifixion of Christ, Lyndsay says, they

"*Plat* him backward to the croce." *Gl. Lynde*.

I hesitate, however, as I have met with this term used as a *v.* in no other passage, whether *plat* may not be for *plet*, q. plaited, twisted, as referring to distortion. V. *PLET*, *part. adj.*

PLATCH, s. A plain-soled foot, *ibid.*

If you are going on a journey, on Monday morning, and meet a man who has *platches* or plain soles, it is necessary, according to the dictates of traditionary superstition, that you should turn again, because it is an evil omen. The only way to prevent the bad effect of so fatal an occurrence, is to return to your own abode, to enter it with the right foot foremost, and to eat and drink. Then you may safely set out again on your journey; the spell being dissolved; Roxb.

Teut. *placies, placies*, *pes planus*; from *plat*, *planna*, whence is formed *plat-foot*, also *plat-footigh*, *planipes*.

To PLATON, *v. n.* To make a heavy noise in walking, with quick short steps, Roxb.

PLATFUTE, PLATFITT, *s.* [The name given to a flat-soled person.] A term anciently used in music, [as the name of a dance-tune, and of the person who danced to it.]

This proper Bird he gave in governing
To me quibik was his simplil serviture;
On quibome I did my diligence and cure,
To leira hir language artificial,
To play *platfute*, and quibisill *fute befoir*.

Papingo, Lyndsey's Works, 1592, p. 157.

Platfute seems to have been a term of reproach, originally applied to one who was *plain-soled*, and thence indifferently to some dance. Teut. *plat-foot*, *planipes*.

[In ancient times *planipes* was a favourite with the common people. He was dressed like clown in the modern pantomime, wore socks,—hence his name *plat-fute* or *oplayfute*, and went through a series of light leaps, which explains the line in Christ's Kirk on the Green—

"Platfute he bobbit up with lenda."]

[PLATFITTIT, PLETFITTIT, *adj.* Plain-soled, flat-footed, Clydes.]

PLAT, PLATT, PLATE, *s.* 1. A dash, a stroke to the ground.

— Chorineus als fast

Raschit on his fa,

Syne with his kne him possit with sic an *plat*,
That on the erde he speldit hym al flat.

Doug. Virgil, 419, 28.

Wythin there tempil hane thay brocht alsua
The busynous swyne, and the twynteris snaw quibite,
That wyth there clais can the erde smyte,
Wyth many *plat* scheddand there purpours blude.

Ibid., 455, 48.

i.e., with many or repeated dashings of themselves on the ground, in consequence of the pain of the mortal blow they have received.

2. A blow with the fist.

Sapience, thou servis to beir a *platt*;
Me think thou schawis the not well wittit.

Lyndsey, S. P. R., ii. 117.

Speid hame, or I sall palk thy cote.

And to begin, fals Cafile, tak thair ane *plate*.

Ibid., p. 2.

Radd. views this as the same with *plat*, flat, q. beating flat to the ground. But Teut. *plets-en* signifies, palma, quaters; depeere, subigere; *plett-en*, conculcare, contondere; Germ. *plets-en*, cum strepitu et impetu cadere. Perhaps it is still more nearly allied to A.-S. *plætt-as*; "alapea, cuffa, blowa, buffeta," Sommer. Sa.-G. *plætt*, ictus levis, (*plætt-a*, to tap, Wideg.) A.-S. *plætt-an*, feriro; whence Fr. *playe*, Bremaens. *pliet*, a wound.

[To PLATTER, *v. n.* 1. To dabble in water or any liquid substance, S.]

2. To walk or work briskly in water or mud, S.]

[PLATTER, PLATTERIN, *s.* 1. The act of dabbling, walking, or working briskly in water or mud, S.]

2. The noise made by the act, S.]

[PLATTER, PLATTERIN, *adv.* With sharp continuous noise in water, or in any liquid.

When the noise has continued for some time, *platter-platterin* is the term used. Indeed, the S. language has terms to express various grades of combined sound and motion in liquids, from the sharp and quick expressed by *platter*, to the dull and measured expressed by *plouter*; thus, *platter*, *plotter*, *plotter*, *plouter*, or *plouter*, q. v.]

To PLAT UP, *v. a.* To erect; perhaps including the idea of expedition.

"Leith fortifications went on speedily; above 1000 hands, daily employed, *plat up* towards the sea sundry perfect and strong bastions, well garnished with a number of double cannon, that we feared not much any landing of ships on that quarter." Baillie's Lett., i. 160.

Can this signify, *platted up*, from the ancient custom of wattling? Hence, perhaps, A.-S. *plett*, *pletta*, a sheepfold.

[PLATCH, *s.* and *v.* V. under PLAT.]

[PLATCH, *s.* 1. A large spot; also, a large piece; as, a *platch* on his face, a *platch* o' lan', S.]

2. A piece of cloth, a patch sewed on a garment to repair it, Clydes., Banffs.

3. A clot, *ibid.*]

[To PLATCH, *v. a.* 1. To patch, to cover with a patch; also, to repair in a clumsy manner, Clydes., Banffs.]

2. To spot, to stain, to besmear; also, to bespatter, *ibid.*]

[PLATCHACK, *s.* A large patch, Shetl.]

[PLATCHEN, *s.* and *v.* A frequentative of *platch*, q. v., Banffs.]

[PLATCHIN, *s.* 1. The act of repairing or covering with patches, *ibid.*

2. The act of spotting, staining, or besmearing, *ibid.*

3. Clumsy patching or repairs, *ibid.*

Du. *plek*, a spot, Goth. *plate*, a patch, A.-S. *plæca*, a patch of ground. E. *patch* is just *platch* with *i* dropped; indeed, in Mark ii. 21, the Goth. version has *plate*, where Wyclif's has *pacche*. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict., under PATCH.]

PLATEGLUFE, *s.* A glove made of mail; a piece of armour anciently worn.

"Many thinks if they be free of men that they are well enough: put me from his gun and pistolet, sayes he, I am sure enough: and in the mean-tyne there is neuer suspicion of the devill, stronger and subtilier then all the men of the world: He will get on a croslet and *plateglufe*, O miserable catiue, what armour has thou for the enemy of thy soule?" Rollock on 2 Thea., p. 123.

PLATT, *s.* A blow, a stroke, S. B. A.-S. *plætt*; *id.* V. Ihre, ii. 341. V. PLAT.

[To PLATTER, *v. n.* To dabble in water, or in any liquid, *S. V.* under PLAT.]

PLAWAY, *adj.* A term applied to bread.

"Guid, fyne & plawey breid of quhit;" i.e., wheat
Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 19.

• To PLAY, *v. n.* Used as signifying to boil with fervour; equivalent to *E. wallop*.

"Fair words will not make the pot play," *S. Prov.*; equivalent to the *E. one*, "Fair words butter no par-nips;" *Kelly*, p. 106.

It occurs in another *Prov.* of a coarser description, but very expressive of the vast influence that money has on mankind, and at the same time of the greatest contempt for this grovelling spirit. "Money will make the pot play, if [though] the Deil pish in the fire." *Ibid.*, p. 243.

To PLAY BROWN. To assume a rich brown colour in boiling; a phrase descriptive of substantial broths, *Ayrs.*; to *boil brown*, *S.B.*

Their walk, for either kyts or crown,
Will ne'er gar Simon's pat play brown.
Picken's Poems, l. 124.

To PLAY CARL AGAIN. *V. CARL-AGAIN.*

To PLAY PAUW. *V. PAUW.*

To PLAY PEW. *V. PEW.*

PLAYRIFE, *adj.* Synon. with *E. playful*, and *playosome*, *S.*; often pronounced *q. playerife*.

"The saying was verified, that old folk are twice bairns; for in such plays, pranks, and projects, she was as *playrife* as a very lassie at her sampler."
A.-S. plega, ludus, and *rif*, frequens.

PLAY-FEIR, PLAY-FERE, PLAYFAIR, *s.* 1. A playfellow.

But saw ye nocht the King cum heir!
I am ane sportour and *playfeir*
To that yung King.

Lyndsay, S.P.R., li. 29.

Palgrave expl. *playfers* by *Fr. mignon*, a minion, a darling. *B. iii. F. 55, a.* It also occurs in Beaumont and Fletcher. Although improperly spelled, it is used in its proper signification.

—Learn what maids have been her
Companions, and *play-phers*; and let them repair to
Her with *Palamon* in their mouths.— *P. 367a.*

"Play with your *Playfairs*;" *Fergusson's S. Prov.*, p. 27. *Play feres*; *Ramsay*, p. 58. *Play fecers*, *Kelly*, p. 281, expl. "fellows."

From *play*, and *ferre*, a companion, *q. v.*

2. Improperly used for a toy, a play-thing, *S.*

O think that eild, wi' wyly fit,
Is wearing nearer bit by bit!
Gin yence he claws you wi' his paw.
What's siller for!
But gowden *playfair*, that may please
The second charger till he dies.

Fergusson's Poems, li. 107.

PLAYN, PLAYNE. In *playne*. 1. Plainly, clearly.

Neue he was, as it was knowin in *playn*,
To the Butler befor that thad slain.
Wallace, iv. 585, MS.

Till Saynet Jhonstone this wryt he send agayn,
Befor the lordis was manifest in *playne*.
Ibid., viii. 34, MS.

i.e., by a pleonasm, plainly manifest. In *to playn*, *ibid.*, iii. 335.

2. Sometimes used in the same sense with *Fr. de plain*, immediately, out of hand.

Comfort thar lost quhen their Chyftayne was slayn,
And mony ane to he began to *playne*.
Wallace, vii. 1203, MS.

PLAYOKIS, *s. pl.*

This Bischap Willame the Lawndalis
Owryd his kyrk wyth fayre jowalls,
Westymantis, bukis, and othir ma
Plesand *playokis*, he gave alsua.

Wyntown, ix. 6, 146.

Mr. MacPherson thinks this probably corrupted. In another MS. *pheralis* occurs. This word is commonly used in the West of S. for toys or playthings. We can scarcely suppose that *Wyntown* should so remarkably depreciate the Bishop's donations, as to give them so mean a designation. Such language would have been natural enough for *Lyndsay* or some of his contemporaries.

To PLEASE a thing. To be pleased with it.

—"You wonder that any man should not please the device of salvation by Christ, and lead out towards him." *Guthrie's Trial*, p. 119.

This is a *Fr. idiom*. *Plaire*, "to—like, allow, or think well of;" *Cotgr.*

To PLECHE, *v. a.* To bleach. *Pleching*, bleaching; *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

PLED, *s.* "Perhaps, private corner;" *Gl. Sibb. V. PAMPHLETTE*. But the sense is quite uncertain.

PLEDE, PLEID, PLEYD, *s.* 1. Controversy, debate.

Quhare thar is in *plede* twa men
Askand the crowne of a kynrike,
But dowt, the nest male in the gre
Preferryd to the rewme suld be.

Wyntown, viii. 4, 40.

And he denytt, and so began the *pleid*.

Henry's Poems, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 112.

Bot *pleid*, without opposition.

— Bot gif the fatie, bot *pleid*,
At my pleasure sufferit me life to leid,
The clieis of Troy than first agane suld I
Restore.—

Doug. Virgil, 111, 34.

Plaide is used, *Baron Lawes*.

2. A quarrel, a broil.

He gart his felt defend his heid,
Quhile he was past out of all *pleid*.
Chr. Kirk, st. 17.

3. Care, sorrow; metaph. used.

Sche fild ane stoip, and brought in cheis and breid;
Thay eit and drank; and leivit all their *pleyd*.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 68.

The transition is natural enough, as strife or debate generally produces sorrow.

Belg. *Hisp. pleyte*, lis, litigium; *Fr. plaid*. *Kilian* thinks that it is perhaps from *placere*, area, forum. It may be radically allied to *Plat*, a dash; a blow, *q. v.*; or rather to *A.-S. pleo*. *V. PLEY*.

To PLEDE, PLEID, *v. n.* To contend, to quarrel, *Doug. Virgil. V. the s.*

To PLEDGE, v. a. "To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another," Johns.

This term is not peculiar to S., but used by Shakespeare and other E. writers. I mention it, therefore, merely to take notice of the traditional account given of its origin. It is said that in this country, in times of general distrust in consequence of family feuds, or the violence of factions, when a man was about to drink, it was customary for some friend in the company to say, *I pledge you*; at the same time drawing his dirt, and resting the pommel of it on the table at which they sat. The meaning was, that he *pledged* his life for that of his friend, while he was drinking, that no man in company should take advantage of his defenceless situation.

Shakespeare would seem to allude to this custom when he says:

—The fellow, that
Parts bread with him, and *pledges*
The breath of him in a divided draught,
Is the readiest man to kill him.

Tim. of Athens.

The absurd and immoral custom of *pledging* one's self to drink the same quantity after another, must have been very ancient. "Alexander, the Macedonian, is reported to have drunk a cup containing two *Congii*, which contained more than one pottle, tho' less than our gallon, to Proteus, who commending the King's ability, *pledged* him, then called for another cup of the same dimensions, and drank it off to him. The King, as the *loss of the good fellowship* required, *pledged* Proteus in the same cup, but being immediately overcome, fell back upon his pillow, letting the cup fall out of his hands, and by that means was brought into the disease whereof he shortly after died, as we are informed by the Athenians." Potter's *Antiq. Greece*, ii. 305. Such was the end of Alexander the Great!

[PLEE, s. The name given to the young of every kind of gull, Shetl.]

PLEENGIE, s. A name given to the young of the Herring Gull, *Larus fuscus*, Linn., Mearns. Synon. *Pirrie*, q. v.

Supposed to be imitative of its cry.

[To PLEEP, v. n. To peep, to chirp; also, to speak in a complaining, querulous tone of voice, Shetl.]

[PLEEPIN, part. adj. Chirping; complaining, pleading poverty or sickness, *ibid.*]

[PLEESH-PLASH, s. Local pron. of *plish-plash*, q. v., Banffs.]

[To PLEID, v. a. V. under PLEY, v.]

[To PLEINYE, PLENYE, v. n. To complain. V. PLAINYIE.]

PLEINYEOUR, s. A complainer. Acts Ja. II.

[To PLENISH, PLENISS, v. a. To furnish. V. PLENYS.]

[PLENISHMENT, PLENISING, s. Household furniture. V. under PLENYS.]

PLENSHER [or PLANSCHOUR], NAIL. A large nail.

"Nailles called *plensher nailles*, the thousand, iii. l. vi. s. viii. d." Rates Outward, A. 1611.
A nail of this description is called a *Plenshir*, Ettr. For. V. PLENSHIN.

PLENSHING-NAIL, s. A large nail, such as those used in nailing down floors to the joists, S.

Plenshion denotes a floor, in Cornwall and Devonshire; and E. *plensching*, "in carpentry, the laying the floors in a building."

Perhaps from Fr. *plancher*, a boarded floor; as being used for nailing the *planks* or *deals*.

To PLENT, v. n. To complain. V. PLAINT.

PLENTE, s. Complaint; E. *plaint*.

"He passed to the north of Scotland, and heard the *plentes* thair in lykmaner." Pitcottie's *Cron.*, p. 297.

PLENTEOUS, adj. Complaining.

"Attachments ar to be called ane lawful binding, be the quhilk ane party is constrained against his wil to stand to the law, and to doe sic right and reason as he aught of law to ane other partie, that is *plenteous* to him." Baron Courts, c. 2 s. 3.

From Fr. *plaintif*, *plaintive*, complaining; or formed like those Fr. words ending in *euz*.

To PLENYE, PLENZE, v. n. V. PLAINYIE.

To PLENYS, PLENYS, PLENISH, v. a. 1. To furnish; most generally to provide furniture for a house. V. the s. It also signifies to stock a farm, S.

"Remember, that I told you to take no more rooms [farms] at Martinmas, than ye will *plenish* at Whitsunday." Walker's *Remark. Passages*, p. 16.

The root is unquestionably Latin *plen-us*, full. But I can see no intermediate link between this and our v., unless Fr. *plein*, *id.* should be reckoned such.

2. To supply with inhabitants, to occupy.

Quhen Scottis hard thir fyne thythings off new,
Out off all part to Wallace fast thair drew,
Plenyss the toun quhilk was thair heretage.

Wallace, vi. 264, MS.

Thai will nocht fecht thoct we all yher suld bi;
Ye may off *plenyss* thair landis wil.

Ibid., xl. 46, MS.

PLENISHMENT, s. The same with *Plenissing*, S. O.

"Sarah's father bestowed on us seven riga, and a cow's grass, &c., as the beginning of a *plenishment* to our young fortunes." R. Gilhaize, ii. 157.

To PLENYS, v. n. To spread, to expand, to diffuse itself; q. to *fill* the vacant ground.

"That na man mak yardis nor heggis of dry staikis, na ryss, or stykis, nor yit of na bewyn wode, bot al lanerly of lyffand wode the quhilk may grow & *plenyss*." Parl. Ja. II., A. 1457, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 51.

In Edit. 1566, it is *lyand wod*, evidently by mistake, as this mars the sense.

PLENISSING, PLENISING, s. Household furniture.

"His heire sall haue to his house this vtensell or insight (*plenissing*)."

—Burrow Lawes, c. 125, s. 1.
—"Ye ar uncertaine in what moment ye will be warned, it becommeth vs to send our *plenising*, sub-

stance and riches befor us." Bruce's Eleven Serms. H. 6. b.

"*S. plenishing*, household furniture, *expelles*;—to *plenish* a house, to provide such furniture;" Rudd.

[PLEOCH, PLEUCH, *s.* A plough; also, ploughing, as, "I'll to the *pleoch*," i.e., ploughing, Ayr.; *pleochan*, Shetl. V. PLEUCH.]

PLEP, *s.* Any thing weak or feeble, S. B. V. PLEEP, *v.*

PLEPPIT, *adj.* Feeble, not stiff; creased. *A pleppit dud*, a worn out rag; *weffil*, synon.

Perhaps *q. belappit*, a thing that has been creased and worn in consequence of being wrapped round something else.

PLESANCE, *s.* Pleasure, delight. Fr. *plaisance*.

Quhen other lyvit in joye and plesance,
Their lyfe was noucht bot care and repentance.
King's Quair, iii. 18.

[PLESAND, *adj.* and *part. pr.* Pleasant, pleasing, Barbour, i. 10, 208, x. 282.]

To PLESK, *v. n.* V. PLASH.

To PLET, *v. a.* To quarrel, to reprehend.

First with sic bustling wordis he thame gret,
And bat offence gan thame chiding thus plet.

Doug. Virgil, 177, 10.

Rudd. views this as corr. for the sake of the rhyme, from *plede* or *plead*. There is, however, no occasion for this supposition. The term exactly corresponds to Teut. *pleyt-en*, litigare.

PLET, *part. pa.* Plaited, folded, Ettr. For.

Venus with this all gleid and full of loye,

—Before Jupiter donn hir self set,

And baith hir armes about his fete plet,

Embrassand thame and kiasand reserentiye.

Doug. Virgil, 478, 46.

Su.-G. *faat-a*, neotere; Lat. *plect-ere*.

Thow God the quhilk is onlie richt,

Thow saif me from the deuill's net:

Thairfore thow on the croce was plet.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 27.

I hesitate whether the term should be here explained folded. If we render it smitten, stricken, it might be traced to A.-S. *pleact-ian*, ferire, caedere; or Teut. *plett-en*, concutere, contundere, conterere; Kilian.

PLET, *adj.* Used in the sense of due, or direct; as, *Plet South*, *Plet North*, due South, due North; Aberd.

Undoubtedly allied to Teut. *plat*, Su.-G. *platt*, latna, planus. From the latter is derived *platt*, penitus, omnino; formed, says Ihre, after the Lat. idiom, like *plani* from *planus*. Thus *Plet South* is equivalent to "completely," or "entirely South."

To PLET, PLETTIN, PLATTEN, *v. a.* To rivet, to clench; terms used by blacksmiths, who, in shoeing horses, turn down the points of the nails, Roxb.; *Plettin*, Fife. Hence,

PLETTIN-STANE, *s.* A large flat stone, till of late years lying at the door of a smithy. On this stone, the horse's foot was set flat, after the shoe was driven, that the nails might be *plattened* (rooved), i.e., turned a little over the hoof, to prevent their coming out, Fife.

Most probably from Teut., Dan., and Su.-G. *plat*, *platt*, planus, E. *flat*.

PLEUAT, *s.* A green turf or sod for covering houses, Mearns. V. PLOUD, and PLOD.

PLEUCH, PLEUGH, *s.* 1. A plough.

In the meyn tyme Endes with ane pleuch

The cite circuit, and markit be ane each.

Doug. Virgil, 153, 10.

A.-S. Su.-G. *plug*, Alem. *pluog*, *pluog*, Germ. *plug*, Belg. *ploeg*, Pol. *plug*, Bohem. *pluh*. Some derive this from Syr. *pelak*, aravit.

2. That constellation called *Ursa Major*, denominated from its form, which resembles a plough, fully as much as it does a wain, [or bear,] S.

—The *Pleuch*, and the poles, and the planetis began,
The Son, the seuin starnes, and the Charle wane.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239, b. 1.

There is an evident impropriety here; as the good Bishop mentions the same constellation under two different names.

3. The quantity of land which one plough can till, S. V. PLEUCHGANG.

Our forefathers may have adopted this name from the Romans. For they not only called it *plaustrum*, from its resemblance to a waggon, but *Triones*, i.e., ploughing oxen, *q. teriones*, enim propriè sunt boves aratorii dicti eo quòd terram terant; Isidor., p. 910. This name was properly given to the stars composing this constellation, in number seven; therefore called *septem triones*, whence *septentrio*, as signifying the North, or quarter in which they appear. Another constellation, because of its vicinity to this, is called *Bootes*, i.e., the ox-driver. *Bootes* dixerunt eo quòd plastro hæret. Isidor, ut. sup.

PLEUCH-AIRNS, *s. pl.* V. PLEUCH-IRNES.

PLEUCH-BRIDLE, *s.* What is attached to the head or end of a plough-beam, for regulating the depth or breadth of the furrow; the *double-tree* being fixed to it by means of a hook resembling the letter S, Roxb.

[PLEUCH-FETTLE, *s.* Same as PLEUCH-GEIRE.]

PLEUCH-GANG, PLOUGH-GANG, *s.* As much land as can be properly tilled by one plough, S.

"The number of *plough-gangs*, in the hands of tenants, is about 141½,—reckoning 13 acres of arable land to each *plough-gang*." P. Moulin, Perth. Statist. Acc., v. 56.

This corresponds to *plogland*, a measure of land known among the most ancient Scythians, and all the inhabitants of Sweden and Germany. We also use the phrase, a *pleuch* of land, S., in the same sense.

"*Erda terras, ane plouch of land*," Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Hilda*.

The old Goth. word *ploug* has the same signification; also Dan. *plow*, Germ. *plug*. The author of the Glossary to *Orkneyinga Saga* makes particular mention of the consent of the Scots, in this instance. *Scoti, patriarum consuetudinum tenacissimi, plougland in hunc diem agrum vocant, qui jugero respondit. Vo. Plogland. We indeed use the same term in statu regiminis: and it is not improbable that it was once used precisely in the Goth. form, as it still remains as a local designation.*

PLEUCH-GATE, PLOUGH-GATE, s. The same with *plough-gang, S.*

A *plough-gate* or *plough-gang* of land is now understood to include about forty Scots acres at an average, *Fife*.

"There are 56 *plough-gates* and a half in the parish." P. Innerwick, Haddington, Statist. Acc., i. 121, 122.

Gate is evidently used in the same sense with *gang*, q. as much land as a plough can go over. *Gate* seems to be most naturally deduced from *Su.-G. gaa*, to go, as Lat. *iter*, from eo.

PLEUCHGEIRE, v. The furniture belonging to a plough, as coulter, &c., S.; *Pleuch-irnes*, synon.

"Quhat-sum-ever persone—destroyis *pleuch* and *pleuchgeire*, in time of teeling,—shall be—punished therefore to the death, as thieves." Acts Ja. VI., 1587, c. 82, Murray. V. GER.

PLEUCHGRAITH, s. The same with *pleuchgeire, S.*

"Destroyers of—*pleuchgraith*—shall be punished as thieves." Ind. Skene's Acts. V. SOWER, SOWER.

PLEUCH-HORSE, s. A horse used for drawing in the plough, S.

PLEUCH-IRNES, PLWYRNYS, s. pl. The iron instruments belonging to a plough, S.

He playhnyd to the Schyrrawe ware,
That stollyn his playgrays ware.

Wynetown, viii. 24, 48.

Isl. *plegiarn* signifies the ploughshare. Thus in the account given of the trial by ordeal, which Harold Gilli was to undergo, in proving his affinity to the royal family of Norway, it is said; ix. *plegiarn gloandi vora nðrløgd, oc gekk Haralldr thar eptir, berom fotom*: Nine burning ploughshares were laid on the ground, through which Harold walked barefoot. *Heimskringla*, ap. Johnst. Antiq. C. Scand., p. 246.

PLEUCH-MAN, s. A ploughman, S. The guttural, however, is not sounded in this word, which is pronounced q. *Plew-man*.

[**PLEUCH-PEVILE, s.** The staff, shod with a piece of flat iron, for clearing the plough, Ayr. V. PATTLE.]

PLEUCH-SHEARS, s. pl. A bolt with a crooked head, used for regulating the *Bridle*, and keeping it steady, when the plough requires to be raised or depressed in the furrow, Roxb.

PLEUCH-SHEATH, s. The head of a plough, made either of metal or of wood, on which

the *sock* or plough-share is put when at work, *ibid*.

[**PLEUTER, s. and v. V. PLOUTER.**]

[**PLEUTERIE, PLEUTERIN, &c. V. under PLOUTER.**]

PLEW, PLOW, s. A plane for making what joiners call "a groove and feather," S.; a *matchplane, E.*

Perhaps from its forming a furrow in wood, like a plough in the ground.

[**To PLEW, PLOW, v. a. To "groove and feather," S.**]

PLEVAR, s. A plover.

Thair was Pyrttis, and Pertrakis, and *Plevaris* anew.
Howlate, l. 14, MS.

PLEWIS, s. pl. For *pleyis*, debates.

"That all civile acciounis, questionis and *plewis*—be determyit & decidit before the Iuge ordinarius," &c. Acts Ja. III., 1487, Ed. 1814, p. 177.

PLEY, PLEYE, s. 1. A debate, a quarrel, a broil, S.

O worthy Greeks, thought ye like me,
This *pley* sud seem be doen;
The wearing o' Achilles graith
Wad be decided seen.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 14.

2. A complaint or action at law, whether of a criminal or civil nature; a juridical term, S.; *plea, E.*

"The *pley* of Barons pertains to the Schiref of the countrie." Reg. Maj., l. c. 3, s. 1.

"Criminall *pleyes*, touches life or lim, or capitall peines." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Mote*.

Placitum is the correspondent term, L. B.

3. A quarrel of whatever kind, S.

To PLEY, v. n. To plead, to answer in a court of law.

"Gif ane Burges is persewed for any complaint, he will not be compelled to *pley* without his awin burgh, bot in default of Court, not halden." Burrow Lawes, c. 7, s. 1. V. the s.

PLEYABLE, adj. Debateable at law.

"—It was allegiit be our souerane lordis letteris of summondis raisit on him,—that the landis of Thorne-ton, with the pendiclis & pertinentis, were *pleyabel* betuix him & the said Thomas," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1494, p. 205.

"—Quhy sal—mak the Romane pepill juge in ony mater; in aventure they convert all *pleyabil* materis to thair awne profit?" Bellend. T. Liv., p. 310.

Controversiosa, Lat.

Skene derives this word from Fr. *plaider*, to plead, to sue at law. But its origin is certainly A.-S. *pleo*, *pleoh*, danger, debate.

PLEYARE, PLEYERE, s. A litigator.

"—The maist part of the lieges of this realme ar becumyn wilfull, obstinate and malicious *pleyaris*, sua that thai will not be content to pay and satisfie thair creditouris of sic dettis as thai aucht iustlie to thame,—without calling and compulsion of the law and

extremities thereof." Acts Ja. VI., 1537, Ed. 1814, p. 447.

"Concerning the pair *pleyeris* in the law, and their oppression of the country." Ibid., p. 448.

To PLEID, v. a. To subject to a legal prosecution; an old forensic term.

"Gif ony man be *pleidit* and persewit for ony land or tenement, quhairfo he hes had possession,—and thair be biggingis and housis in the samin, biggit be him or be utheris; it is leasum to him to destroy and remove the saidis housis," &c. Balf. Pract., p. 199.

L. B. *pleyt-us*, is used for *placit-um*, *Hisp. pleyte*. But this *v.* is more probably from *plait-are*, *placitum*, *sea pactum inire*, (Du Cange); if not from Fr. *plaid-er*.

PLICHEN (gutt.), s. Plight, condition; *A sad plichen*, a deplorable state, Fife. Sax. *plech*, *plegha*, officium; Teut. *plegh-en*, solere.

PLICHEN (gutt.), s. Expl. as denoting a peasant, in the West of Fife.

If this be rightly defined, it may be allied to Teut. *plugga*, homo incompositus, rudis, impolitus; Kilian.

PLIES, s. pl. "A word used to denote very thin strata of free-stone, separated from each other by a little clay or mica," S. Ur's Hist. of Rutherglen, p. 286, N.

[PLING, s. A vibrating sound, as of a string smartly struck, Shetl.]

[PLINGIE, s. V. PLEENGIE.]

[PLINK, s. Very small beer, Orkn.]

PLIRRIE, s. V. PLEENGIE.

To PLISH-PLASH, v. n. A term denoting the dashing of liquids in successive shocks, caused by the operation of the wind or of any other body, S.

Now tap-horn spoons, w' muckle mou,
Plish-plash'd; nae chial was hoolie.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 144.

This is a reduplicative word, formed, like many others in our language, from the *v.* PLASH, q. v.

PLISH-PLASH, adv. A thing is said to *play plish-plash*, S., in the sense given of the *v.*

PLISKIE, s. 1. Properly, a mischievous trick; although sometimes used to denote an action, which is productive of bad consequences, although without any such intention, S.

Their hearts the same, they daur'd to risk aye
Their lugs on onie rackless *pliskie*;
For, now, inur'd to loupin dykes,
They nouthar dreaded men nor tykes.

V. SNAOKIE.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 90.

"Certainly if I wad hae wared my life for you yon night, I can hae nae reason to play an ill *pliskie* t'ye in the day o' your distress." Antiquary, iii. 269.

2. It is used in the sense of plight, condition, S. A.

"The men saw the *pliskie* that I was in, and there was a kind o' ruefu' benevolence i' their looks, I never saw ony thing like it." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 45.

This is perhaps formed from A.-S. *plaega*, *plega*, play, sport, by means of the termination *ic*, Goth. *isk*, expressive of increment, q. *plegiec*, sport degenerating into mischief. V. Wachter, Proleg. Sect. 6, vo. Iack. It confirms this etymon, that it is commonly said, He has *play'd* me a bonny *pliskie*, S.

—She *play'd* a *pliskie*
To him that night.

Ibid., i. 149.

PLIT, s. The slice of earth turned over by the plough in earing, Berw.

"At its fore part it is an exceedingly sharp wedge, so as to insinuate between the fastland and the *plit* or furrow-slice, with the least possible resistance; the wedge gradually widens backwards to separate the *plit* effectually, and it spreads out considerably wider upwards, so as to turn over the *plit*." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 150.

Teut. *plate*, segmen, segmentum; Su.-G. *plact*, lamina.

To PLODDER, v. n. To toil hard, Gall.

"*Plodderan*, toiling day and night almost;" Gall. Encycl.

Perhaps from the E. *v.* to *Plod*, or the s. *Plodder*. The origin of *Plod* is quite obscure.

PLODDERE, s. "Banger, maunder, fighter."

Of this asage in thare hethyng

The Inglis oyaid to mak karpynng :

"I wove to God, echo mais gret stene,

The Scottis wench *plodders*,

Come I are, come I late,

I fand Annot at the yhate."

Wynetown, viii. 22, 142.

This refers to *Black Agnes* of Dunbar.

"O. Fr. *plaud-er*, bang, maul, &c." Gl. Perhaps from the same origin with *Plat*, s. q. v.

PLOD, s. A green sod.

"xij laid of elding, hal pettis, [peats] half *plodia*."

Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15.

"xii laidis of *ploddie*." Ibid.

"ixth layd of elding, peittis & *ploddie*, price of the laid iiii d." Ibid., A. 1641, V. 17. V. PLOUND.

C. B. *plad*, "any flat piece," Owen.

[PLOOK, PLOUK, s. A pimple, West of S.]

[PLOOKIE, PLOOKY, PLOOKIE-FACED, adj. V. under PLUKE.]

PLOOKY, s. A slight stroke, Ayrs.

"I heard how they have of late been cut to the quick, because a wheen bardy laddies stand ehing! [crying eh!] at them as they gang along Prince's Street, and now and then gie them a *plooky* on the cheek with a pip or a cherry stane." The Steam-Boat, p. 339.

Gael. *plac-am*, to knock on the head; *plack-am*, to press, squeeze, &c.

[PLOOTS, s. pl. The feet when bare, Shetl.]

[PLOOTSACKS, PLOUTSACKS, s. pl. The feet, ibid.]

To PLOPE, PLOUP, v. n. To fall with noise like that made by falling into water; as, "It *plop't* into the water;" Roxb. E. to *plump*. Gael. *plub-am*, to plump or fall as a stone in water.

PLOP, PLOUP, s. A fall of this description, ibid.

To PLORE, v. n. To work amongst mire, generally applied to children when thus amusing themselves, Lanarks.

PLORIE, s. Applied to any piece of ground which is wrought into a mire, by treading or otherwise, *ibid.*

To PLOT, PLOUT, v. a. 1. To scald, to burn by means of boiling water, S.

Ken while the tea's filled reeking round,
Rather than plot a tender tongue,
Treat a' the circling lugs wi' sound,
Syna safely slip when ye have sung.
Ramsay's Poems, ll. 199.

2. To make any liquid scalding hot, S.

3. To burn, in a general sense; but improperly used.

I never sooner money got,
But all my pouches it would plot,
And scorch them sore, it was me hot.
Forbes's Domestic Deposit, p. 26.

This is a north country idiom.—

Now Bruntie o'er the fire was streaket,
An' gat himsel' sair plotet.
Cock's Simple Strains, p. 136.

[PLOT, PLOUT, s. A scald or burn with boiling water; also, a dip into boiling water; as, "Gie't a plot i' the pat afore ye begin," Clydes.]

PLOT-HET, PLOTTIN-HET, adj. So hot as to scald; as, "That water's plottin-het," S. Plot-het, S. B.

PLOTTIE, s. A hot drink, composed of wine and spices; properly denoting one of an intoxicating quality, S.

"Get us a jug of mulled wine—*plottie*, as you call it—Your *plottie* is excellent, ever since I taught you to mix the spices in the right proportion." St. Roman, *iii. 37. 41.*

[PLOTTIN, PLOTTIN-HET, adj. Boiling, boiling-hot, scalding, scalding-hot, Clydes.]

[PLOTTIT, adj. 1. Boiled, scalded, *ibid.*

2. Fond of heat; unable to endure cold, Banffs.]

To PLOT, v. a. 1. To make bare; as, *to plot a hen*, to pluck off the feathers, Roxb. "To *plot*, to pluck, North." Grose. *Plottin*, part. pa.

2. To make bare, to fleece, used in a general sense, Roxb.

"An' what's to come o' the pair bits o' *plottin'* baggits a' winter, is mair nor I can tell." Brownie of Bodabock, *i. 224.*

This totally varies from *pluccian*, the A.-S. form, and retains that of Teut. *plot-en*: *Ploten de wolle*, *lanam decerpere*; Flandr. *plot-en*, *membranam sive corium exuere*. Kilian gives *plote* as synon. with *bloote*, a sheep-skin from which the wool is plucked.

Su.-G. *blott*, nudus, *blott-a*, nudare, Dan. *blot* and *blott-er*, L. B. *blut-are*, privare, spoliare.

PLOTTIT, part. adj. Quite bare, insignificant, looking poorly, Ettr. For.; q. as if resembling a plucked fowl.

To PLOTCH, v. n. To dabble, to work slowly, Ettr. For.

This seems originally the same with *Plack*, v. q. v.

PLOTCH, s. A name given to the devil.

"In this mean time, when they were taking forth their artillery and the King [James IV.] being in the Abbey for the time, there was a cry heard at the market-cross of Edinburgh, at the hour of mid-night, proclaiming as it had been a summons, which was named and called by the proclaimer thereof, The Summons of *Plotcock*; which desired all men, to compare, both Earl and Lord, and Baron and Gentleman, and all honest Gentlemen within the town (every man specified by his own name) to compare, within the space of forty days, before his master, where it should happen him to appoint, and be for the time, under the pain of disobedience." Pitcautty, p. 112.

This is said to have taken place before the fatal battle of Flodden.

This name seems to have been retained in Ramsay's time.

At midnight hours o'er the kirkyard she raves,
And seven times does her prayers backward pray,
Till *Plotcock* comes with lumps of Lapland clay,
Mixt with the venom of black tailed and snakes:
Of this uneasy pictures aft she makes
Of ony ane she hates, and gars expire
With slow and racking pains afore a fire,
Stuk fou of prines; the devilish pictures melt;
The pain by fowk they represent is felt.

Ramsay's Poems, ll. 95.

This has been supposed to be a corr. of *Pluto*, the name of that heathen deity who was believed to reign in the infernal regions. It does not appear that this name was commonly given to the devil. It may be observed, however, that the use of it in S. may have originated from some Northern fable; as our forefathers seem to have been well acquainted with the magical operations of Sweden and Lapland; and according to the last passage, *Plotcock* brings Lapland clay, which, doubtless, would have some peculiar virtue. B may have been changed to P; for according to Rudbeck, the Sw. name of Pluto was *Blut-mader*; Atalant, *i. 724*. In Isl. he is denominated *Blotgott*, i.e., the god of sacrifices, from Su.-G. *blot-a*, Moes.-G. *blot-an*, to sacrifice, and this from *bloth*, blood.

[To PLOTTER, v. n. 1. To make a noise by working briskly in any liquid substance, West of S.

2. To walk quickly through water or mud, *ibid.*

3. To work smartly but carelessly in any liquid; to do any wet or dirty work in a bungling or slovenly manner, *ibid.*]

[PLOTTER, s. 1. The act of working or walking as described above, *ibid.*

2. The noise made by so doing, *ibid.*

3. Wet, dirty, or disagreeable work, *ibid.*]

[PLOTTERIN. 1. As a s., with same meanings as **PLOTTER**, *ibid.*

2. As an *adj.*, laborious yet doing very little; also, weak and unskilful, *ibid.*]

PLOTTER-PLATE, *s.* A wooden platter with a place in the middle to hold salt, Fife.

For my part, I wad rather eat
Sow's jadia aff a *plotter-plate*,
Than maul wi' him wha breaks his word,
Er'n tho' the birkie was a lord.

Poem, *Lieut. C. Gray.*

PLLOUD, *s.* A green sod, Aberd.

"They are supplied with turf and heather from the muirs, and a sort of green soda, called *plouds*, which they cast in the exhausted mooses." P. Leochal, *Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, vi. 218.

Fland. *plot-en*, membranam sive corium exuere. A piece of green sward is called S. *flag*, for the same reason, from *flag-a*, deglubere, because the ground is as it were *flagged*.

[To **PLLOUD**, *v. n.* 1. To walk in a waddling manner, Banffs.]

2. To fall suddenly or unexpectedly; as, "He *ploudit* our o' the green," *ibid.*

This is probably only the local pron. of E. *plod*.]

[**PLLOUD**, *s.* 1. The act of walking in a waddling manner, *ibid.*

2. A short, heavy fall, *ibid.*

3. A fat, thick-set person or animal, *ibid.*]

[**PLLOUDIN**. 1. As an *adj.*, having a waddling sort of pace, *ibid.*

2. As a *s.*, the act of walking with a waddling step, *ibid.*]

PLOUK, *s.* A pimple. V. **PLUKE**.

PLOUSSIE, *adj.* Plump, well grown, Fife.

This is probably from the same fountain with old Teut. *plotsig*, which Kilian gives as synon. with *plomp*, hebes, obtusus, plumbeus.

To **PLOUT**, *v. a. and n.* 1. To splash or dash, implying both sound and action; the same with *Plouter*, S.

"*Plowding*, wading through thick and thin; North." Grose.

I observe no term nearer than that given under *Plouter*.

- [2. To work in, or to walk through, water or mud, S.]

3. To poke; generally in a liquid, Loth., Clydes.

- [4. To fall into any liquid; as, "He *ploutit* into the burn," Banffs., Clydes.

5. To fall flat; as, "He jist *ploutit* doon," *ibid.*]

PLOUT, *s.* 1. A heavy shower of rain, S.

Belg. *plots-en*, to fall down suddenly, to fall down plump, Sewal.

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"We'll hae a thud o' thunner wi' a guid *plout* o' weat,—I hoop.—I hear't thumpin awa already i' the south-west yonder." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 112.

- [2. A fall; generally into a liquid, Banffs., Clydes.

3. The act of walking or working in water or mud, *ibid.*]

4. The sound made by a heavy body falling, particularly into water, or by the agitation of water, S.

5. The poker, or any instrument employed for stirring the fire, as a rod of iron, Linlithg. *Pout*. synon.

[**PLOUT**, *adv.* Flat; with a thud; as, "He fell *plout* on the floor," Clydes., Banffs.]

PLOUTIE, *s.* A fall, Fife. It evidently implies the idea of suddenness, and seems to claim the same origin with *Plout*, q. v. The root may be Germ. *plotz*, celer, subitus.

[**PLOUTIN**. 1. As a *s.*, implying the act expressed by the *v.* in its various meanings, Clydes., Banffs.

2. As an *adj.*, weak and awkward at work, or working earnestly but doing little, *ibid.*]

PLOUT-KIRN, *s.* The common churn, wrought by dashing the *kirn-staff* up and down, as distinguished from the *barrel-kirn* and *organ-kirn*, S.

PLOUT-NET, *s.* A small net of the shape of a stocking, affixed to two poles, Lanarks. *Pout-Net*, *Hose-Net*, synon.

This obviously from the *v.* to *Plout*; as the person, using the net, pokes under the banks of the stream, and drives the fish into the net by means of the poles.

To **PLOUTER**, **PLOWTER**, *v. a. and n.* To make a noise among water, to work with the hands or feet in agitating any liquid, to be engaged in any wet and dirty work, S. nearly synon. with *paddle*, E.

Sibb. writes *plowster*, which he resolves into *pool-stir*. But it may more naturally be traced to Germ. *plader-n*, humida et sordida tractare; *plader*, sordes; Wachter. This is evidently from the same root with Teut. *plots-en*, *plotsen int water*, in aquam irrare. *Plash*, q. v., is certainly from the same common stock. This observation applies perhaps to E. *splutter*.

PLOUTER, **PLOUTERIN**, *s.* The act of working in, or floundering through, water or mire, S.

He'd spent mair in brogues gaun about her,
Nor hardly was weel worth to waur;

For mony a foul weary *plouter*

She'd cost him through gutters and glaur.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 294.

A. Bor. *plowding*, wading through thick and thin, is evidently from the same fountain. V. Grose.

[**PLOUTSACKS**, *s. pl.* The feet. V. under **FLOORS**.]

[**PLOVER-PAGE**, *s.* The jack-snipe (*Scelopas gallinula*); this bird is generally an attendant on a flock of plovers, Shetl.]

[**PLOWM, PLOOM**, *s.* A plum; *pl. plowmys*, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 290, 291, Dickson.]

To **PLOWSTER**, *v. a.* The same with *Plouter*, Roxb.

"*Plowster*, to toil in mud or filth; *q. pool-stir*!" Roxb., Gl. Sibb.

But the ingenious Glossarist had not observed that Teut. *plugster-en*, is very nearly allied in signification; *Serutari*, perscrutari.

PLOY, *s.* 1. An action at law.

"Gif ony person being in veritie bastard, —deceissis befor ony *ploy*, or clame, or play, be intentit aganis him be the richteous air; —in that cais gif the richteous air wald clame and challenge the saidis landis efter the said bastardis decessis, he sall not be heard to do the samein." Balfour's Practicks, p. 240.

It seems to be here used as synon. with *play*. But the term, according to the use of it in the French law, properly denotes the payment of a fine by way of reparation. *Ploier l'amende*, Chart., A. 1339; L. B. *plicare emendam*, multam solvere. *Plois de l'amende* multas solutio. Carpent. Gloss. vo. *Plicare*, col. 320.

2. A harmless frolic, a piece of entertainment, S.

"A *ploy*, a little sport or merriment; a merry meeting." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 125.

It properly denotes that sort of amusement in which a party is engaged; and frequently includes the idea of a short excursion to the country.

3. What began as a frolic, but has a serious issue, S.

—Ralph unto Colin says;
You hobbleshow is like some stour to raise.—
Says Colin, for he was a sicker boy,
Naiper, I fear, this is a kittle *ploy*.

Ross's *Helmsore*, p. 8, 9.

It is even used with respect to a state of warfare.

John was a clever and anki farrand boy,
As you shall hear by the ensuing *ploy*.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 263.

Altho' his mither, in her weirds,
Fortold his death at Troy,
I soon prevail'd w' her to send
The young man to the *ploy*.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 18.

I am inclined to view it as formed from A.-S. *pleg-an*, to play. V. **PLUCKER**.

PLUCHET, *s.* Prob., something pertaining to a plough. "Ane *pluchet* furnest with gair tharto;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15.

This, I suspect, refers to something pertaining to a plough. The next article in the extract is "ane pair of harrowis;" but not in the same sentence.

PLUCK, *s.* The Pogge, a fish; small and ugly, supposed by the fishers to be poisonous, S. *Cottus cataphractus*, Linn.

"*Cottus Cataphractus*. Pogge, or Armed Bullhead; —*Pluck*.—This is often taken in oyster-dredges, and herring-nets, but is detested by the fishermen." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 9.

Teut. *plugghe*, res vilis et nullius valoris.

PLUCK, *s.* A two-pronged instrument, with the teeth at right angles to the shaft, used for taking dung out of a cart, &c., Aberd.; allied perhaps to the E. v. to *pluck*.

PLUCKER, (Great). The Fishing Frog, Shetl.

"*Lophius Piscatorius*, (Linn. Syst.) *Great Plucker*, Sea Devil, Fishing Frog." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 305.

PLUCKUP, PLUKUP, *s.* [An eager contest or struggle to obtain something coveted or wanted.]

—Na expensis did he spair to spend,
Quhill pece was brocht vnto ane finall end.
Quhar as he fand vs at the *plukup* fair,
God knawis in Scotland quhat he had ado
With baith the sydis, or he could bring vs to.

Poems, Sixteenth Century, p. 299.

This is left without expl. in Gl. But at the *plukup* fair certainly signifies, completely in a state of dissension, ready to pull each others ears.

From the use of this phrase in another passage in the same poem, which I had formerly overlooked, I hesitate if it does not rather signify complete spoliation, every one laying hold of what is within his reach in the most violent manner, and as it were tearing it from his fellow. It is applied to what took place after the Castle of Edinburgh was taken.

Than on the morn, thay maid them *pluk up* fair,
Both Scottis & Inglis syne all yeld togidder.
Vpon that *spuillyis* I will spend na tyme, &c.

Poems, Sixteenth Cent., p. 294.

Here it is misprinted *pluk up* fair.

Pluck, *v.* S. B., signifies to spar; *They pluckit ane another like cocks*. The E. phrase, to *pluck* a crow, is allied; also, Belg. *plukhair-en*, to fall together by the ears. The word in form, however, most nearly resembles the E. v. to *pluck* up, as signifying to pull up by the roots.

To **PLUFF**, *v. a.* 1. To throw out smoke in quick and successive whiffs, S. *Feuch*, synon.

"My reproofe is against these that spend the tyme with *pluffing* of reeces, which should be better employed." Z. Boyd's Balm of Gilead, p. 84.

I know not if this may be viewed as a corr. of E. *puff*. It may be rather allied to Sw. *pluffsig*, because the cheeks are swelled in blowing. V. **PLUFFY**.

2. To set fire to gunpowder, S.

3. To throw out hair-powder in dressing the hair, S.

To **PLUFF**, *v. n.* 1. To puff, to blow, to pant, Loth.

2. To *pluff awa'*, to set fire to suddenly, S.; as, *He's pluffin' awa' at pouter*.

PLUFF, *s.* 1. A *pluff* of reek, the quantity of smoke emitted at one whiff from a tobacco pipe: A *pluff* of pouter, the smoke caused by the ignition of a small quantity

of gunpowder, S. The term conveys the idea of the sound as well as of the appearance to the eye.

"It'll mak a braw *pluff* o' these fine squibs o' powther." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 120.

2. A small quantity of dry gunpowder set on fire, S.

"The gout took his head, and he went out of the world like a *pluff* of powther." The Steam-Boat, p. 78.

3. The instrument used for throwing out hair-powder, S.

4. The act of throwing hair-powder on a head or wig, S.

"Nor—was it just what could be hoped for, that Mrs. Keekle, when I spoke to her—saying, 'A bit *pluff* with the box there, on the left curls,' (in the way of a parenthesis,)—wouldna feel a great deal." The Steam-Boat, p. 298.

5. A rotten and dried mushroom, which, as soon as it is touched, goes to dust, S.

6. A pear with a fair outside, and apparently sound, but within entirely rotten, Teviotdale.

This, and the preceding, might seem allied to Belg. *pluff-en*, "to fall down on a sudden," Sewel; as rotten fruit does in the mouth.

7. The name given to a very simple species of bellows, South of S.

"The Brownie would then come into the farm-hall, and stretch itself out by the chimney, sweaty, dusty and fatigued. It would take up the *pluff* (a piece of bored board for blowing up the fire) and, stirring out the red embers, turn itself till it was rested and dried." Remains of Nithad. Song, p. 331.

[**PLUFF-GIRLS**, *s.* Creeping Soft-grass, (*Holcus mollis*, Linn.); and Meadow Soft-grass, (*Holcus lannatus*, Linn.) Banffs.]

PLUFFINS, *s. pl.* Any thing easily blown away; as the refuse of a mill, Ettr. For.

"He's as weel aff down wi' the auld miller; he'll get some *pluffins* o' seeds or dust, poor fallow." Perils of Man, ii. 33.

PLUFFY, *adj.* Applied to the face when very fleshy, chubby, S.

Su.-G. *pluffig*, facies obesa, prae pinguedine inflata; Ibra.

PLUKE, **PLOUK**, pron. *plook*, *s.* 1. A pimple, S., A. Bor.

"The kinde of the disease—was a pestilentious byle,—striking out in many heades or in many *plukes*." Bruce's Sermon, 1591. V. ARRAIR.

To whisky *plukes* that brunt for ouks
On town-guard sodgers faces,
Their barber bauld his whittle crooks,
An' scrapes them for the races.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 50.

Not, as Sibb. says, "corr. from Sax. *pocca*." For it is merely Gael. *plucan*; Shaw, vo. Carbuncle.

2. Used to denote the small dot or knob near the top of a metal measure of liquids, S.

When the liquid sold does not reach this, the seller acts illegally.

It would seem that the use of such knobs, although for a different purpose, is of great antiquity. The Saxon king Edgar, towards the close of the tenth century, passed an act for the remedy of excess in drinking, the account of which I shall give from our excellent historian Dr. Henry.

"It was the custom in those times, that a whole company drunk out of one large vessel, which was handed about from one to another, every one drinking as much as he thought proper. This custom occasioned frequent quarrels, some alledging that others drank a greater quantity of the liquor than fell to their share; and at other times some of the company compelling others to drink more than they inclined. To prevent these quarrels, Edgar commanded the drinking vessels to be made with knobs of brass, or some other metal, at certain distances from each other, and decreed, that no person, under a certain penalty, should either drink himself, or compel another to drink, more than from one of these knobs or pegs to another, at one draught." Hist. Britain, iv. 342.

PLUKIE, **PLOUKIE**, **POOOKY**, *adj.* 1. Covered with pimples, S.

2. Full of little knobs, Clydes.

PLUKINESS, **PLOUKINESS**, *s.* The state of being pimples, S.

PLUKIE-FACED, **POUCKIE-FACED**, *adj.* Having the face studded with pimples, S.

And there will be—

—*Plouckie-fae'd* Wat in the mill.

Bilson's S. Songs, i. 210.

PLUM, **PLUMB**, *s.* 1. A deep pool in a river or stream, Fife, Roxb.

The designation might arise from the practice of measuring a deep body of water with a *plumb*-line.

2. "The noise a stone makes when plunged into a deep pool of water;" Gall. Encycl.

[To **PLUM**, *v. a.* To sound or measure the depth of water, Clydes.

In the West of S., boys when bathing in or near deep water, delight in "*plummin* the deepest bit," i.e., in an upright posture, with the right arm stretched overhead, sinking till the toes touch the bottom. The greatness of the feat is rated by the number counted while the right hand is out of sight.]

[To **PLUM**, *v. a.* To flip with the finger nail, Shetl. Dan. *plompe*, to plunge.]

[**PLUM**, *s.* A flip with the finger nail, ibid. V. **PLUNK**.]

PLUMASHE, *s.* Apparently a corruption of *plumage*, for a plume of feathers.

Plumashe above, and *gramashes* below,
It's no wonder to see how the world doth go.

Law's Memorials, p. 162.

PLUMBE-DAMES, *s.* A prune, a *Damasce* plumb, S.

"It is—ordayned, that no person use anie maner of desert of wette and dry confections, at banqueting, marriages, baptisames, feastings, or any meales, except

the fruites growing in Scotland: As also figs, reasins, *plumbe damles*, almonds, and other unconfected fruites." *Acta. Ja. VI.*, 1621, c. 25.

"*Plumb damles*, (i.e., prunes) per pound £0:0:4." *Diet Book, King's Coll. Aberd.*, 1630. *Arnot's Hist. Edin.*, p. 169.

[**PLUMBIS**, *s. pl.* Leaden mases, used in bottle; called also "*ledin mellis*," *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, i. 293, 295, 65, *Dickson. Fr. plombee.*]

PLUMMET, *s.* The pommel of a sword.

Dickie could ha win at him wi' the blade o' the sword,
But fell'd him wi' the plummet under the e'e.

Dick o' the Cow, Border Minstr., l. 165.

"Probably derived from the nut of lead, with which the two-handed swords were loaded at the extremity of the hilt, as a counterpoise to the length and weight of the blade, and to render it more easily wielded." *Sir W. S.*

L. B. plumbat-a, globulus plumbeus; *Da Cange.*

[° **TO PLUMP**, *v. a. and n.* 1. To fall straight or suddenly down; same as an *E. S.*

2. To plunge with a dull, heavy sound, as a stone into water, *S. V. PLUNK.*

3. To plunge or drop a body into a liquid; as, "He's thrang *plumpin* stanes in the wattr," *Clydes.*]

[**PLUMP**, *s.* A plunge, a dip; also the sound made by the act; as, "He got twa *plumps* owre the head; ye might hae heard them," *ibid.*]

PLUMP, *adj.* A plump shower, a heavy shower that falls straight down. This is also called a *plump*; as, a *thunder plump*, the heavy shower that often succeeds a clap of thunder, *S.*

"I found myself in a very disjanked state,—worn out with the great fatigue,—together with a waff of cold,—no doubt caused by—the *thunder-plump* that drookit me to the skin." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 261.

[**PLUMP**, *adv.* Straight down; suddenly; with a plunge.]

[**PLUMP-KIRN**, *s.* The common churn, called also *plout-kirn*, *Banffs.*]

I have a strong suspicion, that *E. Plump* has been originally the same word. "*Plump*, a fall. He came *plump* down, South." *Grose.*

Teut. plomp, plumbeus; *plomp-en*, mergere cum impetu. *Sw. plump-a*, id. *V. PLUNK.*

PLUMP, *s.* A cluster, *Ang.*

She wins to foot, an' swavering makes to gang,
An' meets a *plump* of avarus ere lang;
Right yaps she yoked to the pleasant feast.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 20.

In Edit. Second this is altered to—
And spies a spot of avarus.—

This term is evidently used in the same sense with *E. clump*, as denoting a tuft of trees or shrubs; which, *Johns.* observes, was "anciently a *plump*." He is

mistaken when he says that *clump* is "formed from *lump*." For it is evidently the same with *Su.-G.* and *Germ. klump*, *Isl. klumpa*, *massa*, *Belg. klomp*; and the primary sense of the *E.* term is the same, "a shapeless piece of wood or other matter." *Su.-G. klump* is also used, especially as denoting a larger mass. *Bailey* expl. *plump*, "a cluster."

PLUMROCK, *s.* The primrose, a flower, *Gall.*

Hail, lovely Spring! thy bonny lyart face,
And head wi' *plumrocks* deck'd, bespeak the sun's
Return to bless this tale, and cheer her sprouts.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 1.

The first syllable is probably the same with *Alem. ploma*, *blum*, *Germ. blum*, a flower; especially as this term enters into the name of the primrose in different northern languages. *Sw. glockblomma*, q. the cuckoo's flower, *nickelblomma*, id., *Linn. Flor.*, p. 61. *Germ. gansblumen*, q. the goose's flower. *Roc* occurs in *A.-S.* May it signify the bloom or flower of the rock; as often adorning even the wildest crags?

TO PLUNK, *v. a. and n.* 1. To plunge or fall with a dull sound, to plump, *S.*; [*to plung*, *Shetl.*]

Either a frequent. from *plunge*, or allied to *C. B. plungk-io*, id.

[2. To drop or throw any body so as to produce a dull hollow sound; also, to draw a cork, *S.*]

3. In the game of taw, *S. marbles*, to propel the bowl by a jerk of the thumb, with the intention of striking another bowl, and driving it away, *Clydes. Feg*, synon., *Roxb.*

4. To croak or cry like the raven, *ibid.*

The corpie *plunkin*' i' the bog,
Made a' my flesh turn cauld.

Old Song, South of S.

5. A school-term, to play the truant; q. to disappear, as a stone cast into water; [also, to stand still, *to resist*, like a vicious horse.]

Teut. plenck-en, however, signifies, vagari, palari, to straggle; *plencker*, qui vagando tempus consumit; *Kilian.*

PLUNK, *s.* 1. The sound made by a stone or heavy body falling into water, *S.*

2. The sound produced by the drawing of a cork, *S.*

"The King's name and the *plunk* of corks drawn to drink his health, resounded in every house." *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 1822, p. 313.

3. The sound emitted by the mouth when one smokes tobacco, *South of S.*

4. A sound used to express the cry of the raven, *ib.*

5. The act of propelling a marble by the thumb and fore-finger, *Clydes.*

[**PLUNK**, *adv.* Suddenly, and with a sound, *S.*]

PLUNKER, s. One who is accustomed to play the truant; [also, a horse that is given to resisting, S.]

PLUNKIE, 1. As a *s.*, a trick, Shetl.

[2. As an *adj.*, tricky, not to be trusted, Clydes.]

[PLUNKIN, s. Implying the act expressed by each of the various senses of the *v.*

Plunkin is also used as an *adj.*, like *plunkie*, Clydes.]

[PLUNK, PLUNKART, s. 1. A stout, thick-set person or animal, Banffs.

2. Anything short and thick, *ibid.*

Prob. a corr. of E. *plump*, full, round, fleshy, Dan. and Ger. *plump*, clumsy, vulgar, Swed. *plump*, clownish, coarse.]

PLUNTED.

I may compar them to a *plunted* fyre,
But heit to warme you in the winteris canld.

Legend Bp. St. Andrews, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 304.

This has undoubtedly been written *paintet*, or *peintet*.

PLURACIE, s. Plurality.

"It being found maist difficult that in the charge of *pluracie* of kirkis any one minister may instruct mone flockis,—that euerie parochie kirk and samekle boundis as salbe found to be a sufficient and a competent parochie, thairfore sall have thair awin pastoure," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 211.

[To PLUTT, v. n. To whine, to complain whiningly, Shetl.]

PLWYRNYS, s. pl. V. **PLEUCHIRNES.**

PLY, s. Plight, condition, S.

Thy pure pynd throphe pelt, and out of *ply*.—
Gars men despyt thair flesch, thou spreit of Gy.
Dunbar, Evergreen, li. 36.

Fr. *pl*, habit, state.

PLY, s. A fold, a plait, S.

—On his breast, they might believe,
There was a cross of coven thread,
Of twa *ply* twisted, blue an' red.

The Piper of Peebles, p. 13.

It is almost invariably used, as here, in the sing., even when meant to be understood as *pl*.

This is given by Johna., on the authority of Arbuthnot, as an E. word. But it will be found, in various instances, that the words quoted from Arbuthnot as E. are in fact S.

PLY, s. "A discord, a quarrel; to get a *ply*, is to be scolded;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

This seems only a provincialism for *Play*, q. v.

PLYCHT, s.

For my trespass quhy suld my sone half *plycht*?
Quha did the mys, lat thame sustaine the paine.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 117, st. 8.

Lord Hailes gives this among words not understood. Mr. Pinkerton, when explaining some of these, says: "*Plycht* is *injury*; literally, and case; a man is in a sad *plycht*. See King Hart." But this word needs no *adj.* to express its meaning. This is to make it merely the common E. word. It may signify either

obligation or punishment, although the latter seems preferable.

Tent. *pflicht*, obligatio; Holland. *judicium*. Su.-G. *pflicht*, *pligt*, denotes both obligation, and the punishment due in consequence of the neglect of it; *kirkto-plicht*, poena ecclesiastica. The word in the first sense, is from A.-S. *plihtan*, Su.-G. *pligta*, spondere. But Ihre thinks that, as used in the second, it may be from Su.-G. *plaga*, cruciatus.

PLYDIS, s. pl. Prob., plaids. "Ane pair of *plydis*;" *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

To PLYPE, v. n. 1. To paddle or dabble in water, *Aberd.*, Banffs.

[2. To walk through, or work in, water or mud in a careless manner, Banffs.]

3. To fall into water, *ibid.*, Mearns. *Piop* synon., Roxb.

PLYPE, PLYPIN, s. [1. The act of dabbling, walking, or working in water or mud, Banffs.]

2. A heavy fall of rain, Roxb.

3. A fall into water, Mearns.

[4. The noise made by dabbling, walking, or working in water, Banffs.]

5. The noise made by a fall into water, *ibid.*

Plype is commonly used to express a fall of or into water, also the noise of the fall: *plypia*, *plypan*, to express repetition or continuance of the act or sound. *Plyte* and *plytin* are the forms used in the West of S.]

[PLYPE, adv. Suddenly, with force, with a plunge into water, Banffs., *Aberd.*]

[To PLYTE, PLOIT, v. n. Same meaning as **PLYPE**, q. v. West of S.]

[To PLYTER, PLOITER, v. n. To dabble, or work in a trifling or careless manner in any liquid; frequentative of *plyte*, *plout*, *ibid.*]

[PLYTER, PLOITER, s. 1. The act of dabbling or working carelessly in water or mud, *ibid.*

2. Applied to a person so engaged, *ibid.*

3. Applied to any kind of wet or dirty work, *ibid.*]

[PLYTERIN, PLOITERIN, adj. Applied to a female who is always cleaning or *reddin* up; industrious, but untidy, and always in a muddle, *ibid.*]

PLYVENS, s. pl. The flowers of the red clover, Upp. Clydes.; *Soukies*, synon.

[PO, s. A matula or urinal, S.]

[To POATCH, v. a. 1. To turn up, to break, to mark with holes; like sward that has been trampled by animals, S. A.]

2. To *poatch* an egg, to drop it into boiling water or milk, stir and break it up, adding a little butter, pepper and salt, West of S.]

POATCHIE, *adj.* Apt to be turned up, or trampled into holes, by the feet of men or animals, S. A.

"From the incapacity of the soil to absorb any considerable quantity of water, the land is put into a *poatchy* state by every heavy shower of rain." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 158.

POATCHING, *s.* A turning up of the sward of land, or the trampling it into holes, with the feet, S. A.

"Even when in pasture, and the surface firmed by grass sward, the parks are extremely subject to winter *poatching*." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 159.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *pot-a*, *pot-a*, *fodicare*.

POB, **POB-TOW**, *s.* The refuse of flax from the mill, consisting chiefly of the rind, used as fuel, S. B.

"One night I perceived the atmosphere illumined in quick succession of red flashes, like the *Aurora*, to an angle of 20° or 30° elevation, and found it was done by boys burning *po-b-tow*, about a mile distant, and that the successive coruscations of the atmosphere were occasioned by the tossings of the tow." P. Bendorich, Perth. Statist. Acc., xix. 366. Also pron. *Pob*, *q.v.*

"Such as resolve to try the covers, whether leaden or wooden, should cause them to be made so large, as they may allow the hive to be laid over with the refuse of flax, commonly called *Pob-tow*, or some such dry stuff, before the covers be put on." Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 21.

"Observe their harness; the collars are made of straw or *po-b*, the refuse of flax when sketched." Edin. Mag., Aug. 1818, p. 128.

She very seldom faicht the kirk,
But ay at hame wad lounge an' lurk.
Syne when her neighbours war frae hame,
An' a thing quiet, she thought na shame
To ease them o' their peats an' *po-b*;
It was her common Sunday's job.

Duff's Poems, p. 83.

POBIE, *s.* 1. A foster-father, Shetl.

[2. A high hill; properly, the highest of a group, like the father of the family.]

Isl. *papt*, father, papa.

POCK, **POKE**, **POIK**, *s.* [1. A bag of any form, size, or material, S.

2. A net shaped like a bag, and sometimes fastened to an iron ring; called also a *pock-net*, S.

3. A pustule from any eruptive disease, but generally from small-pox, S.

4. The pustule or pustules caused by inoculation, which is vulgarly called *the pock*; as, "Has he got *the pock* yet?" i.e., has he been inoculated?]

5. A bag growing under the jaws of a sheep, indicative of its having the rot, S.

6. The disease itself, the rot, South of S.

"Rot, or *Poke*," Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot., iii. 456.

To **POCK**, To be **POCKIN**. To be seized with the rot, Roxb.

The term had been formerly used in the same sense, S. B. Hence we read of "scheip infeckit with the *poik*;" Aberd. Reg. 1538, V. 16.

POCKED, *adj.* Applied to old sheep afflicted with a disease resembling scrofula, S.

POCK-ARR, *s.* A mark left by the smallpox. V. **ARR**.

POCK-ARRIE, **POCKIAWRD**, *adj.* Full of the scars of small-pox, Clydes.

Pockiawrd, *adj.* "Marked with the small-pox;" Gall. Encycl.

POCK-BROKEN, *adj.* Pitted with small-pox; as, "He's sair *pock-broken* in the face," Teviotd.

This is precisely the O. E. *adj.* "*Pock-brokyn*. Por-riginosus." Prompt. Parv.

POCK-MARK, *s.* A mark left by the small-pox, S.

"Foveae variolarum, *pock-marks*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 20.

POCK-MARKIT, *part. adj.* Pitted by the small-pox, S.

POCK-PIT, *s.* A mark made by the small-pox, S.

POCK-PITTED, *adj.* Having marks made by the small-pox, S.

POCKMANTEAU, **POCKMANKY**, *s.* A portmantau, S.; *Pockmanky*, S. A.; literally a *cloak-bag*.

—Bearing his luggage and his lumber, —
In a *pockmantau* or a wallet.

Morton's Poems, p. 3.

V. **PACKMANTIE**.

"Ye may take it on truth, that that's been ane o' the men killed there, and that it's been the gypsies that took your *pockmanky* when they fand the chaise sticking in the snaw." Guy Mannering, iii. 110.

POCK-NOOK, **POCK-NEUK**, *s.* Literally the corner of a bag. On one's ain *pock-nook*, on one's own means, S.

"I came in on my own *pock-nook*; as we say in Scotland, when a man lives on his own means." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 61.

POCK-PUD, **POCK-PUDDING**, *s.* 1. A bag-pudding, a *pock-pudding*, S.

"*Pok-puds*, bagpuddings, dumplings;" Gl. Sibb.

2. A term contemptuously applied to an Englishman, in the unhappy times of national hostility, from the idea of his feeding much on pudding of this description.

"'Tis from this notion of the people, that my countrymen, not only here, but all over Scotland, are dignified with the title of *Poke Pudding*, which, according to the sense of the word among the natives, signifies a glutton." Burt's Letters, i. 13, 138.

They gloom, they glowr, they look see big,
At lika stroke they'll fell a whig;
They'll fright the huds of the *Pockpuds*,
For many a buttock bare's coming.

Here's Coll., i. 118.

POCK-SHAKINGS, *s. pl.* A vulgar term, used to denote the youngest child of a family, S.

It often implies the idea of something puny in appearance. Hence it is usual to say of a puny child, that he seems to be the *pockshaking*. This probably alludes to the meal which adheres to a pock or bag, and is shaken out of it, which is always of a smaller grain than the rest.

It is remarkable that the very same unpolished idea occurs in *Ial. Belgusshaka*, vocatur a vulgo ultimis parentum natus vel nata, from *bely-ur*, a bag or *pock*, and *shak-a*, to shake. V. G. Andr., p. 211.

"*Pockshakings*, the youngest children of families;" Gall. Encycl.

[**POCKS**, The **POCKS**, *s.* Small-pox, S.

A.-S. *pec*, a pustula, Dutch *pek*, Germ. *pocke*.]

* **POD**, *s.* 1. "The capsule of legumes."

"A bean *podd*, that holds five beans, and a *pea podd*, which contains nine peas, are considered to be *coney*; and put above the lintel of the door by maidens, and the first male that enters after they are so placed will either be their husband, or like him." Gall. Encycl.

["The original sense of *pod* was merely 'bag'; and the word is the same with *pad*, a cushion, i.e., a stuffed bag." Skeat's Etym. Dict. under *Pod*.]

[2. A person of small stature; also, any animal small and neat of its kind, Banffs.]

With a willie wand thy skin was well scourged;
Synne feinelydly forge how thou left the land.
Now, Sirs, I demand how this *Pod* can be purged?

Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 4.

This is probably a term denoting smallness of size; as the poem abounds with words of this description. A plump or lusty child is called a *pad*, often a *fai pad*, S.

[3. A louse, *ibid.*]

To **POD**, *v. n.* To walk with short steps, Roxb.

[To **PODLE**, *v. n.* Same as to *pod*, but applied to children and fat persons, Banffs., Clydes. Synon. *toddle*.]

[**PODLIN**, **PODLAN**, *part.* Walking with short steps; used also as a *s.* and as an *adj.*; synon. *toddlin*.

Allied to *pod*, to tramp along, of which *pod* and *podle* are diminutives.]

PODDASWAY, *s.* A stuff of which both warp and woof are silk. *Poddisoy* denotes a rich plain silk, S.

"All sorts of wrought silk, viz. as velvets, satins, *Poddasways*, Tabies, &c. or any other thing made of

silk, the pound weight 18 s." Bates, A. 1670. vo. *Silk*.

Fr. *post*, or *pou de sole*, *id.* V. Dict. Trev. The authors of this excellent work think that the name may be a corr. of *tout de sole*, q. "all of silk."

PODDLIT, *part. adj.* Plump, or in good condition, applied to poultry, Teviotd.; perhaps q. *poddied*, in allusion to the filling of leguminous substances. But V. **PODLE**, sense 2.

PODDOCK, *s.* 1. A frog, Aberd.; *puddock*, S. O.

"No *puddocks* are to be seen, though many in Orkney." Brand's Zetl. p. 77.

Belg. *podde*, *Ial. podda*, *id.*

2. A rude sort of sledge for drawing stones; made of the *glack* of a tree, with narrow pieces of wood nailed across, Aberd.

Named perhaps from its form, as seeming, in flatness, to resemble a frog.

[**PODDOCK-CRUDE**, *s.* Frog-spawn, Banffs. V. **PADDOCK-RUDE**.

Called *puddock-spue* in some of the northern districts, as in the old rhyme—

"*Puddock-spue* is fu' o' een,
And every ee's a puddock."

PODEMAKRELL, *s.* A bawd.

"Douchter, for thy luf this man has grete diseis,"
Quod the bismere with the slekit speche:
"Bew on him, it is merit his pane to meis."—
Sic *pode makrellis* for Lucifer bene lecha.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 97, 2.

i.e., act as the Devil's physicians.

"From Fr. *putte*, meretrix, and *maquerelle*, lens,"
Sibb. V. **MACRELL**.

PODGE (*o* long), *s.* Hurry, bustle, state of confusion, Perth.

[To **PODGE**, *v. n.* To hurry along, walking with a short, heaving step, Banffs.]

[**PODGE**, *s.* A strong, thick-set person or animal, Banffs.]

[**PODGAL**, *s.* A very strong, thick-set person or animal, *ibid.*, Clydes.

Allied to *pod*, which is the same with *pad*, a cushion, a stuffed bag. V. under *Pod*, Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

PODLE, *s.* 1. A tadpole, S. synon. *pow-head*, q. v.

This seems a dimin. from Teut. *podde*, a frog.

2. A fondling term for a child, if in a thriving condition; as, "a fat *podle*," Loth.

[To **PODLE**, *v. n.* To walk with short steps; generally applied to children and fat persons, Clydes., Banffs.]

[**PODLAN**, **PODLIN**. 1. As an *s.*, the act of walking with short steps, *ibid.*

2. As an *adj.*, walking with short steps, waddling, *ibid.*]

PODLIE, PODLEY, s. A term used to denote fish of different kinds, in different counties of S.

1. The fry of the coal fish; *Gadus carbonarius*, Linn. This is most commonly known by the name of *podly*, Loth. It is the *silus* or *cuth* of Orkn.

"Fish of every kind have become scarce, in so much that there is not a haddock in the bay. All that remain are a few small cod, *podlies*, and flounders." P. Largo, Fife. Statist. Acc., iv. 537.

"The fish most generally caught, and the most useful, is a grey fish here called *cuths*, of the size of small haddocks, and is the same with what on the south coast is called *podley*, only the *cuth* is of a larger size." P. Cross, Orkney Statist. Acc., vi. 453.

These seem to be the fish called *padles*, Ross-shire. "Prawns, small rook and ware cod, gurnet, turbot, and *padles* are found; but for the last 3 years all the small fish have decreased very much, except flounders." Statist. Acc., iii. 309.

2. This name is frequently given to the Green-backed Pollack or *Gadus Virens*, Loth.

"*Aeolius virescens* Schonfeldii; our fishers call it a *Podly*." Sibb. Fife, p. 123.

"*Podley*, a small fish, (*Gadus virens*, Linn.)" Sibb. GL.

3. The name is also sometimes given to the true Pollack, or *Gadus Pollachius*, S.

Can it be a corr. of *pollack*? Fland. *pudd*, *mustela piscis*?

POFFLE, s. A small farm, a piece of land, Roxb.; the same with *Paffle*; synonym. *Pendicle*.

"Jedidiah Cleishbotham had an eye to a certain *poffe* of land which lay in the precincts of his habitation very conveniently for him."

POID, s. Pal. Hon., i. 57.

—Qahair is yone *poit* that plenyett,
Qahlik deith decceris comittand sic despitte!

Mr. Pinkerton asks if this means *poet*? But the term seems the same with *Pod*, q. v.

POIK, s. A bag, a pock. V. POCK.

"Item, a *poik* of lavender." Inventories, p. 11.

"Item, gottin—in a canvas *poik* within the said box twelf hundredth & seven angel nobilis." Ibid., p. 12.

POIND, s. A silly, useless, inactive person; as, "Hout! he was ay a *puir poind* a' his days." It includes the idea of being subject to imposition, Roxb.

Perhaps it may be traced to the v. *to Poind*; q. one who may be easily pounded by others, or made a captive.

To POIND, POYND, v. a. 1. To distrain, S. a forensic term; pron. *pind*, in Clydes.

[He'll stamp an' threaten, curse an' swear,
He'll apprehend them, *poind* their gear.
Burns, Vol. III. &.]

"All othir beistis that eittis mennis corne or gres salbe *poynit* quhill the awnar thairof redres the skaithis be thaym done." Bellend. Cron., B. x. c. 12.

2. To seize in warfare, as implying that what is thus seized is retained till it be ransomed.

The qwbethir off ryot wald thair ma
To pryk and *poyn* batho to and fra.
Wynetown, vill. 43. 134.

A.-S. *pynd-an*, to shut up; whence E. *pound*, a pin-fold or prison in which beasts are inclosed; and the

v. *pound*, "to shut up, to imprison as in a pound," Johns. Mr. Macpherson mentions Belg. *poynlinge*, exaction, as allied. We may add Ial. *pynding*, carcer, a prison, Verel.

The original idea is still retained in S. He who finds cattle trespassing on his ground, is said to *poind* them, when he shuts them up, till such time as he receives a sufficient compensation from the owner, for the damage done.

Germ. *pfand-en*, also signifies to distrain. Sw. *ut-panta* is used in the same sense, as quoted by Verel. Ind. vo. *Affor*, p. 19; and *pant-a*, to take in pledge. These are from Germ. *pfand*, Su.-G. *pant*, a pledge.

This seems to lead us to the true origin of *poind*. For this in the L. B. of our law is called *Namare*, *namos capere*, which Skene expl. *pignorare*, sive *pignus auferre*, and derives from *Naman*, a Saxon word. *Name* is mentioned by Lye, as denoting what is now called *distress*, E. (*poinding*, S.) and deduced from A.-S. *nam-am*, *capere*. Su.-G. *nam-a*, *naem-a*, signifies to seize anything as a pledge. What is thus seized is called *nam*. *Namfas* denotes cattle seized in pledge; *Aternam*, the *poinding* of cattle that have trespassed, till the damage be paid, from *over*, a field, and *nam*. What confirms this derivation is, that whereas Belg. *pand* is a pledge, a pawn, and *panden*, to pawn, *pander* signifies a distrainer. Thus, to *poind* signifies to take something as a pledge of indemnification.

DEAD POIND. The act of distraining any goods except cattle or *live* stock.

"I have heard it maintained, that *poinded* goods, especially if they be a *dead poind*, that puts the creditor *poinder* to no—expence in keeping it, ought to be kept 24 hours ere they can be appraised at the market-cross," &c. Fount. Dec. Suppl., iii. 61.

POINDABILL, POINDABLE, adj. Liable to be distrained, S.

"To seize *geir poindabill* quhairneir he may apprehend the same," &c. Aberd. Reg., V. 25.

"This exemption from *poinding* was—extended by analogy to the bucket and wand of a salt-pan, which can at no time be *poinded* if the debtor has sufficiency of *poindable* good." Erskine's Instit., a. 23.

POYNDER, PUNDARE, s. One who distrains the property of another, S.

"The *poyns*, and the *distresses* quhilks are taken, salbe reteined, and remaine in the samine baronie quhere they are taken: or in sic ane place pertaining to the *poynder*, gif he any hes, quhere sic *poyns*—may remaine and be kept." First Stat. Rob. I., c. 7, s. 5.

Holland writes *pundare*, q. v.

POYNDFALT, s. A *fold* in which cattle were confined as being *poinded* or distrained.

—"Anent—doune castin of xii radis of dik of the said Samellis landis, and doune castin of the *poynfalt* of Akinbar," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1494, p. 185.

POINDING, POYNDING, s. The act of *poinding*, S.

POIND, POYND, POWND, s. 1. That which is distrained, S.

"The sergents sall cause the *poyns* to be delivered to the creditour, untill the debt be fullie payed to him." Sec. Stat. Rob. I., c. 20, s. 6.

2. The prey taken in an inroad.

—A company gat he,
And rade in England, for to ta

A pound, and swae it hapnyd sa,
That he of catale gat a pray.

Wynetown, ix. 2. 12.

"Pointing is that diligence by which the property of the debtor's moveable subjects is transferred directly to the creditor who uses the diligence." Erskine, *ibid.*, B. iii. Tit. 6, a. 20.

POINER, PINER, s. 1. One who gains a livelihood by digging *feal, divots*, or clay, and selling them for covering houses, and other purposes, Invern.

"Her father said, that the people she saw were not tenants on the Green of Muirtown, but were *piners* or carters from Inverness, who used to come there for materials." Case, Duff of Muirtown, &c. A. 1806.

[An ancient district of Aberdeen is called the *Poiner-nook*.]

2. This is certainly the same with **PINER, q. v.**

"The King's advocate—pursued Bailie Kelly in Dumber, for oppression of the lieges, in not suffering their own men to ship their corn, &c. but forcing them to employ the common *Piners* in the town, and exacting money for it. *Alledged*, It was a publick good; for these *Piners* on this consideration kept the harbour clean." Fountainh. i. 236.

POINT, s. State of body.

"Murray himself, who visited her there [at Lech-lavin], two or three weeks after the resignation, said, 'That he never saw the Queen in better health, or in better point.' Robertson's [of Dalmeny] Hist. Mary Q. of Scots. V. Edin. Mag., i. 132.

In a note it is said, "*Point* is a word, signifying condition or state of body." But this definition is too general. This is obviously a Fr. idiom, nearly allied to that which is now so familiar to an English ear, *en bon point*. "In better point," evidently signifies, more plump, or in fuller habit of body.

POINT, POYNT, s. A bodkin, used in female dress.

"Item, in a trouch of cypre [cypress] tre within the said box, a *point* maid of perle contenand xxv perle with hornis of gold." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 5.

[2. A string or lace with a metal tip, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 81, 115, Dickson.]

Fr. "*pointe*, a bodkin, an awle;" Cotgr.

To **POINT, v. a.** To insert lime, with a small trowel, in the interstices between the stones of a wall already built, S.

"1655.—David Browne, in Enster [Anstruther], a scotter, was att Lundy, in Fyfe, and did *point* the whole house of Lundy, both back and for sydes, the old lady's chamber, the woman house, the scot-girnell, the dowcoat of Lundy," &c. Lamont's Diary, p. 109.

***POINTED, POINTIT, part. adj.** 1. Exact, accurate, distinct; pron. *pointit*, S.

"There are other two passages, that for many years I've heard from friends, and I doubt nothing of the truth of them in my own mind, though I be not *pointed* in time and place." Walker's Peden, p. 30.

2. Regular, punctual; as, in payment, S.

3. Precise, requiring the greatest attention or strictest obedience even as to *minutiae*, S.

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[4. *Diamantis pointit*, cut in the form known as a rose diamond, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 84, Dickson.]

POINTEDLY, adv. 1. Exactly, accurately, distinctly, S.

2. Punctually, without fail, S.

POINYEL, s. A bundle carried by one when travelling, Ayra.

O. Fr. *poignat*, *poignée*, ce qui remplit la main: Roquefort; from Fr. *poing*, the hand, the fist; Lat. *pugn-us*, id.

POIS, s. Treasura. V. **POSE.**

POISONABLE, adj. Poisonous.

"Hereby then is meant not onely that inundation of barbarous nations, which in Sathan his intention, no doubt, were set forth to drown the woman; but also all these *poisonable* heresies, wheroof vpon this restraint he spued out an ocean." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 105.

To **POIST, POOST, PUIST, v. a.** 1. To cram the stomach with more food than nature requires, Teviotd.

Teut. *poest-en*, Germ. *paust-en*, Su.-G. *puet-a*, to blow up, to inflate; *puet*, a pair of bellows.

2. "To urge, to push; Fr. *pousser*," Sibb. V. **POSS.**

POISTER'D, part. adj. Petted, indulged, spoiled, Aberd.

I know not if this can have any affinity to the verbs mentioned under *Point*; as the S. v. *to blow* is used to denote flattery.

POKE, s. A disease of sheep, affecting their jaws, S. V. **POCK.**

"They smear, however, all those which are not housed. The latter are seldom subject to that disease called by sheep-farmers the *poke*, (a swelling under the jaw) or to the scab. The *poke*, particularly, often proves fatal." B. Dowally, Perth. Statist. Acc., xx. 469.

Apparently named from its assuming the appearance of a bag or *pock*.

POLDACH, s. Marshy ground lying on the side of a body of water; a term used in the higher parts of Ang.

Belg. *polder*, a marsh, a meadow on the shore; or, a low spot of ground inclosed with banks.

POLE, s. The kingdom of Poland.

"Gif ye vil send to France, to Germanie, to Spanye; to Italie, to *Pole*, &c., ye vil find that al the bischopes and pastoris aggreis in aue doctrine of religion with us." Nicol Burne, F. 123, b.

[**POLEIT, POLIT, adj.** Polite, polished, Lyndsay.]

POLICY, POLLECE, s. 1. The pleasure-ground, or improvements about a gentleman's seat, especially in planting, S.; [*poleseye*, Lyndsay.]

T 3

"For *police* to be had within the realme, in planting of woddie, making of hedgeis, orchardis, yairdis, and sawing of brome, it is statute—that eserie man, spirituell and temporall within this realme, haue and aue hundred pund land of new extent be yeir, and may expend samekill, quhair thair is na woddie nor forestis, plant wod and forest, and mak hedgeis and haining for him self, extending to thre akers." Acts Ja. V., 1535, c. 10. Edit. 1566.

In the reign of Ja. VI. we find that an act was passed against "the destroyers of planting, haining, and *police*." A. 1579, c. 84.

"The *Pychtis* spred fast in Athole, & maid syndry strenthis and *polycyis* in it." Bellend. Cron., B. vii. c. 6. *Regionem et agros vicinis arcibus, munitionibus castellanis plurimum ornantes*; Boeth.

"Scho knew the mynd of Kenneth geunyn to magnificent bygging & *polsey*." Ibid. B. xi. c. 10. *Magnificum aedium structura atque ornatus delectaret*; Boeth.

—My Lord Temporalitie,
In gadly haist I will that yie
Lett into few your temporal landis,
To men that labouris with thair handis;
Bot nocht to Jankyne Gentill man,
That nowdir will he work, nor can;
Quhairby that *police* may encrease.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 165.

"On a considerable eminence—stands the present mansion-house of Greenock.—It is a large house. Its *policy* (as they call it) or pleasure ground, has been extensive, but has fallen into decay." P. Greenock, Renfrew. Statist. Acc., v. 568, N.

"His lordship's *policy* surrounds the house.—The word here signifies improvements or demesne: when used by a merchant or tradesman, signifies their warehouses, shops, and the like." Pennant's Toar in S. 1768, p. 94.

I have not remarked the use of the term in the latter sense.

2. It is used to denote the alterations made in a town, for the purpose of improving its appearance.

"Gif—the patrons of the Chaplanrie being requyrit to big the samin, and outhar will not or els may not,—it salbe leisum for *police* and eschewing of deformitie of the towne, to set the samin in feu to the vilitie and profit of his Chaplanrie," &c. Acts Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 491.

"Our souerane lord—appropris the actis and statutis maid—for the—reparatioun of the decayed *police* within burgh; statutis and ordanis, that the provest, &c. tak summer cognitioun of the estait of the landis, houseis or tenementis within the burgh;—and gif the samyn be found suld, decayed and ruinous in ruif, selattis, durris, windois, fluringis, loftis, tymmer wark and wallis, or ony of thame,—to decerne that the confunctear or lyfrenter sall repair the saidis landis and tenementis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1594, Ed. 1814, p. 71.

- [3. Policy, craft or skill in guiding or directing, Lyndsay, Exper. and Courteour, l. 3599.]

It has undoubtedly been formed from Fr. *police*. *Droit de police*, "power to make particular orders for the government of all the inhabitants of a town or territory, extending to—streets or highways." Hence, *policier*, -ere, "belonging to the government of a town or territory," Cotgr.

POLIST, *adj.* Artful, designing, generally as including the idea of fawning; as, a *polist loun*, a crafty knave, S.

It is evidently from the v. *polish*, Fr. *polir*, to sleek; and used in the same metaph. sense as S. *sleekit*.

POLK, POLKE, POCK, *s.* 1. A bag, a poke. "Polk of woll," Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

2. A kind of net.

—"Ordanis the saidis actis to—have effect—against the slayers of the saidis reid fish, in forbidden time, be blesis, casting of wandes or uthewise: or that destroyes the smoltes and frye of salmound in mil-dammes, or be *polkes*, creilles, trammel-nets, and herrie-waters." Acts Ja. VI., 1570, c. 89.

The same term is used for a pock or bag, Bannatyne Poema, p. 160.

—Ane pepper-polk maid of a padell.

As used in the Act, it evidently denotes a net made in form of a bag.

POLLAC, *s.* The name of a fish.

"In Lochlomand there are salmon-trout, eel, perch, flounder, pike, and a fish peculiar to itself, called *pollac*." P. Buchanan, Stirl. Statist. Acc., ix. 16.

This seems merely the Gael. name of the *Powan* or Gwiniad. V. POWAN.

POLLACHIE, *s.* The crab-fish, Roxb.; synon. with *Partane*.

POLLIE-COCK, POUNIE-COCK, *s.* A turkey, S.

Both names are used; and both have been borrowed from Fr., in which language the cock is denominated *Paon d'Inde*, and the hen *Poule d'Inde*.

POLLIS, *s. pl.* Paws.

The wodlyoun, on Wallace quhar he stud,
Rampand, he braid, for he dearyrt blud;
With his rude *pollie* in the mantill rocht sa,
Awkward the bak than Wallace can him ta.

Wallace, xl. 249, MS.

[**POLLIS**, *s. pl.* Pools, Barbour, xii. 395.]

POLLOCK, *s.* The name given to the young of the coalfish, Shetland.

"*Pollocks*, or young seath, caught in summer,—sell for 1d. per dozen." P. Aithating, Statist. Acc., vii. 589. V. SEATH.

POLONIE, POLLONIAN, POLONAISE, PELONIE, *s.* 1. A dress for very young boys, including a sort of waistcoat, generally of coarse blue cloth, with loose sloping skirts, South of S.

"The blue *polonie* that Effie made for him out of an auld mantle of my ain, was the first decent dress the bairn ever had on." Heart of M. Loth., i. 128.

2. A great-coat for boys farther advanced, Roxb.

3. A dress formerly worn by men, especially in the Western Islands of S.; [hence, a singular looking person, an oddity, Shetl.]

"The bogies will—has to pit on their *pollonians* o' the pale colour o' the fair daylight, that the e'e o' Christian maunna see them." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 182.

"The dress of the old man had—been changed from the tartan of his clan to a sort of clothing peculiar to the men of the distant isles, resembling a waistcoat with sleeves, and a petticoat, all made in one piece.

This dress was laced from top to bottom in front, and bore some resemblance to that called a *Polonica*, still worn by children in Scotland of the lower rank." *Leg. Monstr. Tales*, 3d Ser. iv. 193.

4. The name given to a surtout, Clydes.

As this dress is not only called a *Polonian*, but a *Polonica*, Rozb., it might seem to have been borrowed from Poland, anciently called *Polonia*. It is expl. indeed "a great-coat, a *Polish* surtout;" *Gl. Antiq.*

I have, however, still heard this considered as an old Irish dress; and am strongly inclined to think that it is the *Phalanga* of Giraldus Cambrensis. Having described their "close capuchina, or hooded mantles, covering the shoulders and coming down to the elbows," he adds; Sub quibus *phalange* lanceis quoque palliorum vice utuntur; under which, instead of cloaks, they use *phalangi*, or jackets of wool, with trowsers, or "breeches and stockings of one piece."

On this subject Dr. Ledwich says; "Having dismissed Cambrensis' capuchin, we come now to his *Phalang*, *Fulang*, or *Fallin*. It is plain from Cambrensis, Brompton, and Camden, this was the jacket. Claverius calls it the doublet or pourpoint, a habit covering the back, breast, and arms.—The name came with the manufacture into this isle. *Fallen* is the Anglo-Saxon *Falding*, and at first was a skin mantle like the *Sagum*, and after a coarse woollen mantle, and equivalent with the *amphimallus* and *birrus*. Whence the Irish jacket got the name of *Fallin*." *Antiq. of Ireland*, p. 267, 268.

The term *Falding* was used in the time of Chaucer for a kind of coarse cloth. In describing the shipman, he says:

He rode upon a rounce, as he couthe,
All in a gowne of *falding* to the knee.

Prot., ver. 392.

This Skinner derives from A.-S. *feald*, plica, *fealden*, plicare. He also expl. *falang*, "a jacket;" which, he says, may also be traced to the same A.-S. words, unless, as he suspects, rather of Irish origin. Lhuyd (*Ir. Dict.*) renders *fallen*, "a hood, a mantle." But although the term was used by the Irish, it seems most probable that it was borrowed by them from the Belgae, or from the A.-Saxons.

Ledwich, with great probability, views Teut. *pelle*, a skin, as the radical term.

In Prompt. Parv. *Faldyng cloth* is expl. by *Amphibatus*. Elsewhere *Row Cloth* is said to be "*Faldyng* and other lyke." Hence it appears that it was a cloth rough on both sides; probably resembling the woad-mel of our times.

Perhaps we ought to view Lat. *palla*, by which Kilian renders Teut. *fallie*, as having a common origin. Elyot defines it, "a woman's gowne or robe; also, a garment that Frenchemen used muche lyke a short cloke with sleeves." Biblioth. Cicero says that men wore the *palla* in Gaul; and Martial mentions *Gallica palla*, defined by Cooper, "a French cloke or garment coming no lower than the hippea."

Du Cange quotes Helmodus [*Chron. Slav.*, l. i. c. 1], as mentioning woollen coverings, which, he says, "we call *Faldones*." In this place, Adam of Bremen has *Paldones*. Du Cange also quotes Covarruvias, giving *Faldones* as an old Spanish term, used in a similar sense. But Covarruvias writes *Falda*. Cormon renders it, *jupe de femme*. Teut. *fallie*, *palla*, *cyclas*, vestis muliebris spatium totum corpus circumdans; Kilian.

POME, s. 1. An ornament in jewellery.

"A belt with—twentie ane knottis of perllis, everie knot contening nyne perllis and of smaller knoppis of perll twentie twa, everie pece contenannd tua perle togidder with ane *pome* garnissit with perll." *Inventories*, A. 1579, p. 293.

It seems to denote a round ornament in jewellery, from Fr. *pomme*, an apple.

2. The pome-citron; if not, as conjoined with ointments, what we now call *pomatum*.

—Scoropya, sawane, succura, and synanome,
Pretius inunment, saufe, or fragrant pome.

Doug. Virgil, *Prod.* 401, 41.

POMEL, s. A globe; also, the breast.

Hir lips, and cheikis, pumice fret;

As rose maist redolent:

With yvoire nek, and *pomells* round.

Maitland Poems, p. 239.

Chaucer uses *pomel* for a ball, or anything round. L.B. *pomell*-us, globulus; Fr. *pommel*-er, to grow round as an apple.

POMERIE, s. An orchard.

"Than sall his hede be coverit, his body skurgit
outhir outhout or inwith the *Pomerie*, and eftir all hingit
on ane unhappy tre." Bellenden's T. *Liv.*, p. 48.

Lat. *pomari*-um, Fr. *pommeraye*, id.

POMET, s. Pomatum, S., from Fr. *pomade*, id.

POMER, s. The old name in E. for *Pomerania*. "Trailsound in the Duik of *Pomeris landis*;" *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1543.

Teut. *Pomeran*, *Pomerania*.

To POMP, v. a. To draw up water by means of a pump; Belg. *pomp-en*, id.

"Sentina, the *pomp*. Sentinam exhaurire, to *pomp*." Wedderb. *Vocab.*, p. 21. In later editions changed to the E. form *pump*.

[PONAGE, s. Pontage; the place of a ferry, North of S. Lat. *pons*, a bridge.]

PONE, s. A thin turf, Shetl.

"The wood of the roof is first covered with thin turf called *pones* or *flaes*, and afterwards thatched with straw." Edmonstone's *Zetl.*, ii. 48.

The *pon* seems to have been denominated from its use, being employed as a shingle. Fenn. *poana*, scandula, Sw. *talpanna*, [q. *thack-pon*] tegula.

To PONE, v. a. To pare off the surface of land; Orkn., Shetl.

"This practice of paring, provincially *poning*, the surface of grass and heath grounds in a state of common, which has lasted, probably, from the days of Torfeinar, in the beginning of the twelfth century, has had an effect so destructive and extensive, as hardly to be believed without being seen." *Agr. Surv. Orkn.*, p. 100.

PONEY-COCK, s. A turkey, S.

—"I has been at the coast and outlay o' a jiget o' mutton, a fine young *poney-cock*, and a florentine pye." *The Entail*, iii. 65.

More generally pronounced *Pownia*. V. *Pownz*, *Pownz*, id.

PONNYIS, s. "Weight, influence; Teut. *pondigh*, ponderosus;" *Gl. Sibb.*

PONNYIS, Houlate, iii. 26. Read *pennyis*, as in Bann. MS.

Ye princis, prelettis of pryd for *pennyis* and prow,
That pullis the pure ay—

Perhaps it is this very word that Sibb. has expl.
"weight, influence."

PONTIOUNE, s. A puncheon. "Amangis
all vther in smallis ane *pontiouns* of wyne;"
Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

PONYEAND. adj. Piercing, pungent.
The Scottie on fute gret rowme about thaim maid,
With *ponyeand* speris throuch platie preest of staylla.
Wallace, iii. 141, MS.

Fr. *poignant*, id.

POO, s. A crab. This word is used in
Dunbar, E. Loth. In Arbroath a young
crab is called *pulloch*.

POOGE, s. A hut, a hovel, Ettr. For. V.
PUDGE.

To POOK, PUK, POUK, v. a. 1. "To pull
with nimbleness or force," like E. *pluck*, S.
The weane hand out their fingers laughin',
And *puik* my hips.
Burns, *Death and Dr. Hornbook*.

2. To strip off feathers, S.; pron. *pook*.
I'll clip, quo' she, yere lang gray wing,
An' *pook* yere roole kame,
If ye dar tak the gay morn-star
For the morning's ruddy leam.
Remains of Nithdale Song, p. 74.
To *Pook* a hen, to pluck it.

[3. To *pook* and *rook*, to pillage, Ayrs.]
"It will be a black burning shame to allow a daft
man any langer to rule and govern us like a tyrant wi'
a rod o' iron, *pooking* and *rooking* me, his mother, o'
my ain lawful jointure and honest hainings." The En-
tail, ii. 145.

Pook is for *Pluck*; *Rook*, an E. v. signifying to rob.

POOK, POUK, s. 1. The disease to which
fowls are subject when moulting, Up-
Clydes.; denominated from the effect, as
they appear as if plucked.

2. A person is said to be *on* or *in the pouk*,
when in a declining state of health, *ibid*.

[**POOKIN, POUKIN.** 1. As a *s.*, the act of
moulting, Clydes.

2. As an *adj.*, moulting, *ibid*.]

POOKIT, POUKIT, part. adj. 1. Plucked, S.

2. Lean and bony, Clydes.; [*pookie* is also
used.]

3. Shabby in appearance, *ibid*.

4. Stinky, *ibid*, Edin.

POOKIT-LIKE, POUKIT-LIKE, adj. Having a
puny, and at the same time a meagre or
half-starved like appearance, S. *Mootie*,
synon.

"All the meantime I had forgotten the loss of the
flap of my coat, which caused no little sport when I
came to recollect what a *pookit-like* body I must have

been, walking about in the King's policy like a pea-
cock without my tail." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1830, p.
472.

POOKS, POWKS, s. pl. 1. The short unfledged
feathers on a fowl, when they begin to
grow after moulting, Teviotd.; *synon*.
Stob-feathers.

2. Down, or any similar substance, adhering
to one's clothes, the ends of threads, S.

—Why should I mysell immure
Eternally 'mang *pooks* and stours?
I like the breath o' air that's pure—

Gall. Encycl., p. 344.

[**POOKY, POOKIE, adj.** Same as *pookit*, q. v.
Clydes.]

POOLLY-WOOLLY, s. An imitative
term, meant to express the cry of the cur-
lews, Selkirks. *Whesple*, West of S. *synon*.
"We'll never mair scare at the *poolly-woolly* of the
whaup, nor swirl at the galloch of the ern." Brownie
of Bodsbeck, i. 238.

[**To POOR, v. a. and n.** 1. To pour, to
empty, S.

2. To stream, to gush; also, to fall in large
quantity, as a heavy rain; as, "It's jist
poorin," S.]

[**POOR, s.** A stream, a gush, a constant steady
flow or fall; as, "a *poor* o' rain," S.]

[**POORIE, s.** 1. A small quantity of a liquid,
Clydes.; *synon*. *drappie*.

2. A small porringer, most commonly used for
holding cream, *ibid*.]

[**POORIN, s.** Same as *Poorie*, s. 1, *ibid*.; *pl*.
poorins generally means dregs or leavings
of any liquid, *ibid*.]

[**To POOR TATIES, v. n.** To kill by letting
blood, Banffs.

Evidently a low term drawn from the act of pouring
the water from potatoes after they have been boiled.]

[**POOR JOHN, s.** A name given to a cod
found in shoal water, and in poor condition,
Shetl.]

POOR-MAN-OF-MUTTON. A term ap-
plied to the remains of a shoulder of *mut-
ton*, which, after it has done its regular
duty as a roast at dinner, makes its appear-
ance as a broiled bone at supper, or upon
the next day, S.

"I was bred a plain man at my father's frugal table,
and I should like well would my wife and family per-
mit me to return to my sowens and my *poor-man-of-
mutton*." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 101.

The friend, to whom I am indebted for the explana-
tion of this term, has favoured me with so amus-
ing an illustration of it, that I cannot withhold it from

my readers, as I am persuaded they will agree with me in thinking, that in point of humour, it is not inferior to any thing contained in the writings of the celebrated author of *Waverley*.

"The late Earl of B., popularly known by the name *Old Bag*, being indisposed in a hotel in London, the landlord came to enumerate the good things he had in his larder, to prevail on his guest to eat something. The Earl at length, starting suddenly from his couch, and throwing back a tartan nightgown which had covered his singularly grim and ghastly face, replied to his host's courtesy; 'Landlord, I think I *could* eat a morsel of a *poor man*.' Boniface, surprised at the extreme ugliness of Lord B.'s countenance, and the nature of the proposal, retreated from the room, and tumbled down stairs precipitately; having no doubt that this barbaric chief, when at home, was in the habit of eating a joint of a tenant or vassal when his appetite was dainty."

POORTITH, s. Poverty. V. **PURTYE**.

[To **POOSK, v. a.** To pick, to collect; to search for vermin on the person, Shetl.]

POOSSIE, s. A kitten, S.

This may be viewed as a dimin. from *E. puss*. Belg. *poosje*, however, signifies "a little cat," (from *poes*, *puss*;) Sewal.

[**POOSTER, s.** 1. Power, ability, strength, Shetl.

2. Position, attitude, *ibid*.

Prob. a corr. of *E. posture*.]

POOT, s. Anything small. Used to denote a small haddock, Fife.; prob. the same with *Pout*.

"But let's now stap inby to the house, an' rest ourselfs—we've hae a bannock and a *poot* to our dinner.—Gang in than, Katie, we've hae the bannock an' the *poot* this mament." Cardinal Beaton, p. 174.

[**POOTIE, POOTY, s.** A small cod, Orkn.]

POOTIE, POOTY, adj. Niggardly, mean, stingy, Berwick. *Foutie, Footie*, *synon. S.*

Allied most probably to *Lat. puta*, *scortea res*, also *meretrix*, *scortum*; *puta-madr*, *scortator*. Hence *Fr. putain*, *anc. pute*.

[To **POOTCH, v. a.** To eat with a relish or greedily, Banffs.]

[**POOTCHIN, adj.** Fond of a good meal; greedy at meals; large stomached, *ibid*.

These terms are certainly vulgar, and can be used only by the fishing population.]

[**POOTHER-DEEL, s.** Same with *Pesoy*, q. v., *ibid*.]

POPE'S KNIGHTS, s. A designation formerly given to priests of the Church of Rome, who were at the same time distinguished by the title of *Sir*.

"*Sir Andrew Oliphant*, one of the Archbishops Priests, commanded him to arise (for he was upon his knees) and answer to the articles, said [saying], *Sir Walter Mill, get up and answer, for you keep my Lord here too long*; he notwithstanding continued in his devotion,

and that done he arose, and said, *he ought to obey God more than men; I serve a mightier Lord than your Lord is. And where you call me Sir Walter, they call me Walter, and not Sir Walter; I have been too long one of the Popes Knights: now say what you have to say.*" Spotswood's Hist., p. 95.

Tyrwhitt says, that "the title of *Sire* was usually given by courtesy to Priests, both secular and regular;" *Canterbury Tales*, iii. 287, Note; and that "it was so usually given to Priests, that it has crept even into acts of Parliament." Of this he gives different examples, in the reigns of Edw. IV. and Henry VII. GL. vo. *Sire*.

"An instance of the title *Sir* being applied to our clergy, occurs in Froissart; who, in speaking of some of the earl of Douglas's knights, that kept by him after he fell at Otterburn, mentions also one of his chaplains, that fought valiantly, *Sir William of Norberrich* [probably North-Berwick]. The clerical application of the title became common with us, whether derived from the custom of France, from some pontifical grant, or from the establishment which the eastern monastic knights, particularly those of St. John, had acquired in this country." Brydson's View of Heraldry, p. 174, 175.

It was used in the same manner by O. E. writers.

The preste hithe *sire* Cleophas,
And nempede so the soudan of Damas,
After his owne name.

Kyng of Tars, E. M. Rom. ii. 191.

This is the same with *Sir*, which is generally written in this form through the Poem, as in v. 817. 875. In v. 909, the priest is called *Sir Cleophas*.

It occurs also in R. Branne's Chronicle, p. 257, 258.

The erabishop of Denselyn he was chosen his pere,—
Of Krawcombe *Sir Jon*, a clerke gode & wy.—
Sir Hugh was man of state, he said as I selle rede.—
This *Sir Hugh* was a simple friar.

Frere Hugh of Malmcestre was a Jacobyn.

Although it appears that in Scotland this title was more generally conferred on priests, it was occasionally given to the regular clergy. "The proprietor of Cross-Ragwell abbey, *Sir Adam Fergusson*, has a copy of a testamentary deed, dated M.D.XXX.; wherein a number of monks, to whom it relates, have each the title *sir* [dominus] prefixed to his name. Some more recent instances of this title being applied to the clergy, occur in Malone's notes on Shakspeare [character of *Sir Hugh Evans*.] Brydson, p. 176.

My ingenious friend, Mr. Brydson, referring to W. Mill's reply, when arraigned before the Archbishop, observes that "a title thus judiciously employed, and disclaimed as characterising the pope's knights, appears to have had some other foundation than mere courtesy." *Ibid*., p. 175.

I have met with no evidence, however, that it had any other foundation. During the reign of James V. this title seems to have been commonly given to priests. The persons who apprehended W. Mill, are designed, "*Sir George Strachen*, and *Sir Hugh Torry*, two of the Archbishops of St. Andrews Priests;" Spotswood *ubi sup*. The priest, who interrogated him, is, as has been seen, designed *Sir Andrew Oliphant*. Spotswood elsewhere mentions *Sir William Kirk Priest*, *Sir Duncane Simpson Priest*, p. 68, "a priest called *Sir John Weighton*," p. 77, &c.

Sir David Lyndsay evidently views it as merely complimentary.

The sillie Nun will think greit schame,
Without scho callit be *Madame*.
The pure priest thinkis he gettis na richt,
Be he nocht stilit like ane knight,
And callit *Schir*, befor his name;
As *Schir Thomas*, and *Schir William*.
All Monkis, ye may heir and eis,
Ar callit *Denis*, for dignitie:

Hewbeit his mother milk the how,
He men be callit Dene Androw,
Dene Peter, Dene Paull, and Dene Robert.
Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 183.

Dene is undoubtedly the same with *Dan*, used by Doug. O. Fr. dom. V. DAN.

In an early period, in England priests were called *God's knights*. Langland, having described temporal knights, gives the following account of the spiritual ones—

For made neuer king a knight, but he had catel to spend,
As befell for a knight, or founde him for his strenght.—
The bishop shall be blamed before God, as I leue,
That crowneth such *gode knightes* that can not *sapienter*
Synge no psalme read, ne say a masse of the daye;
And neuer nether is blames, the bishop or the chaplen,
For here other is indited, & that is *ignorantia*.
P. *Ploughman*, Fol. 57, b.

This was most probably the title that the clergy took to themselves, in allusion to the injunction given to Timothy, to "endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." I need scarcely observe that *miles*, the word which occurs in the Vulgate, is often used as equivalent to *eques*, a knight, Fr. *chevalier*. Hence the Knights Templars adopted this honourable title; and had this inscription on the seal of their order, *Sigillum Militum Christi*. V. Monastic. Anglican, ii. 997. Du Cange, vo. *Miles*. Monks, in general, were also occasionally designed *Christ's Knights*, *Equites Christi*; Du Cange, vo. *Eques*. The phrase, *Pope's Knights*, seems to have been used only in contempt.

Some of the Prebendaries, in cathedral churches in France, especially in Vienne, were distinguished by the title of *Miles Ecclesiastici*. This distinction was conferred, however, by a royal charter, A. 1307. Du Cange, ubi sup. p. 749.

But, in general, the title referred to was given merely in compliment. This custom reached even to Iceland. G. Andr. informs us that *lál saera, sirá*, is a praenomen expressive of dignity, as *Sirá Cancellar*, *Dominus Cancellarius*. "In like manner," he says, "the Pastors of the church are denominated *Saera Jon, Saera Petur*." This corresponds to *Sir John, Sir Peter*, &c., as the ancient mode of addressing a priest in S.

There is no term resembling *Sir* in Sw. But *herre*, *dominus*, the synon., is used in the same manner. "Among our ancestors," Ihre says, "none but Kings and Princes were called *Herre*: afterwards it was transferred to Knights;—then to Bishops, Abbots, and clergy of the first rank;—for even Rural Deans did not receive this title. But as titles are never permanent, this became at length so common, that it was given, by right, not only to Deans, but to ordinary Pastors. Thus in Sweden, and Alsace, when the peasants mention *ger Herre*, they intend their Parish Minister." Vo. *Herre*.

This title, although claimed by the clergy, and at first conferred as honorary, towards the time of the Reformation came to bear a ludicrous sense. Thus it is used by the famous Henry Stephen, or his translator, who appropriates it to Priests.

"But how comes it to passe (may some say) that these poore Franciscans are more commonly flouted and played upon than the other fry of Friars? Verily it is not for want of examples as well of other Monks as of simple *Sir Johnes*.—I will alludge some rare examples of simple *Sir Johnes*, that is, of such as are not Monks, but single soled Priests." World of Wonders, p. 179.

Even so early as Chaucer's time, this title had been used ludicrously; connected with the name, *John*, which, as Tyrwhitt has observed, "in the principal modern languages,—is a name of contempt, or at least of slight;" Notes to Vol. iii. p. 287.

Than spake our Hoste with rude speche and bold,
And sayd unto the Nonnes Preest anon,
Come nere thou preest, come hither thou *Sir John*,
Telle us swiche thing, as may our hartes glade.
Nonnes Preestes Prok., ver. 14816.

I shall only add, that James Tyrie, a Jesuit, entitles his work in reply to Knox, printed at Paris, 1573, "The Refutation of an Answer made be *Schir John* Knox, to an letter send be James Tyrie, to his vnuquyle brother." He continues this title through the whole work.

This, indeed, has been viewed as done in derision. Thus Forbes of Corse says:

"If they were not blindlie miscarried, they might perceave, that what they speake and write of our men in derision and contumelie, (calling them *Sir John Knox*, and *Frere John* Craig, &c.) it verifieth their ordinarie vocation." Calling of Ministers of Reformed Churches, p. 5.

There is also a passage in Tyrie's Refutation, in which, while he gives the title of *Schir* to our great reformer, he conjoins it with ludicrous titles conferred on all the other reformed ministers whom he there mentions.

"—Onles thair had bene sum corruption of maners in our kirk, your synagoge had euer riddin with ane thin court; becaus it is constitute onlie of the corrupted and onprofitable membres of our kirk, that is, of licentious and filthie men, abandonit to their awin pleasures: quhilke becaus thair culd nocht enioy in the catholick kirk, according to thair profession, [i.e. lawful marriage], thair haue institute ane synagoge to thame self: as be exemple freir Martin Luther, ane man of greit verteu and ansteritie of lyf, did begin the play, tharefter followit *dene John* Ecolampadius, and sindrie vthers in Germanye; as in Scotland *freir John* Willox, *dene* [Don] *John* Winraip [a parody on Winram] *Schir John* Knox, *dene* Nicol Spittel, and sindrie vtheris extraordinary prophetia, quha of thair awin power and authoritie, hes erekit and buildit suche notable kirkis, that thay may iustlie be comparit in halines and perfection of lyf, with the kirkis of Hierusalem, Achaia and vtheris quhilke were buildit be the apostulis thame self." Fol. 50, b.

It must be observed, however, that Tyrie rather seems to give the title to Mr. Knox in the way in which it was conferred on other priests. Ninian Winyet undoubtedly admits that Knox had what are called *Priests Orders*.

"Your lauchfull ordination be [by] ane of thir twa wayis, [by an immediate call from God, or by men who had *lauchfull power*,] we desyre you to schaw; sen ye renunce and estimis that ordination null, or erar wikit, be the quhilke sumtyme ye war callit *Schir John*." First Tractat, Keith's Hist. App. p. 210. Keith adds in a Note, "Here is a plain and certain instruction that John Knox had formerly received the ordination of a Priest."

Winyet adds: "We can persave be your awin allegiance [allegation] na power that ever ye had, except it quhilke wes gevin to yow in the sacrament of Ordination be auctorite of preisthed; quhilke auctorite give ye esteime as nochtis, be reason it wes geven to yow (as ye speik) be ane Papiste Bischope, and thairfor renuncis it, and seikis ane uther ordination of Secularis; it follows consequentie that ye (quhilke God forbid) sulde renunce your baptisme also, gevin to yow be ane Papiste Priest, as ye allege on lyke maner." Ibid., p. 212, 213.

It may also be observed that Keith, who was well acquainted with Popish customs, views this title as formally conferred by the Bishop of Rome. Having mentioned Sir Robert Richardson, as a Priest sent down to Scotland by the King of England, he adds in a note:—

"i.e., A person in Priest's orders; and not what we

now commonly call a Priest; by which appellation we mean one that is a Presbyter of the church of Rome. He had the title of *Sir* from the Pope, who dubbed knights like other princes." Keith's Hist., p. 39.

This title is frequently given to the secular clergy in the Acts of Council. It is obviously recognised as their right.

"Ancient the complaint maid be *Schir* Johne Robicoune chapellane sponne Robert of Donyng for the wrangwis vering & disturbing of the said *Schir* Johne in the chapellanery & hospitale of Sainct Anna Baith, &c. It was alleget be the said *Schir* Johne," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 96.

I have observed, however, though I can assign no reason for it, that this title is more frequently given to one called a *chapellane* than to any other; sometimes to him to the exclusion of a parson or parish priest who is mentioned at the same time as *Maister*. Thus:

"That Johne lord Somersdale sall—pay to *Maister* Johne Stewart parson of Kirkinner, and *Schir* Johne Bar chapellane, the soume of xi li." &c. Ibid. p. 153.

This, however, is not invariably the case. For "*Maister* Clement Farely," is designed "chapellane of Sanct Cuthbertis altare within Sanct Gelis kirk of Edinburgh." Ibid. p. 163.

POPIL, s. A poplar.

"Sic lyk, throucht the operations of the sternis, the olive, the *popil*, & the censer tree, changis the callour, and ther leyuis, at ilk tyme quhen the soune entris in the tropic of Cancer." Compl. S., p. 88.

Fr. *peuple*, Lat. *popul-us*, Teut. *pappel-boom*.

POPIL, adj. Plebeian, mean, decayed.

"Within ane schort tyme eftir the confederate kyngis with capitane Gyldo went to Forfair, in quhillk sumtyme was ane strang castel within ane loch, quhare sindry kingis of Scottis maid residence efter the proscriptioun of the Fichtis, thocht it is now but ane *popil* town." Bellend. Cron. B. iv. c. 14. In vicum redactum, Boeth.

Teut. *popel*, plebe.

POPINGO, s. A mark for shooting at. V. PAPEJAY, sense 2.

To POPLÉ, PAPLE, v. n. 1. To bubble or boil up, like water; implying an allusion to the noise of ebullition, S.

The veschel may no more the broth contene,
Bot furth it *poplis* in the fyre here and there,
Quhil vp fies the blak stew in the are.

Doug. Virgil, 223, 30.

Populand, part. pr., is used in the same sense in the description of Achéron—

—Skaldand as it war wode,
Populand and boukand furth of athir hand,
Vnto Cocytus al his alike and sand.

Ibid., 173, 39.

The v. was formerly used in E. For Palgrave gives the s. "*Popple*, such as rysoth whan water or any lycour setheth [i.e., boileth] fast, [Fr.] bouillon;" B. iii. F. 55, b. Elsewhere he says: "*poppell* vp as water dothe or any other lycoure, whan it boyleth faste on the fyre, or as water dothe out of a spring. This water *poppylleth* a pasc." Ibid. F. 320, a.

2. To purl, to ripple, South of S.

"There's a bit bonny drapping well that *popples* that self same gate simmer and winter." Antiquary, ii. 142.

3. To boil with indignation. I was aw paplin, S. B.

Rudd. derives it from Lat. *bullio*. But he has not observed that Teut. *popel-en*, conveys the same idea, that, at least, which seems the primary one, the noise made by a vessel in boiling; murmur edere, murmurare; whence *popplinghe*, murmur humilesque susurri, Kilian. Belg. *popel-en*, to quiver, to throb; which respects the motion, although not the sound; and, if I mistake not, the word as used S. B. expresses the tremulous and spasmodic motions of the body, when agitated with rage.

POPLESY, POPLESIE, s. Apoplexy.

"Utheris of thaym ar as swollyn, and growin full of humouris, that thay ar strikin haistely deid in the *poplesy*." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 16.

Teut. *popelcye*, id.

"Apoplexia, the *poplesie*, or apoplexia." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 20. Belg. *popelsy*, id.

POPPILL, POPPLE, s. Corn campion or cockle; Agrostemma Githago, Linn. id. A. Bor. usually pron. *papple*, S.

All hypocritis has left thair frowardness,
Thus weidit is the *poppill* fra the corn.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 166, st. 6.

"Touching our Church and Bishops being in it before you were borne, if so be, so is *popple* among wheats before it be shorne, of great auncientnesse." D. Hume, ap. Bp. Galloway's Dikaiologie, p. 116.

"Thou art our seuerie a censurer to call them who hes taine the name of Christ vpon them, the children of darkness. Seuerie not thou the *popple* from the wheat, theaffe from the corne, the goates from the sheepe, vntil the Lord come and he sall seuerie them." Rollock on 1 Thea., p. 229.

Teut. *pappel* is used in a different sense, signifying the herb mallow. However, C. B. *papple* is given as synon. with our word.

POPPIN, s. A species of paste used by weavers. V. PAPPIN.

POP-THE-BONNET, s. A game, in which two, each putting down a pin on the crown of a hat or bonnet, alternately pop on the bonnet till one of the pins crosses the other; then he, at whose pop or tap this takes place, lifts the stakes, Teviotdale.

[POPULAIR, s. People, populace, Lyndsay, Exper. & Courteour, l. 4961. Lat. *populus*.]

POPULAND, part. pr. V. POPLÉ.

POR, s. A thrust with a sword.

"Missing his ward, he gets a *por* at the left pape, whereof he died." Melvill's MS., p. 194. "*Por* of a rapier;" p. 196. Teut. *porr-en*, urgere. V. PORR, v.

To PORE, PORE down, v. a. To purge or to soften leather, that what is called the stool or bottom of the hair may come easily off; a term used by skinners, S.

Belg. *puure-n*, to refine, to extract.

PORICE, s. Prob. an errat. for *Parwe*, or *Parve*.

"During the tyme of Earle John his being in France, the Earle of Catterynes (thinking this a fitt opportunitie whereby to performe somthing to his advantage),

caused William Macky (who was alwise suspected to favor the Earle of Catterness) deall with his brother Housheon Macky, to try iff by his licence and attollance he might come to hunt in the *pories* in Durinea." Gordon's Hist., Earls of Sutherland, p. 240.

The same writer has previously said; "In Durinea—ther is ane excellent and delectable place for hunting, called the *Parree*, wher they hunt the reid deer in abundance; and somtymes they dryve them into the ocean sea at the *Pharo-head*." P. 3, 4.

"I have spoken already of a place in Durinea called the *Parree*, or *Pharo-head*," &c. Ibid., p. 10.

The name of this district is still retained, and pronounced *Parree*. But *Porrie* is a word unknown in Sutherland. It may be an error for *Parree*.

Shaw gives *porraide* as Gael. for a parish. But this term is also said to be unknown in the Gael. of that country. C.B. *pori* signifies pascure, Davies.

PORKPIK, PORKEPIK, s. A porcupine.

"Ane uther canon of foute callit thrawn mowth markit with the *porkepik* montit upoun ane new stok," &c. Inventories, A. 1578, p. 250.

"Ane uther moyane of foute markit with the *porkepik*," &c. Ibid. p. 251. *Porkepik*, p. 248.

From Fr. *port-cepik*, a porcupine. Other pieces had a salamander, a rose, &c. as distinctive marks.

PORPLE-WALL, s. A wall of partition.

"They forbid vs to speak to the Gentiles, they are enemies to the salvation of the Gentiles that by our ministrie should be wonne to God and to his church: the *porple-wall* is broken down that did hold out the Gentiles before, yet they will hold them out of the fold." Rollock on 1 Thea., p. 96. V. PARFALL-WALL.

To PORR, v. a. "To stab;" Gall. Encycl.

PORR, s. "The noise a sharp instrument makes darting into the flesh;" *ibid.* V. **POR, s.**

PORRING IRON. Apparently a poker.

In an inventory of furniture in the castle of Closeburn in Nithsdale, taken 1717, frequent mention is made of—"a chimney tongue, and shovel, a *porring* iron, and hearth besome."

Tent. *porr-on*, move; ugers, cogere, Kilian; as used in Belg. "to stir up, to excite," Sewel.

PORRIDGE, s. That which in E. is called *hasty-pudding*; oatmeal, sometimes barley-meal, mixed in boiling water, and stirred on the fire till it be considerably thickened, S.

"The diet of the labouring people here, and in general all through the Lowlands of the North of Scotland, is *porridge* made of oat meal, with milk or beer, to breakfast." P. Speymouth, Moray, Statist. Acc., xiv. 401.

Shall I, says Gif, stay here a' hame
Like witless Willie Clinted,
Whase pladdin wascoat o'er his wame
Shaw, he's in *porridge* stinted!

Davidson's Seasons, p. 16.

PORT, s. A catch, S. expl., the "generic name for a lively tune, as *The horseman's port*, Gael." Sibb. Gl.

"What the English call a catch, the Scottish call a *Port*; as Carnegie's *Port*, *Port* Arlington, *Port* Athol, &c." Kelly, p. 397.

Their warning blast the bagies blew,
The pipe's shrill *port* aroused each clan.
Lay of the Last Minstrel, C. v. 41.

"A martial piece of music, adapted to the bag-pipes," N.

From Gael. *port*, a tune, a jig, adopted into S. Hence,

PORT-YOUL, PORT-YEULL. To sing *Port-youl*, to cry, S.

"I'll gar you sing *Port Youl*," S. Prov. Kelly, ut sup.

I'll make them know they have no right to rule,
And cause them shortly all sing up *Port-yuell*.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 161.

Formed by the addition of *youl*, to cry, with *Port*.

"It's a sad time now, all folks are singing songs of joviality, but the people of God, they must sing *Port-youl*." Mich. Bruce's Lectures, &c., p. 62.

[PORT, PORTE, s. A door, a gate, S. Fr. *porte*.]

PORTAGE, s. Cargo, goods to be put on board ship.

Ye mycht heue sene, the coists and the strandis
Fillit with *portage* and pepil tharon standis.

Doug. Virgil, 60, 35.

Fr. *portage*, Ital. *portaggio*; from Lat. *port-are*.

PORTATIBIS, Houlate, iii. 10.

Clarions loud knells
Portatibis and bellies, &c.

The latter part of this word has been altered in MS., so that it is impossible to distinguish its form with any degree of certainty. It may be read *Portatives*.

To PORTE on, v. a. To bring on, to direct.

"It becumis the people of all rankis to turne to God, and to leave their sinnes quhill *portis* on Gods judgmentis aganes us." Act of the Kirk Session of Aberdeen, Nov. 1606, on occasion of an Earthquake; copied from the Session Register, Caled. Merc. Aug. 24th, 1816.

Fr. *port-er*, Lat. *port-are*, to carry, to convey; or perhaps from *port*, a harbour, as signifying to direct, like Fr. *apporter*, to bear or bring into; or *porter droit contre*, directly to take aim at.

PORTEOUS, PORTUOUS, PORTOWIS, or PORTUIS-ROLL, s. A list of the persons indicted to appear before the Justiciary Aire, given by the Justice clerk to the Coroner that he might attach them in order to their appearance.

"It is ordanit, that all Cronnaris sall arrest all tyme, als weil befor the cry of the Air, as efter, all thame that sall be geuin to him in *portowie* be the Justice Clerk, & nane vtheris." Acts Ja. I., 1436, c. 156, Ed. 1566. *Portuous*, c. 139, Murray.

"This method of taking up of ditty or indictments is substituted by 8 Ann., c. 16, § 3, 4, in place of the old one by the stress (*traistis*) and *portuous rolls* in 1487, c. 99." Erskine's Instit., B. iv. Tit. 4, § 86.

Skene says that this word is a *portando*, which signifies to carry, or bear. In Fr. *Portes-vous*. Skinner observes that Skene passes this word, as he does the most of those that are difficult, superficially; and conjectures that it is from Fr. *porter*, or *apporter*, as containing an order that those thus indicted present themselves personally; and that the form begins in words to this purpose.
Chaucer uses *Portois* for a Breviary or Mass-Book.

For on my *Portes* here I make an oath.
Shipman's Tales, v. 13061.

Portness, Speght's Edit.

Tyrwhitt observes that *Portnesses* are mentioned among other prohibited books. Stat. 3 and 4 Edw. IV., c. 10. And in the Parliament roll of 7th Edw. IV., n. 40, there is a petition that the robbing of *Portnesses* should be made felony without clergy. The word was used in the same sense in S. For in the most ancient specimen of Scottish topography known, the collection printed at Edinburgh, 1508, at the end of *The twelve virtues of one nobleman*, it is said, "Heir ends the *Porteous* of Noblenes." The meaning of the title is explained by this line—

Nobles report your *matynis* in this buke.

As a Breviary might be viewed as a roll of prayers, it had at length come to signify a roll of indictments.

The form of the *Porteous* roll anciently was this. On one column was the Indictment, &c., and in the opposite column were the names of the Assisers, or Jurymen and the witnesses.—This was not used in the stationary Justiciary court, which sits at Edinburgh, but only in the circuits. The name *Porteous*, as originally applied to a breviary or portable book of prayers might easily be transferred to a portable roll of indictments.

It occurs also in a curious account, given by Spotswood, of the extent of the learning and piety of the Bishop of Dunkeld, A. 1538. Having cited Dean Forrest, Vicar of Dolour, to appear before him, for the heinous crime of "preaching every Sunday to his parishioners upon the Epistles and Gospels of the day," he desired him to forbear, "seeing his diligence that way brought him in suspicion of heresie." If he could find a good Gospel, or a good Epistle, that made for the liberty of the holy Church, the Bishop would him to preach that to his people, and let the rest be. The honest man replying, *That he had read both the new Testament and the old, and that he had never found an ill Epistle or an ill Gospel in any of them*; the Bishop said, *I thank God I have lived well these many years, and never knew either the old or the new. I content me with my Portuise and Pontifical, and if you dean Thomas leave not these fantasies, you will repent, when you cannot mend it.* Spotswood's Hist., 1655, p. 66-7.

It is written *Portas*, by Bale, and used in the same sense for a Breviary, "None ende is there of their babbling prayers, theyr *portases*, bedes, temples, sultra, songs," &c. *Imag* of both Churches, Pref. B. 4.

It occurs so early as the time of Langland.

—If mani prists beare for his bastards & her brochis
A payre of bades in their handis, & a book under their arme,
Sir John & Sir Jeffrey hath a girdle of silver,
A baselard or a ballocke knife, with bottons ouergilt,
And a *Portus* that shuld be his plow, Placebo to synge.
P. Ploughman, F. 79, a.

O. Fr. *portais*, portatif; *porte hors*, breviare, livre de l'église portatif à l'usage des ecclésiastiques; q. "what was carried by them abroad," or "out of doors;" Roquefort.

In L. B. this was called *Portiforium*. We find this term used by Ingulphus, Abbot of Croyland, who flourished A. 1076.

"Restituit Monasterio nostro calicem quendam capellas suas, unum *Portiforium* de usu nostrae Ecclesiae et unum Missale." P. 907.

The Breviary for the use of Sarum, published at London, A. 1555, has this title, *Portiforium de seu Breviariam ad insignes Ecclesiae Sarisbur. usum accuratissime castigatum*, &c. Junius defines *Portness* to be "a book of prayers which the priests carried with them in their journeys, that they might have it always at hand;" and imagines that it is probably from Fr. *port-er*, to carry, and *howe*, the stockings or rather trousers worn by our ancestors. In confirma-

tion of this etymon, he refers to that passage in Chaucer.

A Sheffield thwital bare he in his *hose*.
Reeve T., ver. 3931.

Du Cange in like manner thinks that the breviary received this name, ab eo quod *foras* facile *portari* possit, because it might be easily carried abroad. But it seems more probable that this was a Fr. or Alem. word, and that according to the customs of the dark ages, it had been latinized.

The term *Porteous-roll* is still used to denote the list of criminal causes to be tried at the circuit-courts, S.

PORTER, s. A term used by weavers, including twenty *splits*, or the fifth part of what they call a Hundred, S.

"What the Scotch weavers term a *Porter*, the English term a *beer*." *Peddle's Weaver's Assistant*, p. 152. V. BIER, s.

PORTIE, s. Air, mien, carriage, behaviour, Ayrs.

From Fr. *port-er*, to carry, to bear. *Portés* denotes state, quality, condition.

PORTIONER, s. One who possesses part of a property, which has been originally divided among co-heirs, S.

"There are sixteen greater, and a considerable number (about a hundred) smaller proprietors called here *Portioners*, from their having a small *portion* of land belonging to them." P. Jedburgh, Statist. Acc., i. 9.
For the reason of the designation, V. PARSENER.

[**PORTOUNS, PORTOUS, s.** A breviary, mass-book, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 769.]

[* To **PORTRAY, PORTURE, v. a.** To draw, picture, paint, Barbour, x. 743; part. pa. *portrait*, painted.]

POTRACT, PORTRET, PORTRIDG, s. Portrait, picture, counterpart; O. Fr. *pourtraict*.

"Ordanis his royall name, *poctract*, and seal, to be used in the publick writings and judicatories of the kingdom, and in the mint-house," &c. Acta Cha. II. Ed. 1814, VI. 363.

[**PORTRATOUR, PORTRATURE, s.** Figure, appearance, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 133.]

PORTURIT, PORTURAT, part. pa. Portrayed, formed.

He saw *porturit*, quhare in sic ane place
The Grekis fled, and Troianis followis the chace.
Doug. Virgil, 27, 35.

[He was off mesurabill statur,
And welle *porturat* at mesur.
Barbour, x. 281, MS.]

"Fr. *pourtraire*, Lat. *protrahere*, i.e., delineare, as we say, to draw;" Rudd.

PORTUS, s. A skeleton, Ang.

[To **POSE, POSIE, v. a.** To hoard, amass, lay past; often followed by the prep. *up* or *by*, and generally implying secrecy, S.]

POSE, POIS, POISE, s. [Anything hoarded up], a secret hoard of money, S. [*ponie*, Ayrs.]

"Thair said princis gat, in the spuyls of the France men, the kyng of Francis *pose*, quhilk was al in engal noblis." Compl. S., p. 136.

"The King maid inventoris of his *pois*, of all his jewells and uther substance." Knox's Hist., p. 31.

"He came to the castle of Edinburgh, and furnished it in like manner, and put his whole *poise* of gold and silver in the said castle." Pitcottie, p. 87.

Then, to find a *pose*, is to find a treasure that hath been hid.

[**POSIN, POSAN, s.** The act of hoarding up or amassing; followed by the prep. up or by, Banffs.]

POSNETT, s. A bag in which money is put.

"His heire call haue—ane brander, and *posnett*, (ane bag to put money in), and aulcrulk." Burrow Lawes, c. 125, s. 1.

It seems evident that the words inclosed as above, and in Italics, should have been printed in this manner, as is the custom observed by Skene elsewhere. For they undoubtedly contain his note for explaining *posnet*; to which *Placita* is the only correspondent term in the Lat. copy, q. a net used as a purse; or, a net for holding a *pose*. V. *POSS*.

Sibb. derives *pose* from Fr. *pos-er*, seponere. But in Gl. Compl. it is traced, undoubtedly with greater propriety, to A.-S. *pusa*, *posa*, a pouch, a purse. Dan. *pose* corresponds to Lat. *pera*, denoting a bag; a pocket, a pouch; hence *pegepose*, a purse; Su.-G. *poset*, *pusa*, Fenn. *pusa*, a purse.

[**POSH, s.** A rough kind of violin made in Shetland.]

POSNETT, s. A skillet, a small pan; a kitchen utensil.

This is merely R. *posnet*. The corresponding term in the Lat. copy is *fescina*, which is rendered "a cheese fat, or a fynne lepe;" Ortus Vocab.

To **POSS, v. a.** 1. To push; S. *pouss*, as to *pouss* one in the breast, to *pouss* one's fortune, V. Rudd.

—To the outh owerthrawn he has his fere,
And *possend* at him wyth his stalwart spere,
Apon him set his fute.—Doug. Virgil, 345, 49.

Syne with his kne him *posset* with sic ane plat,
That on the orde he speldit hym al flat.

Poss, Chaucer, id. *Ibid.*, 419, 26.

Thus am I *possed* up and downe
With dole, thought and confusioun.

Rom. Rose, ver. 4479.

Fr. *posser*, Lat. *pulsare*. V. *POUSS*.

Lancash. "*possing*, an action between thrusting and knocking;" Gl. T. Bobbin.

2. To pound, Ettr. For.

3. To *poss* *class*, to wash clothes by repeatedly lifting them up from the bottom of the tub, and then kneading them down with some force, Clydes.; *Pouss*, id.

"*Poss*, to squeeze wet clothes in a tub, to wash by squeezing;" Gall. Encycl.

POSSING-TUB, s. A tub for one branch of washing. V. *POUSS, v.*

"Is strange the good old fashion should have fled,
When double-girded *possing* tubs were made.

Village Fair, Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 432.

To **POSSED, POSSEDE, POSSEID, v. a.** To possess; Lat. *possid-ere*.

—"Charging him to tak ane inquisicioun—how the said twa acris of land has bene broukit & *possedit* thir fyfty yeris bygane." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1479, p. 39.

"That tharfore lettres be writtin to mak the said prouest &c. of Perth, to broik & *possed* the saidis clousis & walter passagis of thar millis forsaide, as thai broikit & *possedit* the samyn of before," &c. Ibid. A. 1493, p. 314.

"Quhy cry ye nocht out upone thair wickit consait, and als manifest sacrilege of utheris; and advertissis that the prophet incallis the wryth of God on thame, quha says, Lat us *possid* be heretage the sanctuarie of God!" N. Winyet's Quest., Keith's Hist. App., p. 245.

POSSEDIE, s. Probably for *Posset*, a term which has been frequently used to denote a drugged potion.

"Robert Douglas—after denner in the castell, returning to Leyth, tuke his bed, and within tuo dayis died. Whither he gat a *possedie* or not God mak it knowin, for he swellit efter his death." R. Bannatyne's Trans., p. 270.

To **POSSESS, v. n.** *Possess* in, infeoffed, having legal possession given.

—"He obtained the earldome of Marr from the king, and was *possest* in the same." Pitcottie, p. 184. *Possessed* in, Ed. 1728.

POSSODY, s. Used as a ridiculous term of endearment.

—My hinnysops, my sweet *possody*.

Everygreen, il. 19.

V. *POW-SOWDIE*.

POST, s. Stratum in a quarry, S.

"The stratum or *post*, as it is here called, of this quarry, is from 10 to 15 feet thick." Agr. Surv. Stirl., p. 52.

POSTIT, part. pa. "*Postit* wi' sickness;" overpowered by it; Clydes.

This seems equivalent to, "Having no interval, or relief;" q. hurried on with the expedition of a *post*.

POSTROME, s. A postern gate.

—"Syne stall away be a private *postrome*." Belend. Cron., B. vi., c. 2. *Posticum*, Boeth. Corr. from L. B. *posturium*, id.

POST-SICK, adj. Expl. "bedrid," Roxb.

Often used; but whether the meaning be the same with that of the phrase, *Postit* with sickness, is doubtful.

To **POSTULE, v. a.** "To elect a person for bishop who is not in all points duly eligible," Gl. Wynt.

And eftyre that this Williame wes dele,
Thare *postulyd* [wes] in-til his sted
Of Dunkeldyn the Bychape
Joffray. Bot til hym the Pape
Be na way grant wald hys gud will.

Wyntown, vil. 9. 426.

"One is said to be *Postulate* Bishop, who could not be canonically elected, but may through favour, and a dispensation of his superior, be admitted." Rudd. Life of G. Doug., p. 5. N.

This was indeed the restricted sense of the term. But, in a more general sense, he was said to be *postulatus*, who was elected to a Bishopric by the voices of the clergy. V. *Postulator*, Du Cange. Fr. *postul-er*, to sue, to demand; *postulid*, elected.

- POT. 1. To have a Pot or Pan in any place, to have the evidences of residence there.

"That *regula regulans* of confirmations is *domicilium defuncti et ubi habebat focum et larem*; but so it is, he had his residence, his wife, his bairns, and his family, in Glasgow; and though he was Bishop of the Isles, and died there, yet he had not so much as a *pot* or a *pan* there." Fount. Dec. Suppl., ii. 470.

2. To hand the *pot* (or the *pottis*) boilin', to keep up the sport, Aberd.

[Gael. *pot*, Welsh, *pot*, Irish, *pota*, *potadh*, a pot; allied to Lat. *potare*, to drink.]

To POT, POTTIE, v. a. To stew in a *pot*; *potted meat*, stewed meat, S.

POTAGE, s. Formerly used in S. precisely in the sense in which the same term is still used in France, for broth with vegetables in it.

—"Bakyns meit to my Ladie, at the discretioun of the maister houshalde, with *potages*, after their discretioun.—Ane kyde, with *potagis* referrit to the maister houshalde." Royal Household, A. 1567, Chalmers's Mary, i. 178.

[POTACIOUNE, s. Potion, drink, Barbour, xx. 535.]

[POT-BROSE, s. A dish consisting of milk and oatmeal; made by dashing compressed handfuls of meal into boiling milk, and boiling the mixture for a few minutes, Gl. Banffs.]

POTTIE. A dimin. from E. *pot*.; [also, a corr. of *pottit*.]

[POTTIT, part. adj. Stewed or preserved in a *pot*, S.; *pottis* is also used in Clydes.]

[POTTIT-HEAD, POTTIE-HEAD, s. A dish made from the head of an ox or cow, S.; *potis-head*, Clydes.]

POT, POTT, s. 1. A pit, a dungeon.

The pall saulls he cauchis out of helle,
And vthir sum thare with gan schete ful hot
Deip in the scroufull grisle hellis *pot*.

Doug. Virgil, 106, 16.

2. A pond full of water; a pool or deep place in a river, S. Rudd.

The deepest *pot* in a' the linn,
They land Eri Richard in;
A grene turf tyed across his breast,
To keep that gude lord down.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 48.

"The deep holes scooped in the rock, by the eddies of a river, are called *pots*; the motion of the water having there some resemblance to a boiling cauldron." Ibid. N., p. 51.

"About this time a *pot* of the water of Brechin called Southesk, became suddenly dry, and for a short space continued so, but bolts up again, and turns to its

own course; which was thought to be an ominous token for Scotland, as it so fell out." Spalding's Troubles, i. 40.

3. A moss-hole whence peats have been dug. V. PETE-POT.

4. A shaft, or pit in a mine.

"Grantis—to the said Eustachius—the haill golde—mynes &c. with powar to serche out, win, and discover the saidis—mynes, and to break the groundis, mak sinkis and *potis* thairin to that effect as thai sall think expedient." Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 369.

To the etymon given, vo. *Pete-pot*; it may be added that Sax. *put* is given by Kilian as synon. with *poel*, and expl. *lacuna*, *palus*.

Teut. *put*, *scroba*, *fovea*, *fossa*.

[To POT, v. a. To trample soft or wet soil, as cattle do.]

POT AND GALLOWES. The same with *Pit and Gallows*, Aberd.

[POT-PEAT, s. Peat cut from the bottom of the peat bank or *pot*, Banffs.]

[POTTIT, part. pa. Filled with *pots* or pits, pitted, Barbour, xi. 388.]

[POT, s. The last division in the game of *hippin-beds*, Banffs.]

[POTAGE, s. V. under POT.]

POTARDS, s. pl. More's True Crucifixe, p. 96.

Whatever superstitious *polaris* dreame,
Forbidden meanes he hates, and these by name.

In another copy, *dotards* is the word, which seems the true reading.

POTATOE-BOGLE, s. "A scare-crow, placed in a potatoe-field to frighten rooks," S., Gl. Antiq.; [*tatis-bogle*, *taaty-bogle*, Clydes.]

[POTATY-MUILD, s. Ground just cleared of potatoes, and considered sufficiently rich to give a crop of oats without manure, Shetl.]

To POTCH, v. a. and n. [1. To trample so that the ground becomes pitted or potted, S.

2. To trample into mud, Banffs.]

3. To drive backwards and forwards; applied to a dirty way of using food. Children are said to *potch* their porridge, when they tumble them about in the dish, Ang., Aberd.; synon. *Kair*. V. KEIR.

- [4. To walk or work in water or mud, or on soft wet soil, in a careless or dirty manner, S.]

[POTCH, s. 1. A puddle; also, wet soil trampled by cattle, S.

2. A muddle, a state of confusion, S.

8. The act of walking or working in a dirty or disorderly manner, Banffs.]

[POTOHIN. 1. As a *s.*, walking or working in water or mud in a disorderly manner, S.

2. As an *adj.*, dirty, awkward, or disorderly at work, Banffs.]

POTENT, *s.* 1. A gibbet.

"He gart his flaschar lay ther craggis on ane stok, and gart beyde them, and syne he gart hyng ther quarters on *potentis* at diuerse comont passagis on the feildis." Compl. S., p. 254.

2. A crutch; "a walking staff with a hand in a cross form," Sibb. Gl.

Chaucer uses *potent* for a crutch.

So old she was that she ne went

A foot, but it were by *potent*.

Rom. Rose, Fol. 110, b. col. 2.

Fr. *potence*, a gibbet; also a crutch, i.e., a staff resembling a gibbet in its form. L. B. *potentia*, scipio, fulcrum subulare.

POTENT, *adj.* Rich, wealthy, q. powerful in money; a peculiar sense of the E. word, S.

And efter that some saylit he the sey;

Than come he hame a verie *potent* man;

And spouit syne a michtie wife richt than.

Friends of Peblis, S. P. R., t. 10.

[POTESTATA. A person in prosperity and power is said to be "in potestata," Shetl.]

[POTESTATUR, *s.* Grandeur, prosperity, and power.]

[POTIGAR, POTIGARIE, *s.* V. POTTINGAR.]

[POTLE-BELL. To ring the *potle-bell*, to confirm a bargain by hooking the little finger of the right hand, and so shaking hands over it, in use among children only, Banffs.]

[POT-PEAT, *s.* V. under POT.]

POT-PIECE, *s.* An old name for that piece of ordnance called a mortar, obviously because it resembles a *pot*.

"Grievances to be remonstrated to his Majesty. 1. The provisions laid in the castle extraordinary, as granadoes, *pot-pieces*, and others, which are offensive and defensive." Spalding, i. 188.

"But those peeces of cannon that are farthest hard, are called *pot-peeces* or Mortiers, such as *Mounts* [vulgo *Mounts-Mey*] on the castle of Edenborough, being so wide, that it is reported, that a man did get a child within, which I also warrant from my owne deede; but the truth is, it is a huge great peece, from whence did come our old Scots proverb, The Devil shoots *Mounts* in your a—e. Gentle reader, excuse my homeliness, since I was not the inventor of this proverb." Munro's Exped. P. II., p. 214, 215.

By that singular phrase, "which I also warrant from my owne deede," he merely means that he was not the author of the *story*.

[POTTERLOW, *s.* Utter ruin, Banffs.]

POTTINGAR, POTTIGAR, *s.* An apothecary.

For harms of body, hands or heid,
The *pottingars* will purge the pains.

Everygreen, i. 109, st. 2.

"All *Pottingareis* quhilk takis siluer for euil & rottin stupe and droggaris can nocht be excusit fra committing of thift." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 61. a.

Fr. *potagerie*, herbs or any other stuff whereof *potage* is made, Cotgr. Apothecaries might anciently receive this name, because they dealt chiefly in simples. L. B. *Potagiarinus*, coquus pulmentarius. It might, however, be traced to Ital. *botteghiere*, one who keeps shop; as the modern designation is from Gr. *αποθηκη*, repository. Hence,

POTIGARIES, *s. pl.* Drugs.

"Item, the 27 day of Julij to a Flemyng of Bruges for certane *potigaries* to the King be Maister William Schevas archdens of Sanct Androia." Act of expenditure for King James the Third's person, &c., A. 1474.

L. B. *apothecaria*, res omnes quae à pharmacopolis vendi solent, Gall. *Droguet*. Du Cange.

POTTINGRY, *s.* The work of an apothecary.

In *pottingry* he wrocht grit pyne,

He murtherit mony in medecyne.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 19, st. 4.

POTTINGER, *s.* A jar, a kind of earthen vessel, Aberd.

POTTISEAR, *s.* A pastry-cook.

"Gil thair be ony cuikis or *pottisearis*, quha bakis pyis, and sellis thame not quhen they ar hot, bot efterwart heatis thame agane, and awa sellis thame." Chalm. Air, Balfour's Fract., p. 585.

This seems the sense here; and perhaps corresponds most nearly to the office of *Potagiarus pulmentarius*. V. POTTINGAR.

[POU, *s.* V. POW.]

POUDER, POWDER, *s.* Dust; Fr. *poudre*.

— Sic a stew raise out off thaim then,

Off ane ding bath off hors and men,

And off *podyr*; that sic myrknes

Intill the ayr abowyns thaim wes,

That it wes wondre for to se.

Barbour, xi. 616, MS.

"Suppose the bodies die & be resolved in *powder* be reason of sin: yit the soule lieth be reason of righteousness." Bruce's Serm. 1591. Sign. O. 3, p. 2. Johnson gives one example of E. *powder*, as signifying dust; but it differs from this. It is used, however, in the same sense by Wiclif.

"And whoever resseyve you not ne here you go ye out fro thennis and schake away the *powdir* fro youre feet into witnessyng to hem." Mark vi.

[POUER, POUR, *adj.* Poor, Barbour, ix. 442, iv. 343. O. Fr. *poore*, Fr. *pauvre*.]

POUERALL, POUERALE, PURELL, *s.* The lowest class of people, the rabble.

So hewly he tuk on hand,

That the King in to set bataill,

With a quhone, like to *pouerall*,

Wencusyt him with a gret menyne.

Barbour, viii. 363, MS.

It is used for the mixed rabble attending an army.

Behind thaim set that thair *poweraill*,
And maid gud sembland for to fycht.

Barbour, ix. 249, MS.

It must be observed, however, that in the latter passage there is a blank in MS. where *poweraill* is in the copies.

This word was not unknown in O. E.

Bote yt were of *poweral*, al bar hil founde that londe.
R. Glouc., p. 254.

They found that land quite empty of inhabitants, except those of the lowest class.

He coyned fast peny, half peny and farthyng
For *porail* to buye with their leuyng.

Hardyng's Chron., Fol. 157, a.

It is written *pouraille*, Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 15.

"The brute of the erle of Huntley's death was at the begynning comonlie as I have written, alsweill amonges the *perail* as amonges the richest that spak of it." *Bannatyne's Journal*, p. 490, 491.

O. Fr. *pouraille*, les pauvre gens; Roquefort.

Skinner explains *poraille*, base, beggarly, from O. Fr. *porail*, *payrail*, pauperinus, vilis, sordidus. I have not met with the word elsewhere in either of these forms.

[**POUERLY**, *adv.* Poorly, *Barbour*, vii. 536.]

[**POUFF**, *s.* 1. A dull, heavy blow, or fall, *Banffs.*; *synon.*, *buff*.

2. The sound caused by such a blow or fall, *ibid.*

3. The act of walking with a heavy step, *ibid.*]

[To **POUFF**, *v. a. and n.* 1. To beat with dull, heavy blows, *ibid.*

2. To dash or fall heavily, *ibid.*

3. With prep. *in*, to drive; as, "*Pouff in the pailin post*," *ibid.*

4. To walk with a dull, heavy step, *ibid.*]

[**POUFF**, *adv.* With a dull, heavy blow, fall, or step, *ibid.*]

[**POUFFAN**, **POUFFIN**, *s.* The act implied by each sense of the *v.*; also, a severe beating, *ibid.*

Buff and *Buffa* are the forms used in the counties south of Aberdeen.]

[**POUK**, *s. and v.* V. under **POOK**.]

[**POUKIT**, **POOKIT**, *part. adj.* 1. Plucked, S.

2. Lean and bony, *Clydes*.

3. Shabby or bare in appearance, *ibid.*

4. Stingy, mean, *ibid.*

5. Scrimp or short of measure or amount, *ibid.*]

[**POUKIT-LIKE**, **POOKIT-LIKE**, *adj.* Having a puny, meagre, or half-starved appearance, S.; *synon.* *mootit*.]

POUK, *s.* A little pit or hole containing water or mire, *Moray*.

To **POULLIE**, *v. n.* "To look plucked-like;" *Gall. Encycl.*

PULLIE-HENS, "plucked-looking hens;" *ibid.*

This, it would appear, is merely from the E. v. to *pull*, to pluck.

POUNCE, *s.* Long meadow-grasses, of which ropes are made; *Orkn.*

"Tethers and bridle-reins were wrought of long meadow grasses, such as *Holcus lanatus*, which grasses here receive the name of *pounce*, or *puna*." *Neill's Tour*, p. 17.

POUNDLAW, *s.* Amerciament paid for delivery of goods that have been *poinded* or *pounded*.

—"Yit he nicht on nawayis eschaetit thame, nor haldin thame langer, be the lawes or customes of the Bordouris, bot quhill thai had payit ane grott for the heid [for each] of ilk peax [qu. piece?] for thair *pound-law*." Instructions for Ross Herald, *Keith's Hist.*, App., p. 69.

From *pound*, the act of pointing, and *law*, derived perhaps from A.-S. *lac*, moe, consuetudo. *Su.-G. laegg*, a, however, signifies solve, to pay.

POUNE, **POWNE**, *s.* A peacock; S. *pownie*.

The payntit *powns* paymand with plumys gym,
Keat vp his tale ane proud plesand quhile rym.

Doug. Virgil, 402, l.

Pownie seems immediately from *paonnean*, a young peacock. V. **PAWN** and **POWIN**.

POUNIE, *s.* The name given to the turkey-hen, E. Loth., while the male is called *Bubblis-jock*.

This has originated from a misapplication of the Fr. term. V. **POUNE**.

To **POUNSE**, **PUNSE**, *v. a.* To cut, to carve, to engrave.

The thrid gift syne Enecas gail in deid,—

Tua siluer coppis schaplin like ane bote,

Punsit full well, and with *figuris* engraff.

Doug. Virgil, 136, 36.

This seems properly to signify, embossed; *aspera signis*, *Virg.*

Radd. derives it from *Hisp. pensar*, distincte *secare*, Ital. *ponzon-are*, Fr. *poisson-er*, to prick, or pierce, all from Lat. *pung-ere*. But he has overlooked Teut. *ponte-en*, *punte-en*, *ponse-en*, *punctum* effigere; *osclare*, *scalpere*.

POUNT, *s.* A point, *Fife*.

"I mak a *pount* to be an e's-witness o' ilka business o' that sort." *Tennant's Card. Beaton*, p. 121.

In *Fife* instead of *oi*, *ou* is used; as *boul* for *boil*, *avoid* for *avoid*; &c.

POUR, *s.* 1. Used in the same sense with *Pourin*, for a small portion of liquid, as tea, &c., *Roxb.*, *Clydes*.

2. A *Pour* of rain, a heavy shower or fall of rain; as, "Its just an evendown *pour*," S.

This term, in all its acceptations, is pron. like E. *poor*.

POURIE (pron. *poorie*), *s.* 1. A vessel for holding beer or other liquids, with a spout for *pouring*; a decahter, as distinguished from a mug, Loth.

3. A cream-pot, a small ewer, S. This seems to be the more general sense among the vulgar.

"A' the moveables—gaed wi' the heritage to his suld son—even the vera silver *pourie* that I gie'd her mysel—in a gift at her marriage." The Entail, ii. 23.

"The Doctor said, it put him in mind of Miss Jenny Macbride's side-board,—where all the pepper-boxes, *peories*, and tea-pots—of her progenitors are set out for a show, that tells her visitors they are but seldom put to use." Blackw. Mag. Feb. 1831, p. 505.

POURIN, *s.* A very small quantity of any liquid, S., *q.* something exceeding a few drops; as much as may be *poured*, but nothing more.

POURINS (pron. *poorins*), *s. pl.* The thin liquids strained or *poured* from *sowens*, after fermentation, before they are boiled; that only being retained which gives them a proper consistence, Fife.

POURIT, *part. adj.* Impoverished, meagre; Fr. *appauvri*. V. **PURE**, *v.*

POURPOURE, PURPOUR, *s.* Purple.

—Young gallandis of Troy to melt set was,

Apoun riche bed syde, per ordour,

Quareprede with carpettis of the fyne *pourpoure*.

Doug. Virgil, 35, 22.

Fr. *pourpre*, Ital. *porpora*, Lat. *purpura*.

[To **POURT**, *v. a.* To part, to divide, Shetl.]

[**POUSION, POUSSION**, *s.* Poison, Mearns, Aberd.]

[**POUSHIN**, *adj.* Mean, contemptible; as "a *puskin* cratur," a contemptible fellow, Shetl.]

To **POUSLE**, *v. n.* To trifle. V. **POUZLE**.

To **POUSS**, *poss. v. a.* 1. To push; as, "To *pousse* one's fortune," to try one's fortune in the world, S.

"Now, herewithall, the earnest petition of Saintes *possessing* thereto;—nothing so much carried me to the public reading thereof as a holy indignation at the dealings of Romanists in our quarters too carelessly exposed to their seduction." Forbes on the Revelation, Pref. C. 1. a.

2. Applied to the washing of clothes; particularly to that branch of it, in which the person employed drives the clothes hastily backwards and forwards in the water, S.

This may be merely a peculiar sense of the *v.* as signifying to *push*. But it may be observed, that the meaning of Sw. *puts-a* is, to rub, to scour; Wideg. For the active sense, V. **POSS**.

Teut. *polle-en*, pursue, trudere. *Polle-en-int water*, quatero aquas; *ut-polle-en*, egerero aquam; Kilian.

To **POUST the Candle**. To snuff it, Roxb.

This seems evidently Su.-G. In Sweden they still say *putsa luset*, to snuff the candle. The word *pouss* has probably been transmitted from the Danes of Northumbria; for Dan. *puta-cr luset* has the same meaning. The word primarily signifies to trim, to set off, to adorn. In Teut. it assumes the form of *boets-en*, in Germ. of *buts-en*, ornare.

POUSS, *s.* A push, S., Fr. *pousse*.

[**POUST**, *s.* One who plays second, when three play a game of "marbles," or "buttons," Banffs.]

[To **POUST**, *v. a.* To put a person into the position of playing second, when three play a game of "marbles," or "buttons," *ibid.*]

POUST, *s.* Power, ability, bodily strength, S. "S. B. corruptly pron. *pousture*. Thus they say that he has *lost the pousture of his side or arm*, when he has lost the use of either. Rudd.

O. Fr. *poest*, *id.* V. Rom. de Rose. This is evidently corrupted from Lat. *potest-as*, or *posse*, in barbarous Latinity often used for *potestas*.

POUSTE', POWSTE', *s.* Power, strength.

O ye (quod he) Goddis, quhilk is haldis in *pouste*
Woddir and stormes, the land eik and the see,
Grant our voyage ane easy and redy wynd.

Doug. Virgil, 36, 9.

In to swilk thrillage thaim held he,
That he oarcome throw his *pouste*.

Barbour, l. 110, MS.

Hence the phrase, used in our laws, *lege poustie*, full strength or perfect health.

"It is lesum to ilk man to giue ane reasonabill portion of his lands, to quhom he pleases, induring his lifetime, in his *liege poustie*." Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 13, a. 7.

"The term properly opposed to death-bed is *liege poustie*, by which is understood a state of health; and it gets that name, because persons in health have the *legitima potestas*, or lawful power of disposing of their property at pleasure." Erskine's Inst., B. iii. Tit. 8, a. 36.

[**POUSTED**, *adj.* Bewitched, infatuated, Orkn.]

[**POUSTURE**, *s.* Same with **POUST**, *q. v.*, Rudd.]

POUT, *s.* 1. A young partridge or moorfowl, S.

"Because ane of the greatest occasions of the scarcitie of the saids Partridges and Moore-fowles, is by reason of the great slaughter of their *pouts* and yong anes:—Our Sovereigne Lord has discharged all his Heighnes subjects whatsomever, in any wyse to slay or eat any of the saids *Moore-pouts*, or of any other kyndes, before the third day of Julie; or *Partridg-pout*, before the aught day of September." Acts Ja. VI., 1600, c. 23.

— "Seven moor-fowls, fifty *pouts*." Household Book, Earl of Haddington, 1678. Arnot's Hist. Edin., p. 175.

'Twas a muir-hen, an' monie a *pout*
Was rinnin, hotterin round about.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ll. 103.

2. In vulgar language applied to the chicken of any domesticated fowl, S.

This, it would appear, is originally the same with O. E. "*Pult*, yonge henne. Gallinella." Prompt. Parv.

3. Metaph. for a young girl, a sweetheart.

—The squire—returning, mist his *pout*,
And was in unco rage, ye needna doubt,
And for her was just like to burn the town.
Ross's Helenore, p. 92.

4. *Caller Pout*, a small haddock, Fife—by an obvious misapplication of the term. It is used to denote a small trout, Ettr. For.

F. poulet, a chicken, a pullet; from Lat. *pullus*. Hence the phrase, *to go a pouting*, to go to shoot *pouts*.

To **POUT**, *v. n.* To shoot at young partridges, S.

POUTER, *s.* A sportsman who shoots young partridges or moorfowl, Galloway.

Now Willy free his ain house an',
A wagtail shooter,
Wi' pointers on the hill did stan',
The prince o' *pouters*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 114.

POUTING, **POUTTING**, *s.* *The Pouting*, the sport of shooting young grouse or partridges, S.

—"The king being disposed to take his pleasure at the *pouting* in Calder and Carnwath Muires, he acquaints the Lord Somervill with his resolutions;—his Majesty being pleased withall to shew him he was resolved for some dayes to be his guest." *Memorie of the Somervills*, i. 241.

"An it like your honours, I can tell ye something that will keep the Captain wi' us amaisit as weel as the *pouting*—Here ye na the French are coming." *Antiquary*, iii. 310.

[**POU'TRY**, *s.* Poultry, Aberd.]

To **POUT**, **POUTER**, *v. n.* To poke, to stir, to stir up, S. "*To pout*. To stir up, North." Gl. Grose, also written *pote*, to poke.

2. To poke, or search with a rod or stick in water, or in a dark or confined place, S.

Lancash. *pottert*, disturb'd, vex'd.
Su.-G. *pot-t-a*, digito vel baculo explorare; Belg. *potter-en*, *potter-en*, fodicare, Kilian.

[3. To make a noise when searching or poking in water, or in a dark and confined place, S.]

4. "To start up on a sudden, as something from under the water;" Gall. Enc.

[5. To make a noise when starting suddenly from under water, or out of a confined place, S.]

POUT, **POIT**, *s.* A poker, S. A.

"A *fire poit*, an iron to stir up the fire with;" Ray's *Lett.*, p. 334.

"*Poyar-potter*, an iron instrument to stir up the fire;" T. Bobbins.

[To **POUTER**, *v. n.* 1. To work in a careless, unskilful manner, Clydes., Banffs.

2. To go about aimlessly, or so as to cause annoyance or confusion, *ibid.*

3. To make a noise in a liquid, *ibid.*]

[**POUTER**, *s.* 1. A poking, stirring; also the noise made by so doing; as, "Gie the fire a *pouter*," Ayrs.

2. A person who works carelessly, or who goes about in an aimless manner, *ibid.*]

[**POUTERIN**, 1. As a *s.*, the act of poking, walking, or working in an awkward or careless manner; also, the noise so made, S.

2. As an *adj.*, bungling, careless, slovenly at work, S.

Pouter is often used with the same meanings as **POUTERIN**, *s.*]

POUT-NET, *s.* A net fastened to poles, by which the fishers poke the banks of rivers to force out the fish, S.

"Their Association—have in the present season, for protecting the fry, given particular instructions to their Water Bailiffs, to prevent, by every lawful means their shameful destruction at Mill-dams and Mill-leads with Pocks or *Pout Nets*." *Edin. Even. Courant*, April 16, 1804.

POUTSTAFF, *s.* A staff or pole used in fishing with a small net; used for poking under the banks, in order to drive the fish into the net.

Till Erewyn wattir frysche to tak he went.—
To leid his net a child furth with him yeld.—
Willyham was wa he had na wappynis thar,
Bot the *poutstaff*, the quhill in hand he bar.
Wallace with it fast on the cheik him tuk,
With so gud wil, quhill of his feit he schuk.

Wallace, i. 401, MS.

In Edit 1648 improperly printed *pault-stafe*.

To **POUTHER**, *v. n.* To canvass. V. **PEUTHER**.

POUTHER, *s.* 1. Hair-powder, S.

2. Gun-powder, S.; [*poulder* is another form.]

"And for the *pouter*, I e'en changed it, as occasion served,—for gin and brandy." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 294.

[To **POUTHER**, *v. a.* 1. To dress with hair-powder, S.

2. To powder with salt, to cure for immediate use; as, *to pouter* butter or beef, S.

3. Used metaph., to sprinkle.

There's a wee birdie singing—get up, get up!
And listen, it says, tak' a whup, tak' a whup!
But I'll kittle his bosie—a far better plan—
And *pouter* his pow wi' a watering can.
Whistle Binkie, The Sleepy Laddie, ii. 309.

POUTHERED, *part. adj.* 1. Powdered, wearing hair-powder, S.

"Eh! air!—how bra' are we wi' our new black coat and our weel-*poutered* head, as if we had never kenned hunger or thirst ourselfs!" *Bride of Lammermoor*, iii. 23.

2. Corned, slightly salted; q. having a sprinkling of salt, like the dusting of powder on the hair, S.

"Lord Allan, rest his soul, used to like a *pouthered* gus, and said it was Latin for a tass o' brandy." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 298.

[POUTRY, s. Poultry. V. under POUR, s.]

POUTWORM, s. "The grub;" Gall. Encycl.

To POUZLE, v. n. 1. To search about with uncertainty for any thing; to bewilder one's self as on a strange road, S. B.

2. To trifle, Fife. *Pouzin'*, part. adj. Trifling.

Allied, perhaps, to *Su.-G. puzel-a*, continuo labore rem suam domesticam, obire; Sax. *posel-n*, id.

3. Applied to one who is airy and finical, Fife.

4. Also to one who makes a boast of his wealth, especially as implying the idea that he has little or no reason for this, *ibid*.

This seems to have the same origin with *E. puzzle*, which Skinner derives, q. *posel*, from *pose*, to confound by questions. But the origin of both is more probably *Su.-G. puzs*, a slight trick, *Isl. puzs-a*, *Su.-G. puzs-a*, imponere, illudere; Germ. *possen*, ineptiae. Perhaps it may be allied to *Isl. pias-a*, aditor, q. to make all possible exertion.

[To POVEREEZE, v. a. To impoverish, to exhaust, Clydes., Loth., Banffs.]

POVIE, adj. 1. Snug, comfortable; applied to living. *Povie folk*, people possessing abundance, without making any shew, Perth. It seems nearly synon. with *Bein, Bene*, q. v.

2. Conjoining the idea of spruceness and self-conceit, Fife.

This, I suspect, is radically the same with *Pavie*, q. v., used as a noun.

POW, s. The poll, the head, S. "the head or skull," A. Bor. Gl. Grose.; [the head of a hammer, the part which strikes, Shetl.]

Abist my *pow* was bald and bare,
I wore nae frizz'd limmer's hair,
Which taks of flour to keep it fair
Frae reesting free,
As meikle as wad dine, and mair,
The like of me.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 306.

The word was thus written as early as the time of Henryson, who inscribes one of his poems, *The thirde Deid Powis*.

As we ly thus, so all ye ly ilk ane,
With pallit *powis*, and holkit thus your heid.

Bannatyne's Poems, p. 140.

"Quhair as ye conclud your obiections be reasone of the ambition and corrupted maneris of the tounie of Rome, I ansuere to you according to our Scottis prouerb, He could hane ane hail *pow*, quha callis his nichtbour metis now." Nicol Barne, F. 1316, 132, a.

To POW, v. a. To pluck, to pull, S.

Quhen Sampsons *powed* to grond the gret pillar,
Saturn was than in till the heast sper.

Wallace, vii. 189, MS.

But quha war yon thre ye forbad
Your company richt now?
Quod Will, Thre prechours to perswad
The poysond slae to *pow*.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 45.

Cumb. *powen*, pulling, *powt*, pulled; Gl. Ralph. Westmorel. *pooin*, *pooid*.

POW, s. 1. A pool; l being changed to w, as commonly occurs in S.

Her hors a *pow* stap in,
The water her wat ay whare.—
Mine hors the water upbrought,
Of o *pow* in the way.

Sir Tristrem, p. 167, 168.

V. next word.

2. A slow-moving rivulet, generally in *carse* lands, S.

"The country is intersected in different places by small tracts of water, called *powes*, which move slowly from the N. to the S. side of the carse, and which are collected mostly from the trenches opened for draining the ground." P. Errol, Perth. Statist. Acc., iv. 490.

3. It is sometimes used to denote a watery or marshy place, Stirlings.

"Powmilne and Polmaise appear to be derived from *pow*, a provincial word, signifying a watery place." P. St. Ninians, Statist. Acc., xviii. 386.

"This confluence takes place near the church, where a small river, called, in Gaelic, the *Poll*, i.e., the stagnating water, falls into the Forth at right angles." P. Aberfoyle, Perth. Statist. Acc., x. 113.

4. A small creek, that affords a landing-place for boats. The term bears this sense in the counties of Perth, Stirling, and Clackmannan.

"The quay is built of rough hewn stone, in a substantial manner; and runs within the land, and forms a *pow*, or small creek, where the rivulet that runs through the N. E. end of the town falls into the river." P. Alloa, Clackmann. Statist. Acc., viii. 595.

5. The term seems hence transferred to the wharf or quay itself; as the *Pow of Alloa*, —of *Clackmannan*, &c.

Hence the males and females, employed in driving coals to the quay, are humorously called the *Pow-lords* and *Pow-ladies*.

"So great is the predilection for whisky of the true highland flavour, that—a cargo of peats from Ferintosh was discharged this week at *Cambus Pow*." *Caled. Merc.*, Jan. 24, 1824.

This term seems radically the same with *E. pool*, Belg. *Su.-G. pool*, Germ. *pul*, *Isl. paala*, stagnum; C. B. *pulh*, Arm. *pulh*, lacuna; Ir. Gael. *poll*, a hole or pit. It may have been transferred to water moving with a very gentle fall, because to the eye it differs little from a *pool*, its motion being scarcely discernible. Hence, in common language, a very slow-running water is tautologically called a *dead pow*, Perth. This, it would appear, is a Gael. idiom.

Its application, in sense 2, is also from the Gael. Shaw mentions *poll-marcachd* as signifying a creek; and *poll-accairaidh*, a bay to anchor ships.

Were it not that the fourth seems merely an oblique sense, the term might be viewed as akin to Belg. *pay*,

podium, suggestus, (Kilian), used to denote scaffolding; especially as the most of the wharfs, thus denominated, are constructed with wood.

POW (pron. *poo*), *s.* A crab, E. Loth.; synon. *Partan*.

I have been informed that Fr. *powr* has the same meaning; but I have not met with the word in any lexicon.

POW-TAE, *s.* A crab's claw, E. Loth.

POWAN, POAN, *s.* The Gwiniad, a fish; *Salmo Lavaretus*, Linn.

"The *Albula nobilis* of Schonevelde in the *Salmo Lavaretus* of Linné, the Gwiniad of Pennant, and the *Vengis* and *Juvengis* of the Lake of Lochmaben." Note, Sibb. *Fife*, p. 125.

"Besides the fish common to the Loch, are Guiniads, called here [at Lochlomond] *Poans*." Pennant's *Tour in S.*, 1769, p. 245.

The people in the neighbourhood imagine that this fish is peculiar to that lake; and several writers have fallen into the same mistake. But it is the *Vangis* or *Juvengis* of Lochmaben. V. VENDACE.

"Loch Lomond,—besides abundance of other fishes, hath a kind of the owne named *Powan*, very pleasant to eat." Monipennie's *Scots Chron.*, p. 153.

"Guiniad—Found in Loch-Mabon; called in those parts the *Vendace* and *Juvangis*; and in Loch-Lomond, where it is called the *Poan*." Lightfoot's *Flora Scot.* i. 61.

"Besides a multitude of other fishes, it hath some of a peculiar kind, very pleasant to eat; they call them *Pollacks*." Buchannan's *Hist. B. i.* In the original, *Pollacas* vocant. Lib. i. c. 23.

Pollack is evident a misnomer. As the Gwiniad is the *Pollen* of Lough-Neagh, there can be no doubt that the Ir. name had found its way into the west of Scotland, and originated that of *Powan*. V. VENDACE.

This name is probably of Celt. origin. For Pennant says, that "it is the same with—the *Pollen* of Lough Neagh." Zool. iii. 268. In Gael. it is called *Pollag*. P. Luss, *Dunbarton. Statist. Acc.*, xvii. 253.

POWART. 1. A tadpole, Roxb. V. POW-HEAD.

"When he strak her, she said that she should cause him rue it; and she hoped to see the *powarts* bigg in his hair; and within half a year, he was casten away, and his boat, and perished." Trial for Witchcraft, *Statist. Acc.*, xviii. 656.

2. The minute-hand of a clock, Roxb; perhaps from a supposed resemblance in its form or motion to a tadpole.

3. A seal. [*Phoca Utulina*, Syn. *Silch*.]

POWDERBRAND, *s.* A disease in grain.

"The black ears in barley and oats, provincially termed *powder-brand*, and which are more frequently found in American barley, than in any other variety, may be prevented, or at any rate greatly checked, by well washing the seeds previous to sowing." Edin. Even. Courant, April 7, 1818.

Perhaps *q. Judder-brand*, the burning of lightning. V. FUDDER.

POW-EE, *s.* The name given to a small haddock, in the fresh state, Montrose.

POW-HEAD, *s.* A tadpole; generally pron. *powet*, S.; [*poweed*, West of S.]; *pohead*,

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A. Bor., Grose; [*powit*, Banffs.]; *powrit*, Fife; *powie*, *powlick*, Perth. s.; *powart*, Roxb.; synon. *podle*, q. v.

O. E. *poled*, id. "*Poled*, a young tode;—*polet*, the blacks thyngs that a tode cometh of; [Fr.] *causot*;" Palagr. B. iii. F. 55, b.

"In Scotland, tadpoles are called *pow-heads* from their round shape, and their being found in *pools*." Gl. Tristram, vo. *Pow*.

It seems rather from Mod. Sax. Sioambr. *pogghe*, a frog, *q. pogghe-hoofd*, the head of a frog.

POWIE, *s.* Expl. "a young turkey," Roxb.

This, I suppose, is merely corr. from Fr. *poulet*, and had originally denoted a pullet in a general sense.

POWIN, *s.* The peacock.

William his vow plicht to the *Powin*,
For favour or for feid.

Scott's Jesting, Evergreen, ii. 179.

This refers to an ancient rite in chivalry, the reason of which is not understood. Lord Hailes, in reference to a vow made by Edward III., has the following remarks. "The circumstances attending this vow, as related by M. Westm., p. 454, are singular. 'Tunc allati sunt in pompatica gloria duo cygni vel olores ante Regem, phalerati retibus aureis vel fistulis decoratis desiderabile spectaculum intuentibus. Quibus visis, Rex votum vovit Deo coeli et cygnis.' &c. This is a most extraordinary passage, for the interpretation of which I have consulted antiquaries, but all in vain. The same ceremony is mentioned in *Le livre des trois flix de Roys*, f. 91. 'Après parolles on fist apporter ung paon par deux damoiselles, et jura le Roy premier de defendre tout son dit royaume a son pouvoir,' &c. "Sir Henry Spelman, *Aspilogia*, p. 132, observes, that the ancient heralds gave a swan as an *impress* to musicians and singing men. He adds, 'sed gloriæ studium ex eodem hoc symbolo indicari multi assuerunt.' He then quotes the passage from M. Westm.; but he neither remarks its singularity, nor attempts to explain it.

"Ashmole, *History of the Garter*, c. v., sect. 2, p. 185, observes, that Edward III. had these words wrought upon his surcoat and shield, provided to be used at a tournament,

'Hay, Hay, the wythe swan,
'By _____, I am thy man.'

"This shews that a white swan was the *impress* of Edward III., and perhaps it was also used by his grandfather, Edward I. How far this circumstance may serve to illustrate the passage in M. Westm., I will not pretend to determine." *Annals*, ii. 4.

In the Additions to his *Annals*, he gives the following account of it, as communicated by a learned friend. "One of the most solemn vows of knights was what is termed the *vow of the Peacock*. The bird was accounted noble. It was, in a particular manner, the food of the amorous and the valiant, if we can believe what is said in the old romances of France; St. Palaye, *Memoirs sur L'ancienne Chevalerie*, T. i., p. 185, and its plumage served as the proper ornaments of the crowns of the *Troubadours*, or *Provençal Poets*, who consecrated their compositions to the charms of gallantry, and the acts of valour.

"When the hour of making the vow was come, the peacock, roasted, and decked out in its most beautiful leathers, made its appearance. It was placed on a bason of gold, or silver, and supported by ladies, who, magnificently dressed, carried it about to the knights assembled for the ceremony. To each knight they presented it with formality; and the vow he had to make, which was some promise of gallantry, or prowess, was pronounced over it.

"Other birds besides the peacock were beheld with respect, and honoured as noble. Of this sort was the pheasant. *St. Palaye*, T. I., p. 186. Vows and engagements, accordingly, were made and addressed to the pheasant. A vow of this sort, of which the express purpose was to declare war against the infidels, was conceived in these words: '*Je vons à Dieu mon Créateur tout premierement, et à la glorieuse Vierge sa mere, et apres ses dames et ses faisan*,' &c. *Ibid.*, T. I., p. 191.

This serves to prove that vows were made to Peacocks and Pheasants, and that, by analogy, they might have been made to swans likewise. But the origin of a custom seemingly so profane and ridiculous still remains unknown."

[To POWK, *v. a. and n.* 1. To search or feel for, as in the dark or in a confined place, Clydes., Banffs.; *E. poke*.

2. To dig, push, or strike with anything pointed, *ibid.*

3. To walk about with a dull clamping step, Banffs.]

[POWK, *s.* 1. A feeling or searching for, as in s. 1 of *v.* Clydes., Banffs.

2. A blow, stroke, or thrust, with anything pointed, *ibid.*

3. The hollow sound caused by digging or poking, or by anything falling into a hollow place, *ibid.*

4. A deep hole or pit, Banffs.]

[POWKIN, *s.* 1. The act implied by each sense of the *v.* Clydes., Banffs.

3. The sound caused by each of these acts, *ibid.*

3. *Powk-powkin*, a repetition of these acts or sounds, *ibid.*

Powk and *powkin* are used also as *advs.*, like *plump* and *plumpin*, i.e., with a sudden or unexpected blow or fall, or, at once and with a hollow sound.]

POWLICK, *s.* A tadpole, Perth. V. POWHEAD.

POWLINGS, *s. pl.* Some kind of disease.

—The *Powlings*, the *Palsey*, &c. *Montgomery, Watson's Coll.*, iii. 14.

V. FEYL.

This may denote a swelling of the body or limbs; Tent. *pyt-en*, to swell, *pyt*, a tumour. Or it may be the *poll-cvi*, a disease of horses behind the ears, where a large abscess is formed.

[POWNIE, *s.* A pony; also, a general name for a horse, West of S.]

POWRIT (pron. *poorit*), *s.* A tadpole, Fife; apparently the same with *Powart*, *q. v.*

POWSOWDIE, *s.* 1. Sheephead broth, *q. poll-sodden*, Sibb. Gl.

There will be tartan, dragen, and brochan,—
Pow-sodie, and drammock, and crowdie,
And callour nout feet in a plate.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 211.

"Kam-head soup," Gl.

"I canna gang into the kitchen to direct any thing, for he's hovering there making some *powsowdie* for my Lord, for he doesna eat like other folk neither." *Antiquary*, iii. 117.

2. Milk and meal boiled together, S. B.; any mixture of incongruous sorts of food, S., Gl. Antiq.

The term seems to be used in this sense in the following passage:—

In haf an hour he's got his mess
O' crowdie-mowdy,
An' fresh *powsowdy*.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 24.

Taylor was a native of Banffs. V. his *Poems*, p. 81. *Sw. saad*, pron. *sod*, signifies broth; from *sud-a*, *Isl. siod-a*, A.-S. *sod-an*, Germ. *sied-en*, (*E. seethe*), to boil.

[POWSTE, *s.* Power. V. POUSTE']

To POWT, *v. n.* To make short and as it were convulsive motions with the hands or feet, Clydes.; [to walk with a heavy wearied step, Banffs.]

POWT, *s.* 1. A short and kind of convulsive motion. To express great exhaustion it is said, "He coud'na play *pout*," *ibid.*

[2. A heavy wearied step or walk; also, the sound of it, Banffs.]

[POWTIN, *s.* 1. The act of walking with a heavy, wearied step, *ibid.*

2. The sound of such a step or walk, *ibid.*]

[POWTIN, *adj.* Weak, weary, or harassed with work or poverty, Clydes., Banffs.]

Perhaps from Fr. *pat*, *pante*, the paw or foot, *q.* to strike with the foot. C.B. *powik* signifies a thrust, and *pyth-aw*, to thrust in.

POWTE, *s.* The same with *Pout*, a young partridge or moor-fowl.

"The douane of *Powtes* twelve pennies;" Act Parl., A. 1555, Agr. Surv. Invern., p. 392.

To POWTER, *v. n.* 1. To do little easy jobs, Ettr. For.

This seems merely a secondary sense of *Pouter*, to poke. V. *POUT*, *v.*

2. To rummage in the dark, S. A.

"There's no the like o' him ony gate for *powtering* wi' his fingers among the het peat-ashes, and roasting eggs." *Waverley*, iii. 236.

"*Powtering*, *poltering*; groping and rummaging in the dark;" Gl. Antiq. V. *POUT*, *POUTER*, *v.*

To POY, *v. n.* To work diligently, as including the idea of anxiety of mind, Upp. Clydes.

To POY UPON, *v. a.* To use means of persuasion, so as rather unduly to influence another, Perth.

Perhaps it has originally signified, to use one as a cat's-paw: to treat another as a mere tool for effecting one's own purposes; as allied to Teut. *puye*, podium, suggestus, Fr. *puye*, a terrace, O. Fr. *pui*, a prop, a buttress, *poi-ar*, *pui-ar*, to mount, to lean upon, to support one's self by: from Lat. *podium*. Ital. *pu-a*, *pui*, 1. aspirare; 2. fovere.

POYNIES, *s. pl.* Gloves.

"Twelwe dowzane of gloones, or ledder *poynies*, makis ane gresse." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Scerplath*. Probably from Fr. *poing*, the fist; as a glove in Germ. is *handschuh*, literally a shoe for the hand; Sw. *handsk.*

POYNT, POYNT, *s.* A Scotch pint, or half a gallon.

—"Was said and toipit in Dundy for viij d. the *poynit*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

POYNTAL, *s.* 1. Some instrument used in war, resembling a javelin, or a small sword.

With round stok swardis faucht they in melle
With *poynialis* or with stokkis Sabellyna.

Doug. Virgil, 231, 53.

Et tereti pugnans mucrone veruque Sabello.
Virg., vii. 665.

2. A pointed instrument, with which musicians play on the harp, a quill.

There was also the preist and menstrale sle
Orpheus of Trace—

Now with gymp fingeris doing stringis amyte,
And now with subtell suore *poynialis* lyte.

Doug. Virgil, 187, 33.

Fr. *pointille*, a prick or point, from *point*, id. Lat. *pung-ere*, *punct-um*.

[POYNTIN, *part. and s.* Filling up the joints of masonry with plaster, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 89, Dickson.]

POYNYE, POYNYHE, POYHNE, PONYHE, *s.* A skirmish.

Till Cragtergus thai come again;
In all that way was nane bargain.
Bot gif that ony *poynye* wer,
That is nought for to speik of her.

Barbour, xvi. 307, MS.

—Welle thre hundyr and fourty
Of Ingils at that *poyngh* war tane.

Wynntown, ix. 2. 43.

Ponyh, viii. 36. 32.

O. Fr. *piognee*, id. Lat. *pugna*.

[POYSOND, *adj.* Poisoned.

But quha war yon three ye forbad
Your company richt now!
Quod Will, three prechours to perswad
The *poysond* alas to pow.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 45.

PRACTAND, *part. pr.* Prob., prating.

—Scho callit to hir cheir—
A pernerst pordoner,
And *practand* palmar.

Colkhalbie Sow, F. i. v. 54.

The sense is uncertain. Teut. *pracht-en* signifies superbire. Perhaps it may be equivalent to E. *prating*; Teut. *pract-en*, *fabulari*, *nugari*, as palmers were much given to romance.

PRACTIC, PRACTICK, PRACTIQUE, *s.* Uniform practice in the determination of causes; a forensic term, S.

"Dispones to the said colledge—all freedoms, &c. that to any frie colledge within this realme be law & *practick* is known to apperteane." Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, VII. 70.

"An uniform series of decisions of the court of session, i.e., of their judgments on particular points, either of right or of form,—anciently called *Practice*, is by Mackenzie—accounted part of our customary law." Ersk. Inst. B. i. T. i. § 47.

Fr. *pratique*, "the forms, stile, course of pleading, or of proceeding, in the law;" Cotgr.

[PRACTICIANE, *s.* Practitioner, Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum, l. 1536.]

[PRACTICKIT, *part. pa.* Practised, ibid. Thrie Estaitis, l. 1185.]

PRACTING, *part. pr.* Accomplishing.

—Presumptuous in pryde,
Practing nothing expert
In cunning compass nor kert.

Colkhalbie Sow, F. i. v. 97.

Lat. *peract-us*, performed, from *perag-o*, *perag-ere*.

PRAELOQUOTOUR, *s.* An advocate. V. PROLOCUTOR.

[PRAIS, *s.* A tumult, fight, Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum, l. 1135.]

* PRAISE, *s.* Figuratively used as a name for God, the object of *praise*, S.

Some ran to coffers, and some to kists,
But nought was stown that cou'd be mist;
She dancid her lane, cry'd Praise be blessed!
I have ludg'd a lail poor man.

Gabrielis Man, st. 5.

"*Praise be blest*, God be praised. This is a common form still in Scotland with such as, from reverence, decline to use the sacred name." Callander's Anc. Scot. Poems, p. 5.

The phrase, *Thanks to Praise*, is used in the same sense in Skinner's Poetical Epistle to Burns.

[PRAITIE, *adj.* Pretty, Shetl.]

To PRAM, *v. a.* To press, to straiten for room, Shetl.

Teut. *pram-en*, *premere*, *urgere*, *opprimere*, Kilian.

[PRAM, *s.* Toasted meal stirred in with cream or milk, Shetl.]

To PRAN, PRANN, *v. a.* 1. To hurt, to wound, to bruise, Aberd.

—A menseless man
Cam a' at ane's athort his hinch
A sowff, and gart him prann
His bum that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 129.

This might seem the same with Teut. *prang-en*, *comprimere*, *arctare*, *constringere*. But it is undoubtedly from Gael. *prann-am*, to bruise, whence *pronnadh*, a bruise. It is not improbable that both the Teut. and Celt. terms have had a common origin. Perhaps C. B. *breuan-u*, to bruise, is of the same stock.

2. Apparently,—to chide, to reprehend, ibid.

Jean, we'll need to wear hame, I doubt,
We'll baith be prann'd for biding out.
W. Beattie's Tales, p. 34.

PRANE HYIR.

"xij & Scottis askit for the prane hyir havand their gadis to the schip." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1548, V. 20.
 Prob. corr. from Belg. *pram*, a flat-bottomed boat;
 Dan. *pram*, a bark.

PRAP, s. A mark, S. V. PROP.

To PRAP, v. a. 1. To set up any thing as a mark, S.

2. To *prap stanes* at any thing, to throw stones, by taking aim at some object, S. B.

To PRAP one's self up. To support one's self on some ground of confidence or other; generally applied to what is frivolous, S. *Prop.*, E.

"O that's a matter o' moonshine; ye see he *praps* himsell up on his station and his degree; but he was a wise man that said, "Pride goeth before a fall." Saxon and Gael, i. 77.

PRAT, PRATT, s. 1. A trick, a piece of roguishness.

"Thus Scot. we say, *He played me a prat*, S. Bor. *prat*, i.e., tricked me, or served me an ill turn;" *Radd.*

Prattis are repate policy and perillus pankia.
Doug. Virgil, Procl., 238, b. 37.

2. A wicked action, S.

The Kirk then pardons no such *prats*.
 —Your *prats*, she says, are now found out,
 The Kirk and you maun hae a bout.
Dominie Depo'd, p. 31. 33.

Radd. derives this word from Fr. *pratique*, which signifies the course of pleading in a civil court, and is also used for an intrigue or underhand dealing. But its origin is Goth.; for we find it in different forms in various Northern dialects. A.-S. *prætt*, craft, *prættig*, crafty; Ial. *prætt-ur*, guile, *prætt-vis*, guileful, *prætt-a*, to deceive; Teut. *prættic*, fallacia, argutia.

To PRAT, v. a. To become restive, as a horse or an ass that refuses to move; to *tak the prats*, is also used, Roxb.

Nor did I prance, an' *tak the prats*
 Up brass, when in a pinch,
 Nor on my haughs the stretcher sat,
 GK I cou'd gain'd an inch.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 61.

Teut. *pratt-en*, ferocire, superbiere.

PRATFU', PRETFU', *adj.* Trickish, full of *prats*, Loth. V. PRAT.

PRATTY, *adj.* Tricky, mischievous, S.; *pretty*, S. B. often *ill-pratty*, *ill-pretty*.

"Roguish or waggish boys are called *ill-pratty*;" *Radd. vo. Prættie*.

PRATTIK, PRETTIK, PRACTIK, PRACTIQUE, s. 1. Practice, experience.

To speak to me thow suld hane feir;
 For I hane sic *prættik* in weir,
 That I wald not effeir't be
 To mak debat aganis sic thre.

Lyndsay's Snyper Meldrum, 1594, A. VI. a.

2. An exploit in war, but such a one as especially depends on stratagem; *protick*, S. B. In this sense *Doug.* also uses it.

Tharfor ane *prættik* of were deuyse wyl I,
 And ly at wate in quyet enbuschment.
Virgil, 382, 7.

Orodes was of *prættik* mare al out,
 Bot the totthir in deales of armes mare stout.
Ibid., 345, 46. See also 389, 46.

My *prættiks* an' my doughty deeds,
 O Greeks! I need na tell,
 For there's nane here bat kens them well:
 Let him tell his himsell.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

3. A form of proceeding in a court of law; a forensic term. Fr. *practique*.

"This Argyle and Wariston made clear by law and sandry palpable *practiques*, even since King James's going to England, where the estates have been called before the King was acquainted." *Baillie's Lett.*, i. 361.

4. A stratagem, an artful plan or means.

Sam gevis in *prættik* for supplé,
 Sam gevis for twyis als gud agane.
Dunbar, Bannatynes Poems, p. 48.

i.e., Some pretend to give, as an artful mean for receiving supply.

It sometimes denotes tricks of legerdemain, *Sibb. Gl.*

5. A necromantic exploit, S.

—I have mony sundry *prættiks* feyr,
 Beyond the sey in Paris cuth I leyr.—
 "Brother, my hart will nair be hail,
 Bot gif ye preif that *prættik*, or we part,
 Be quhatkin science, nigromansy, or airt."
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 76, 77.

V. PRETT.

6. A trick, such as that played by a mischievous boy; or any wicked act, S. synon. with E. *prank*.

"It is eith learning ill *prættiks*;" *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 45.

For *prættiks* past,
 She blew me here before the wind.
Dominie Depo'd, p. 29.

As Su.-G. *prættik* signifies craft. Thre views it as immediately formed from Fr. *pratique*, science de Palais, because of the guile practised at court. The word, as used in sense 3, nearly corresponds to Mod. Sax. Sicambr. *prættic*, astrology.

PRAY, s. A meadow.

The varyant vesture of the venust vale
 Schrowdis the scherand fur, and euery fale
 Ouertrett wyth fulyeis, and fyguris ful dyuers,
 The pray bysprant wyth spryngand sproutis dyspers.
Doug. Virgil, 400, 40.

Radd. renders this *shrubs*, viewing it as a mistake of the transcriber for *spray*. But Warton derives it from Fr. *pré*, which is corr. from Lat. *prat-um*, a meadow; Hist. Poet., ii. 234. In one MS. Libr. Univ. Edin., it is *pray*; in another, *ibid.*, once the property of William Lord Ruthven, which *Radd.* had not seen, it is *spray*. The latter is considered as the most ancient of the two.

PRECABLE, *adj.* What may be imposed in the way of taxation.

—"As thai are ane pairt of the bodie and memberis subiect to the payment of taxt, stent, watcheing,

warding, and all vther *precable* charges, even as all the commodities of the said cietie suld be common to thaim all." Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 505.

L. B. *precarius* is expl. *Quæsta, seu roga, tributum, quod exigitur quasi deprecando, ut habet Lex Longobard. Precare, precariam vel quæstam imponere; Du Cange.*

PRECARIE, s. Indulgence; an old law term.

"Ane tenant beand warnit be his master at Whitsunday to flit and remove thairafter thoillit or sufferit be tolerance and *precarie* of his master to sit still and remane to ane certane day, may launchfullie be put forth,—the said time of tolerance beand by-past." Balfour's Fract., p. 458.

The Lat. adv. *precario* from which this is evidently formed, occurs in p. 460. "He quha is in possession of ony landis *precarie*, or be tolerance of ony uther person havand richt and titill thairto," &c.

L. B. *precaria* was the name of those tributes which were originally given under the name of *beneficences*, although afterwards, from immemorial custom, viewed as obligatory, and therefore exacted by authority. They are supposed to have received their name from being solicited or *prayed for*. The term, in like manner, denotes indulgence given in consequence of solicitation. V. **PRECABLE**.

[To **PRECEID**, v. a. To excel; pret. *preceid*, excelled, Lyndsay, Exper. and Courteour, l. 2989. V. **PRECELL**.]

To **PRECELL**, v. n. To excel.

That prudent Prince, as I heir tell,
Did in Astronomie *precell*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 78.

Lat. *præcellere*.

[**PRECEP, PRECEPT, s.** A precept or order subscribed by the King, or under his signet, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 65, 71; *preceptis of the parliament and the chekkere*, letters of summons to parliament and exchequer, *ibid.* i. 48.]

PRECEPTORIE, s. A body of knights professedly devoted to the cause of religion, a commandery.

"It is fund—that the richt of superioritie off all lands, &c.—pertaining to quhatsumever abbacies, priories, priories, *preceptorie*—pertenis to his Majesty." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vol. V. 164.

"Under the samyne actis ar comprehendit all templelands pertaining to the *preceptorie* of Torphichen." *Ibid.*, 165.

L. B. *præceptorie*, *prædia Præceptoribus assignata; Commanderies. Præceptores*, the commanders of the houses which the knights of St. John and the Templars possessed in the provinces. Du Cange thinks that they were thus named, as being the great priors of each province, to whom the supreme authority, in their several districts, belonged. For L. B. *præceptor* is rendered, Dominus, princeps, supremus magistratus.

PRECLAIR, PRECLARE, adj. Super-eminent, illustrious.

Consider weill thow bene bot officiar,
And vassal to that King incomparabil,
Preis thow to pleis that puissant prince *preclair*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 194.

Fr. *preclare*, Lat. *præclarus*, id.

[**PRECORDIAL, adj.** Most cordial, Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 346.]

[* **PREDICATION, s.** Preaching, *Ibid.*, l. 991.]

To **PREE**, v. a. To taste; as, "*Pre* my sneeshin," taste my snuff, S. V. **PRE**.

[**PREEIN**. 1. As a *part. pr.*, tasting, testing, Clydes.

2. As a *s.*, a tasting, a small quantity given or taken as a taste; as, "I'll jist tak a *preein* o't," *ibid.*]

To **PREEK**, v. n. To be spruce, to crest; as, "A bit *preekin* bodie," one fond of dress, and at the same time self-conceited and presumptuous, *Tev.*; from a common origin with E. *to Prick*, to dress one's self.

Belg. *prjck-en*, synon. with *proeck-en*, dare se spec-tandum, Kilian; *prjck-en*, "to make a proud shew," Sewal. V. **PRINK**, v.

PREEK, s. Impatient eagerness to accomplish anything, Upp. Lanarks.

As in this district *i* short is often pron. as *ee*, it may be merely E. *prick*; or from A.-S. *prica*, *Isl. prik*, stimulus, as we speak of the *spur* of the occasion.

PREES, s. Crowd, press, Roxb. V. **PREIS**.

To **PREF, PREEF, PREEVE, v. a.** To prove.

—"Assignis to him the v day of Maij nixt to cum—to *pref* the avale of the saidis malex & profitis," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1483, p. 128.

"He—call content & pay to thaim the costis & scathis that he may *pref* he has sustenit," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1483, p. 98, *et pass.* V. **PREIF, v.**

Preve is the O. E. form, in different senses. "*Presyn* or prouen. Probo. *Presyn* or assayen. Examine." Prompt. Parv.

PREF, PREIF, PREEF, s. A proof, a legal probation.

—"That he tak the *pref* before him & warne the partys tharof." Act. Audit., A. 1483, p. 127.

The pronunciation, *preif*, is still retained in Aberd. and other northern counties.

—"Ordinis that lettrez be writtin to the said Wilyam to tak the said *preif* before him, & set a day tharto, and warne the partiis tharof." Act. Audit., A. 1494, p. 192.

[**PREEF-CORN, s.** Corn taken from the sheaves; or, stooks selected in casting corn; in the same way *Preef-barley, preef-beer, Banffs.*]

* To **PREFACE, v. n.** To give a short practical paraphrase of those verses of the Psalm which are to be sung before prayer.

"He had—a singular gift of *prefacing*, which was always practised in that day, for the tuning and tempering of the minds and spirits of people for duties through the day." Walker's Passages, p. 150.

As this plan was very popular, it is still continued in some country places.

To **PREFER**, *v. a.* To exceed, to excel; Lat. *præfero*.

"Nor Orpheus that playit as suet quhen he socht his vyf in hel, his playing *preferrit* nocht thir foir said scheiphirdie." Compl. S., p. 102.

[To **PREICHE**, **PRECHE**, *v. a. and n.* To preach, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 741, Complaynt to the King, l. 323.]

To **PRIEVE PRATTIK**, *s.* To attempt to play tricks; as, "Dinna *prieve* your *prattiks* on me;" Roxb.

To **PREIF**, **PREEF**, **PRIEVE**, **PREVE**, **PREE**, *v. a. and n.* 1. To prove, to try.

And quhen thay by war runnyng, thare horse thay sters,
And turnis agane incontinent at commandis,
To *preif* thare hors, with jaullingis in thare handis.
Doug. Virgil, 147, 7.

In this sense, it is also used as *v. n.*

Ye'll say, that I've ridden but into the wood,
To *preive* gin my horse and hounds are good.

Jamieson's Popular Ball, l. 221.

2. To taste; as, "to *preif* meat, is to taste it;" Rudd. corr. *prie*.

Temperance is cask his mait to taist and *preif*.

Fables of Honour, iii. 58.

Dare she name of her herrings sell or *prieve*,
Afore she say, "Dear Matkie, wi' ye'r leave!"

Ramsay's Poems, l. 56.

Nae honey bask that I did ever *preve*,
Did taste so sweet and snarvy unto me.

Ross's Helms, p. 108.

Tast. *prees-en*, gustare, labris primoribus attingere, Kilian.

3. To discover, to find by examination.

Thai haif him tane, put him in preeone sor,
Quhat gertis he had, to tell thai mak request.
He said it was bot till a kyrkyn fest.
Yet thai *preif* some the cumyng off Wallace,
Knowlage to get thai kest a sutell cace.

Wallace, xi. 353, MS.

O. E. *preve*, *preve*.

What riot is, thow tastid haast and *preaved*.

Hoccleve's Poems, ii. 385.

4. To stop at any place at sea, in order to make trial for fish, Orkn.

PREIN, **PREYNE**, **PRENE**, **PRINE**, **PRIN**, *s.*
1. A pin made of wire, used by women for fastening their clothes, S. *Prin*, A. Bor. id. Gl. Grose.

For spleen indulg'd will banish rest
Far frae the bosoms of the best;
Thousand's a year's no worth a *prin*,
Whene'er this fashious guest gets in.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 53.

"Begin with needles and *prines*, and leave off with horse and horn'd nout;" S. Prov.; "intimating that they who begin with pilfering and picking will not stop there, but proceed to greater crimes." Kelly, p. 68.

It is a singular superstition, which prevails in the north of S. at least, that all the *pines* which have been used in dressing a bride on her marriage day, must be

thrown away; as it would be deemed unlucky were any of them applied to any other use.

2. This term is often used to denote a thing of no value, S.

Quhat gentill man had nocht with Ramsay beyne;
Off courtlynes thai cownt him nocht a *preyne*.

Wallace, vii. 910, MS.

Thocht I ane servand long has bene,

My purchas is nocht worth ane *prene*.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 29.

This word is not, as might be supposed, a corr. of E. *pin*, but immediately allied to Su.-G. Dan. *prein*, the point of a graving-tool, or any sharp instrument; Isl. *priona*, a needle, bodkin, or large pin; A.-S. *prion*, fibula, spinther; Dan. *preen*, fibula, G. Andr., p. 192; Gael. *prine*, a pin; Isl. *prion-a*, connectere, consuere. Belg. *prion*, a bodkin, an awl, and Germ. *pfriem-en*, to prick, are evidently allied.

To **PREIN**, **PRENE**, **PRIN**, *v. a.* To pin.

I wald me *prein* plesandle in precious wedia.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 58.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this *pin*. But although the *v.* is used in this sense, S., yet it seems questionable, if here it does not rather signify, deck, trim, as the same with *proyne*, q. v.

My collar of trew Nichtbour lufe it was,

Weill *prein* on with Kyndnes and Solas.

Lament, L. Scotland, Sign. A. 2 b.

Prie up your aprons baith, and come away.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 178.

"The wig being put in order, I carried it to the bed-room, and—*prined* it to the bed curtains." The Steamboat, p. 299.

Prie or *Preen* expresses the pronunciation of the word better than *Prin*.

Isl. *prion-a*, connectere, consuere; G. Andr., p. 193.

PREIN-COD, *s.* A pin-cushion, S. *Prin-cod*, A. Bor.

This is one of the articles mentioned in the royal treasury, A. 1578.

"Ane *preincod* of blew and yallow velvet."—"Ane little *preincod* of crammosee satine broderit with gold." Inventories, p. 239.

The Widow Broddy by the slap,

Wha sold the tartan *preen-cods*,

By whisky maul'd, lay but her cap,

Her head upon a green sod,

Right sick, that day.

Davidson's Seasons, &c., p. 78.

PREIN-HEID, *s.* The head of a pin, S.

"No worth a *prein-head*," a phrase commonly used to intimate that the thing spoken of is of no value whatsoever, S.

PREIS, **PRES**, *s.* [1. Press, crowd, Lyndsay, Deith of Quene Magdalene, l. 140.]

2. Heat of battle.

The self stound amyrd the *preis* fute hote

Lacagus enteris into his chariote.

Doug. Virgil, 338, 32.

He come rynnand in gret hast,
As owt of *pres* he had bene chast,
And fenyheyd hym a sympl knycht,
That eschapyd fra that fycht.

Wynntown, vi. 11. 26.

To **PREIS**, *v. n.* To attempt, to endeavour; also, to exert one's self strenuously, [Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 117.]

"What dexterity in preaching, boldness in reproof, if I should *preis* to set out, it were as one who would light a candle to let men see the sun." M'Crie's *Life of Knox*, ii. 238.

It seems originally the same with *E. to press*. *O. E. press* is used in the sense of *press*. "*Press* or throng. *Pressura*." Prompt. Parv.

PREJINK, adj. Trim, finically tricked out, Ayrs.; a variety of *Perjink*.

"Mrs. Fenton,—seeing the exposure that *prejink* Miss Peggy had made of herself,—laughed for some time as if she was by herself." The Provost, p. 203.

PREJINCTLY, adv. With minute exactness, Ayrs.

"The next I spoke to was a young genteel man, with a most methodical gravat, *prejinctly* tied." The Steam-Boat, p. 180.

PREJINKITIE, s. Minute nicety or accuracy, Ayrs.

"I dianna weel understand—how to correct the press, and to put in the points, wi' the lave o' the wee *prejinkities*." Sir A. Wylie, i. 285. V. **PERJINK**.

To PREK, PRYK, v. n. [1. To spur, to hasten, Barbour, xix. 423; *prek we*, let us spur, *ibid.* xvi. 615.]

2. To gallop, to ride at full career.

Wyth that word at his fa ane darte lette fle,—
And syne ane vthir has he fixit fast,
About him *prekand* in ane campas large.
Doug. Virgil, 352, 31.

Macbeth turnyd hym agayne,
And sayd, "Lardane, thou *pryhys* in wayne,
For thou may nowcht be he, I trowe,
That to dede sail als me nowe."

Wyntown, vi. 18. 390.

This is by a metonymy of the cause for the effect; from the *pricking* or spurring of a horse. It is also common in *O. E.*

His hakeney, which that was al pomelee gris,
So swatte, that it wonder was to see,
It seemed as he had *priked* miles three.

Chauc. Chan. Yem. Prolog., v. 16029.

[A gentle knight was *pricking* on the plaine.]

Fairie Queene, Book I. Cant I. l.

"Soot. they say that cattle *prick*, when they run to and fro in hot weather, being sting'd with gadflies or such insects."—Also, "*in a prick haste*, i.e., as if he were spurred," Rudd.

Hence the name *pricker*, applied, both by S. and E. writers, to a light horseman, from his galloping across the country. It seems especially to have denoted those employed as skirmishing parties. Thus, in the account of *Hertford's Expedition to Scotland*, it is said:—

"This daye, in our marchynge, dyuers of theyr *prickers*, by reason of the saide myste, gave vs alarme, and came so far within our array, that they vnhoised one betwene the vanwarde and the battayll, beyng within two hundred fote of the Lorde Lieutenant." *Dalyell's Fragments*, p. 10.

Elsewhere, the *s.* and *v.* appear in their natural connexion.

"Commanding them they shoulde defende the house & tary within (as they coulde not get out) till his retorne, whiche shoulde be on the morow, with munition & relief, he with his *prickers* *prikt* quite his ways." *Somerset's Expedition*, *Dalyell*, p. 35.

"The habits of the borderers fitted them particu-

larly to distinguish themselves as light cavalry; and hence the name of *prickers* and *hobylers*, so frequently applied to them." *Minstrelsy Border*, I. *Introd.*, lxxx.

Phillips expl. *Pricker* as if the term had been borrowed from the chase: "A term in hunting, for a huntsman on horseback."

A.-S. *priccian*, Belg. *prick-en*, pungere; Su.-G. *prick*, punctum. Although this is not a Fr. word, it is a Fr. idiom, verbally accommodated to our own language; *Piquer au travers des champs*, to gallop across the fields.

PREKAT, s. "xij *prekattis* of wax;" *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

This is certainly the same with *O. E. pryket*. "*Pryket* of a candell weyke. *Faga*." Prompt. Parv. But good old *Fraunce's Latin* is often as obscure as his English. *Faga* I have found no where else.

To PREMIT, v. a. To promise, to remark before something else; Lat. *praemittere*.

"He doth, in this and the next verse, *premit* a general doctrine thereunto, in borrowed tearmes, consisting of two branches," &c. *Hutcheson on John*, p. 293.

[PRENCIS, s. pl. Princes, *Lyndsay*, The *Dreme*, l. 913,

To PRENE, v. a. To fix with a small pin. V. **PREIN, v.**

To PRENT, v. a. 1. Used as *print* and *imprint*, E.

"That na prentar presume, attempt or tak vpone hand, to *prent* ony bukis, ballattis, sangis, blasphematiounis, rymes or Tragedies, outhir in Latine or Inglis toung in ony tymes to cum, vnto the tyme the samin be sene, vewit and examit be sum wyse and discreit persounis depute thairto." *Acts Marie*, 1551, c. 35. Edit. 1566.

Isl. *prent-a*, typis excudo.

2. To coin, i.e., to impress a piece of metal with a figure or image.

Sum pyais furth ane pan boddum to *prent* fals plakkis.
Doug. Virgil, 238, b. 50.

"It is declared—that our Sovereine Lorde, with advise of his Regent, may cause *prent* and cuinyis golde and silver of sik fynesse as uthers countreis does, to passe within this realme to the lieges of the samin." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1567, c. 17.

Su.-G. *prent-a*, imprimere, from *prea*, a graving-tool; as properly denoting the cutting of figures on plates of brass.

PRENT, s. 1. Print, impression made by types, S.

"All vthir faultis, other committit be negligens,—or be imperfection of the *prent*,—ane gentil reider may esely persais, and thairfor suld reid thame as weil as he can in the best maner." *Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme*, Errata.

2. Impression of a die.

—"The said penny of golde to haue sic *prent* and circumscription as salbe auysit be the Kingis Hienesse." *Acts Ja. III.*, 1483, c. 108. Edit. 1566.

3. Metaph. to a deep impression made on the mind, as with a sharp instrument.

Wallace hyr aw, as he his eyne can cast,
The prent off luf him pengyt at the last,
So asprely, throuch bewt off that brycht,
With gret wneis in presence bid he mycht.

Wallace, v. 606, ME.

"The judgements of God make ilk a prent in the
scale, it is lang or sin can blot it out." Bruce's Eleven
Serm., L. 5, a.

4. Likeness.

Troyanis reanis thaim, and rycht gladlie
Thare uthis gan behald, and did espy
The prent of laderis facis in childer ying.

Doug. Virgil, 146, 51.

[PRENT O' BUTTER, *s.* A piece of butter im-
pressed with a die, Banffs.; *print o' butter*,
Clydes., where it sometimes means a pat of
butter.]

PRENTAR, *s.* A printer. V. the *v.*

PRENT-BUKE, *s.* A book in print, S.

"She minds naething of what passes the day—but
set her on auld tales, and she can speak like a *prent*
buke." Antiquary, ii. 287.

PRENTEISS, PRENTICE, *s.* An appren-
tice, S.

"And gif thay depart, or be takin or entysed from
the maister or mistres service, the maister or mair-
tres to haue the lyke actionis and remedy as for thair
feit seruand and *prenticeis*." Acts Ja. VI., 1574, Ed.
1814, p. 88.

[PRENTEISCHIP, *s.* Apprenticeship, Lynd-
say, Three Estaitis, l. 3895.]

[PREORDINANCE, *s.* Foreordination,
ibid. Ane Exhortatioun, l. 1037.]

[PREORDINAT, *adj.* Preordained, ibid. Thrie
Estaitis, l. 1886.]

[PREPARATYVIS, *s. pl.* Preparations,
ibid. Deith of Quene Magdalene, l. 99.]

[PREPLESANDE, *adj.* Very pleasing,
ibid. Papyngo, l. 846.]

[PREPOTENT, *adj.* Most powerful, ibid.
l. 227.]

PRES, *s.* Throng, heat of battle. V. PREIS.

To PRESCRIUE, PRESCRYVE, *v. n.* 1.
To prescribe; applied to property when lost
by the lapse of time; an old forensic term.

"Redemptioun of comprysit landis has ane uther
nature nor landis under reversioun, be reassoun that
comprysit landis expiris and *prescryis* sevin yeiris
being bypast; bot landis annalyeit under reversioun
prescryis nevir." A. 1840. Balfour's Pract., p. 147.

2. Used in reference to legal deeds which lose
their force in consequence of not being
followed up in due time.

—"In tyme to cum all obligaciounis maid or to be
maide, that beis nocht folowyt within xi yeris sall
prescriue and be of na awaill." Parl. Ja. III., A. 1474,
Ed. 1814, p. 107.

• PRESERVES, *s. pl.* Spectacles, which mag-
nify little or nothing; used for *preserving*
the sight, S.

PRESOWNE, *s.* A prisoner, Fr. *prisonnier*.

And wyth hym than all his men
As *presowneis* war takyn then.

Wyntoun, viii. 28, 50.

PREST, PRETE, *part. pa.* Ready. Fr.
id. Lat. *praest-o*.

As the diuyns furie gan fyrst celssing,
And ilk hir rageand mouth begouth to rest;
Deuote Eneas beginnis als *prest*.

Doug. Virgil, 166, 25.

The term is used in O. E.

Robert mad him all *preste*, the wynde gan him drive.
R. Brunne, p. 96.

Thow art our *prete* to spill the process of our play.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 63.

PRESTABLE, *adj.* Payable, or what may
be made good.

"After discussing of the first suspensioun for
liquid soumes or deeds presentlie *prestable*, the Lords
ordaines no suspensioun to be past againis the samyne
decreittis *respective*, but upon consignation." Act
Sederunt, 29 Jan. 1650.

Fr. *prest-er*, Lat. *praest-are*.

[PRESTINGOLVA, *s.* A clergyman; a
term used by fishermen of Unst, Shetl.
Isl. *prestr*, a priest, and *olpa*, a cloak.]

PRET, *s.* A trick, S.; same with *Prat*,
Pratt, q. v.

"It wald be cruel to the pair cheilds quha write
plays, an siclike trashtrie, for the fowk in Lonnon to
detect an' expose the bits o' *prete*, by quhilk they
inveigle the public to buy their beuks." The Scots-
man, published in Paisley, A. 1812, p. 29.

PRETFU', *adj.* V. PRATFU'.

• To PRETEND, *v. a.* [To spread before;
Lat. *praetendere*.]

"Both thir acts—were hastily *pretended*, dispersed,
and spread with all diligence, to the hail ministers
and parish churches within the kingdom." Spalding,
ii. 112.

PRETENSE, *s.* Design, intention.

"All thys by my *pretense* I haif writtin, not be-
lievand bot ye wald haif biddin at the jugement of the
ancient Doctouris." Croseraguell's Compend. Tract.,
Keith's Hist. App., p. 198.

Fr. *pretendre* not only signifies to pretend, but also
to mean, to intend; *pretense*, a purpose. "More than
I intended;" Marg.

To PRETEX, *v. a.* To frame, to devise;
Lat. *praetex-ere*.

"Thairfor keip your promes, and *pretex* na ioukrie
be my Lorde of Cassillis writing." Reasoning betuix
Croseraguell and J. Knox, B. iii. b.

PRETTY, *adj.* 1. Small in size; pron. *e* as
ai in *fair*, a *pretty* man, a little man; S. B.

It has been used in this sense in O. E. "But a
pretye deale; Qung bien peu." Palagr. F. 449, a. "A
preaty start ago; Vne petite espace de temps. A

pretty whyle ago: Vng pou de temps passe." Ibid., F. 452, b. "*Praty* lyttle one; *Paruulus*;" Huloot. "*Paruulus*,—verais littell, small, *preatie*;" Biblioth. Elyot.

This seems to be merely an oblique sense of the E. word, or of A.-S. *præte*, ornatus; especially as *pretty*, S. B. often includes the idea of neatness conjoined with smallness of size.

2. Mean, in a moral sense; contemptible, insignificant.

Freyd ferly not, na cause is to compleyne,
Albeit thy wit *grete* God may not atteyne:
For mycht thou comprehend be thine engyne
The maiest excellent maiesté dyuine,
He mycht be repute ane *pretty* God and meyne.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 310. 2

i.e., so mean, as to be unworthy of the character of deity. I am surprised that Rudd. should conjecture that it should perhaps be read *petty*; as *pretty* is commonly used in Ang. in this very sense. A *pretty affair*! a paltry business, what is unworthy of attention.

3. "A *pretty man*; a polite, sensible man—In Scotland, it is often used in the sense of *graceful, beautiful with dignity*, or well accomplished." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 52, 53.

In this sense it is said of Capt. Forbes, nicknamed Kaird; "He was a *pretty soldier*;" Spalding, i. 243.

4. Handsome, well-made; as applied to soldiers, nearly equivalent to *able-bodied*.

"The laird was not at home, but his lady with some *pretty men* was within the house, which was furnished with ammunition." &c. Ibid., i. 220.

"He even mentioned the exact number of recruits who had joined Waverley's troop from his uncle's estate, and observed they were *pretty men*, meaning not handsome, but stout warlike fellows." Waverley, i. 258.

5. Brave, intrepid.

"Probably he had been torn in pieces if it had not been that the said Francis, with the help of two *pretty men* that attended him, rescued him out of their barbarous hands." Guthry's Mem., p. 28.

"We are three to three," said the lesser Highlander, glancing his eyes at our party, 'if ye be *pretty men*, draw,' and, unsheathing his broadsword, he advanced on me." Rob Roy, iii. 21.

6. Possessing mental, as well as personal accomplishments.

"Mr. Strachan was a gentleman, and a *pretty man* both in parts and in body, and undervalued all the Cants." Orem's Chanonry, Aberd., p. 178. [V. PARRY.]

[PRETTIKE, *s.* Practice, Lyndsay, Exper. & Courteour, l. 2653. Pr. *pratique*.]

PRETTIKIN, *s.* A feat; also a trick, Shetl.

Lat. *pretia*, deceptio, *prett-r*, dolus malus, G. Andr. *Prett-a*, fallere, Haldorson. This word may justly be viewed as a diminutive from *Prattik*, q. v.

PRETTY-DANCERS, *s. pl.* A name given by the vulgar to the Aurora Borealis; S. B. also, *Merry-dancers*, q. v.

VOL. III.

[PREUE, PREVE, PREWE, *adj.* Private, still, quiet, Barbour, iv. 382, 498; used also as a *s.*, privy, Ibid., V. 556.]

[PREUATE, *s.* Privacy, secrecy, Ibid., V. 306, xi. 478.]

[PREUELY, PREUALY, *adv.* Privily, secretly, Ibid., ix. 314.]

To PREVADE, *v. n.* To neglect.

"My man, James Lawrie, gave him letters with him to the General, Major Baillie, to Meldrum and Durie; *prevade* not to obtain his pay." Baillie's Lett., i. 298.

Perhaps from Lat. *pervad-o*, to go through, to escape; q. let it not escape from your recollection.

[PREVASEIL, *s.* The keeper of the privy seal, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 116, Dickson.]

[To PREVE, PREUE, *v. a.* To prove. V. PREIF.]

[PREVE, *adj.* Private; in *prove*, privily, V. PREEVE.]

To PREVENE, PREVEEN, *v. a.* To prevent, to preoccupy; Lat. *prævenio*.

Bot he remembering on his moderis command,
The maid of Sichyus her first husband,
Furth of hir thocht pece and pece begouth drife,
And with scharp amours of the man allife
Gan hir dolf sprete for to *prevene* and sterc.

Doug. Virgil, 36, 14.

PREVENTATIVE, *s.* Preventive, S.

To PREVERT, *v. a.* To anticipate; Lat. *prævert-o*.

Bot zit this maide was wele accoustumate
To suffare bargane doure, and hard debate,
And throw the spede of fute in hir rynnnyng
The swift wyndis *prevert* and backward dyng.

Doug. Virgil, 257, b. 23.

PREVES, PREVIS, *pl.* Literally, proofs; used in a personal sense, as synon. with witnesses.

"That the disobedient, obstinat, and relapses persones,—sall not be admitted as *preves*, witnesses, or assisours, against ony professing the trow religion." Acts Ja. VI., 1572, c. 46, Murray.

"Because the said Bernard allegiit it wes pait, & his *previs* wald nocht comper to pref the sammyn, the lordes—assignis to the said Bernard the ix day of October—to summond his *witnes*," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1494, p. 323.

PRICE, PREIS, PRYCE, PRYS, *s.* 1. Praise.

Quhat *pryes* or lowding, quhen the battle ends,
Is sayd of him that overcomes a man;
Him to defend that nowther dow nor can!

Henryson, Evergreen, l. 192.

It bears the same sense in O. E.

Pris than has the sonne, the fadere maistris.

R. Brunne, p. 222.

Chaucer uses *prys* in the same sense, and Gower;
Or it be *prys*, or it be blame.

Conf. Am., Fol. 165.

2. Prize.

The thre foremost sall ber the *price* and gre
Thare hedis crounit with grene olyve tre.

Doug. Virgil, 138, a.

X 3

Rudd. has observed that *price* and *prize* are originally the same, as Fr. *prix*, from which they come, signifies both. Junius views *praises* as derived from Teut. *priza*, pretium, because we praise those things only on which we set a value.

[To PRICE, PRIZ, PRISS, PRYS, v. a. 1. To prize, esteem, Barbour, vi. 505.]

2. To praise, *ibid.* iii. 156, viii. 105.]

Su.-G. *prize*, Ital. *prizea*, Dan. *prize*, Belg. *prize*, id. Belg. *prize-en*, Fr. *prize-r*, to praise.

PRICK, s. 1. A wooden skewer, used for securing the end of a gut containing a pudding, S.

"If ever you make a good pudding, I'll eat the prick;" S. Prov., i.e., "I am much mistaken if ever you do good;" Kelly, p. 198. Hence,

Pudding-prick is used in the same sense, A. Bor.

"He hath thwitten a mill-post into a *pudding-prick*, Prov." Grose.

2. A wooden bodkin or pin for fastening one's clothes, S.

"It's a bare moor that you'll go o'er and no get [a] prick to your blanket;" S. Prov.; "Spoken of getting, scraping fellows, who will be making something of every thing." Kelly, p. 184.

3. An iron spike. V. PRICK-MEASURE.

Of Morton it is said; "He was condemned to be headed,—and that head that was so witty in worldly affairs—to be set on a prick on the highest stone of the gavel of the tolbooth, that is towards the public street." Melvill's MS., p. 79.

To PRICK, v. a. To fasten by a wooden skewer.

"Better fill'd than *prick'd*;" S. Prov., "taken from blood puddings, apply'd jocosely to them who have often evacuations;" Kelly, p. 67.

PRICKIE AND JOCKIE. A childish game, played with pins, and similar to *Odds or Evens*, Teviotd. *Prickie* denotes the point, and *Jockie* the head of the pin.

PRICKSWORTH, s. A term used to denote any thing of the lowest imaginable value. *He did na leave me a pricksworth*; he left me nothing at all, S.

To PRICK, v. n. To run as cattle do in a hot day, Mearns.

PRICKED HAT. A part of the dress required of those who bore arms in this country.

"That ilk man, that his gude extendis to twentie markes, be bodin at the least with a jack, with sleeves to the hand, or splents, and ane *pricked hat*, a sword and a buckler," &c. Acts Ja. II., 1456, c. 56, Murray. *Prick*, c. 62, Ed. 1566.

The meaning of this term is uncertain; perhaps q. a dress-hat, Teut. *prick-en*, ornare. Or, the *morion* may be meant, which, as Grose observes, somewhat resembled a hat. Military Ant., ii. 244. It might be called *pricked*, as being pointed at the top.

PRICKER, s. A name given to the Basking shark, S. B., the *Cairban* of the Western islands.

"When before Peterhead, we saw the fins of a great fish, about a yard above the water, which they call a *Pricker*." Brand's Descr. Orkney, p. 4.

PRICKERS, s. pl. Light-horsemen.

"Johnston, not equalling his forces, kept aloof, and after the Border fashion, sent forth some *prickers* to ride, and make provocation." Spotswood, p. 401. V. FREE.

O. E. "*Prekar* of hora. Curritator.—*Prikyngs* of hora. Curritacio." Prompt. Parv. V. FREE, v.

PRICKLY TANG. *Fucus serratus*, Linn., S.

PRICKMALEERIE, adj. Stiff and precise, Aysr.

"It would hae been mair to the purpose had ye been kinning drogs with the pistle and mortar in your ain shop, than gallanting—with an auld *prickmaleerie* Dowager, to pick holes in the coats o' your neighbours." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 13.

Perhaps from the E. phrase to *prick up the ears*, the *i* being inserted *euphoniae* causa.

PRICK MEASURE. The measure used for grain, according to act of parliament.

"Notwithstanding that thay ar chargit to resave the *prick measure*, conforme to the act of parliament, yet they will make na use of the samen." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 425.

This refers to the terms of a former act concerning the *firiot*.

"That the mouth be reyngit about with a circle of girth of irne inwith and outwith; haveing a croce irne bar passing ovir fra the ane syde to the wther, thrie squarit, ane edge down and a plane syde vp, quhilk sall gang rewill richt with the edge of the firiot;—and that thair be a *prick* of irne, ane inche in roundnes, with a schoulder under the abone, ryssing upricht out of the centre or middis of the bottom of the firiot, and passing throw the middis of the said ovir coras bar," &c. Acts Ja. VI., Ed. 1814, III. 522. V. PRICK, s., sense 3.

PRICKMEDAINTY, s. One who dresses in a finical manner, or is ridiculously exact in dress or carriage, S. q. I *prick* myself nicely; Teut. *pryck-en*, ornare, E. *prick*, id.

PRICK-ME-DAINTY, PRICK-MY-DAINTY, adj. Finical in language or manner, S.

"Bailey Pirlet, who was naturally a gabby *prick-me-dainty* bodie, enlarged at great length, with all his well dookit words, as if they were on chandler's pina." The Provost, p. 235.

"'Nane of your deil's play-books for me,' said she; 'it's an ill world since sic *prick-my-dainty* doings came in fashion.'" St. Roman, i. 274.

PRICKSANG, s. Pricksong, E. song set to music.

In modulation hard I play and sing
Faburdoun, *pricksang*, disant, countering.
Palais of Honour, i. 42.

PRIDEFOW, PRYDFULL, PRIDEFU', adj. Proud, q. full of pride, S.

The *prydfull* loking of myne cine,
Let not bee rutit in my hart.
Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 70.

"I was almaist astoneit at their proud presumption in an heich an enterprise, and in an *prydeful* and arrogant proceeding, that an obecuir man durst presume to meddle thame aganis all auctoritie." N. Winyet's *Poiracoir Thre Questionis*, Keith's Hist. App., p. 219.

"I has been an lang accustomed to the Scots, that fowk wad think me *pridefu*, gin I waur to begin the English." Glenfergus, i. 338.

PRIDEFULLY, *adv.* Very proudly, with great pride, S.

"The town thought evil of Haddo's behaviour, to ride so *pridefully* about the cross, after hurting of their baillie, and his brother." Spalding, ii. 89.

PRIDEFULNESS, PRIDEFOWNESS, *s.* A great degree of pride or haughtiness, S.

"The king, hearing of this *pridefulness*, caused the earl of Orkney—to pass in Galloway and Clydesdale, and gather up all the rents in these parts to the king's profits." &c. Fitzscottie, Ed. 1728, p. 34. *Proudness*, Ed. 1814.

PRIDYEAND, *part. pr.* [Prob., parading.]

And for to lende by that lak thoct me levere,
Because that thir bairis in hardis could hove;
Fraeand and *pridyend*, be pair and be pare.
Houlate, i. 2, MS.

Q. setting themselves off; *Sa. G. pryd-a*, id.

To PRIE, PREE, *v. a.* To taste, S. V. **PRIEF**, *v.*

To PRIE one's MOU', to take a kiss, S.

He took aff his bonnet, and spat in his chow,
He dighted his gab, and he *prid'd* her mou'.
Muirland Willis, Herd's Coll., ii. 75.

It is said that a lady of great humour completely non-plussed an English gentleman, who boasted his perfect acquaintance with the Scottish language, by an invitation, his apparent disregard to which must have subjected him to severe ridicule afterwards. Assured of her safety, even in a large company, from the gentleman's ignorance, she said to him, "Canty callan, cum *pris* my mou'." Little did he imagine that the lady invited him to salute her.

PRIEST. *To be one's priest*, to kill him; probably from the idea of a priest being sent for, in the time of Popery, in *articulo mortis*, to administer extreme unction, as the patient's passport to the other world, S. B.

—Syne claught the fellow by the breast,
An' wi' an awfu' shak,
Swore he wad shortly be his priest,
An' threw him on his back
Fu' sat, that night.
Cock's Simple Strains, p. 135.

PRIEST, *s.* A great priest, a strong but ineffectual inclination to go to stool, a tenesmus, Roxb.; in other counties a *prais*. Perhaps from Fr. *presser*, to press, to strain.

PRIEST-CAT, PREEST-CAT, *s.* "An ingle-side game," Gall.

"A piece of stick is made red in the fire; one hands it to another, saying—

'About wi' that, about wi' that,
Keep alive the *preest-cat*.'

"Then round is handed the stick, and whomever's hand it goes out in, that [person] is in a wad, and must

kiss the crook, the *clepe*, and what not, ere he gets out of it. Anciently, when the priest's cat departed this life, wailing began on [in] the countryside, as it was thought it became some supernatural being, a witch, perhaps, of hideous form; so to keep it alive was a great matter." Gall. Encycl.

• **PRIESTCRAFT**, *s.* The clerical profession; equivalent to *priesthood*.

"That all men of the saidis craftes do and fulfill their sould consuetude and wee to the wpholde of devyne service at the said alter ouklie and daylie, and to the *priestcraft* at the alter as effaira." Seall of Cana, Edin., 2 May, 1483, MS.

PRIEST-DRIDDER, *s.* The "dread of priests;" Gall. Encycl.

[**PRIEST'S-PINTLES**, *s.* Rose-root (*Sedum Rhodiola*, De Candolle), a plant, Banffs.]

PRIEVE, PREVE. *In preve*, in private, privily. V. **APERTHE, APERTE**.

To PRIEVE, *v. a.* To prove, &c. V. **PRIEF**.

PRIEVIN', *s.* A tasting, S.; q. putting a thing to the proof. V. **PRIEF**, *v.*

To PRIG, *v. n.* 1. To haggle about the price of any commodity, S.

Sam treitcheoure cryis the canye, and hepis corne stakkis;

Sam *prig* penny, sum pyke thank with preyis promit.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, l. 55.

In comes a customer, looks big,
Looks generous, and scorns to *prig*.
Ramsay's Poems, l. 439.

2. To importune, to entreat.

Fat gers you then, mischievous tyke!
For this propine to *prig*!
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

But they're mair modest in their minds
Than *prig* o' sic a pley;
Yet gin they did, I'm sure they wad
Be sure to won the day.

Ibid., p. 17.

According to Shaw, Gael. *prigin-am* is used in the same sense. But this word, not being mentioned by Lhuyd or O'Brien, is prob. of S. origin.

Sibb. derives it from Teut. *prek-en*, orationem habere; q. d. to preach over the bargain. But it has more resemblance to *prack-en*, parcere sumptui; Belg. *prack-en*, to beg, to go begging. Probably *Sa. G. prut-a*, to haggle, is radically allied, q. *prygt-a*.

This would seem nearly allied to Sw. *prag-a en*, to extort upon a person; Wideg. It is by no means improbable that O. E. *prok* is originally the same. "Prokkes or stify asken. Procor." Prompt. Parv.

PRIGGER, *s.* A haggler in making a bargain, S.

PRIGGING, *s.* 1. The act of haggling, S.

"The frank buyer—cometh near to what the seller seeketh, useth at last to refer the difference to his will, and so cutteth off the course of mutual *prigging*." Rutherford's Lett., P. 11, ep. 11.

2. Intreaty, S. V. the *v.*

PRIGGA TROUT. The Banstickle, Shetl.

"*Gasterosteus Aculeatus* (Linn. Syst.), *Prigga Trout*. Banstickle." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 312.

Perhaps *q.* the prickly trout; from *Isl. prik*, stimulus, *prik-a*, pungent.

PRIGMEDAINTY, s. The same with **PRICKMEDAINTY**.

PRIGNICKITIE, adj. The same with **PER-NICKITIE**, Teviotdale.

PRIMAR, s. 1. A designation formerly given to the Provost of a college, S.; synon. *Principal*.

"All these pageants, with the speeches, were devised and composed by Mr. John Adamson, *Primar*, Mr. William Drummond of Hawthorndean," &c. Crauford's Hist. Univ. Edin., p. 123.

"Mr. John Adamson, *Principal*, had allotted to him 180 marks a-year for the charges of a servant, and for buying of coals, to give dry air for the preservation of the volumes." *Ibid.*, p. 110.

As the Provost of this University was for many years first professor of theology, it is believed that he was called *Primar* for this reason.

"In it there is a *Primar* or *Principal*, a Professor of Theology, a Professor of the Civil Law," &c. Sleser's *Theatrum Scotiae*, p. 22, Ed. 1718.

"In presence of the Provost, Baillies and Council of the Brugh of Aberdeine, compeired Mr. Patrick Dune, Doctor of Physick and *Primar* of the New [Marischal] Colledge within the said Brugh, and declared that he had lately conquest the lands of *Ferriehill*." *Mortific.* by Dr. Dune.

Dr. Dune is called "*Principal* of the New Colledge Aberdeine." *Ibid.*

2. It occurs, in one instance, as denoting a person who was merely a professor.

Mr. Patrick Sands is denominated "*Primar* of the Philosophy Colledge." Crauf., p. 91. This, however, is obviously a deviation from the usual phraseology.

PRIMARIAT, s. The office of principal in a university.

"The citie-council, &c. unanimously set their eyes upon Mr. John Adamson, minister at Libberton, to succeed to Mr. Robert Boyd in the *Primariat*." Crauford, at sup., p. 97.

PRIMANAIRE, s. Apparently a corr. of the legal term *premunire*, Roxb.

For sytpha that haunt the bogs and meadows,
That far frae *primanaire* wad lead us,
They warn'd us a', and bad us fear,
If ever Frenchmen do come here.

The Two Frogs, A. Scott's Poems, p. 43.

• To **PRIME, v. a.** 1. To take a large dose of intoxicating liquor; as, "Thai lads are weel *prim'd*," S.

"*Pryme*, to fill or stuff;" Gl. Picken. But I have never heard the term used in regard to solids.

2. It is transferred to the feelings or affections; as, "I sent him aff weel *prim'd* wi' passion," S.

These must be oblique uses of the E. *v.* signifying "to put powder in the pan of a gun," or "to serve for the charge of a gun."

To **PRIMP, v. a.** To deck one's self in a stiff and affected manner.

Probably allied to Su.-G. *prumper-a*, to be proud, to walk loftily.

To **PRIMP, v. n.** To assume prudish or self important airs, Buchan.

Young *primps* Jean, wi' cuttle speen,
Slings dam' to bake the bannocks.—

Turris's Poems, p. 72.

V. BY-SHOT.

[**PRIMP, s.** A person of a stiff, or affected manner, Banffs.]

[**PRIMPIE, PRIMPIN, adj.** Affected in dress and manner, Perth. ; used also as a *s.* *Primpsie, primsie*, Ayrs.]

[**PRIMPIT, PRIMPED, part. adj.** 1. Stiffly dressed; excessively stiff in demeanour, S.]

—Nae ill he limped;

Just i' the newest fashion *primped*,

Wi' powder'd crown.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 10.

2. Full of affectation, S.

The tanner was a *primpit* bit,

As flimsy as a feather;

He thought it best to try a hit,

Ere a' the thrang shou'd gather.

Christmas B'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 124.

Expl. in Gloss. "delicate, nice."

PRIMPSIE, PRIMSIE, adj. Demure, precise, S.

Poor Willie, wi' his bow-kail runt,

Was brunt wi' *primsie* Mallie.

Burns, III. 129.

PRIN, s. and v. V. uuder **PREIN**.

• **PRINCIPAL, adj.** Prime, excellent, S.

PRINCIPAL, s. The Provost of a college, S. *Primar* was formerly synon.

"Payand yeirlie, for the teynd sheaves of the saids lands, to the *Principal*, Subprincipal, Masters and Members of the Kinges Colledge of old Aberdeine, the soume of fiftie merks money foresaid at the termes of payment used and wont all-snarlie." *Mortific.* by Dr. Dune.

It does not appear that the term is used in this sense in E. V. **PRIMAR**.

To **PRINK, v. a.** To deck, to prick, S.

"*Prinked*. Well-dressed, fine, neat, Ex-more." Gl. Grose.

The term occurs in a poem undoubtedly written by Ramsay.

Quhais rufe-treis wer of rainbows all,
And palst with starrie gleims,
Quhilk *prinked* and twinkled
Brightly beyont compar.

Vision, Evergreen, l. 122.

She *prinked* hersell and prin'd hersell,

By the ae light of the moon,

And she's away to Carterhaugh

To speak wi' young Tamlane.

Minstrelsy Border, II. 249.

If this be the true reading, it may be the same with E. *prink*, *prank*, as respecting the adorning of the sky; Teut. *pronck-en*, ornare; Sw. *prunk-a*, to cut a figure, *Wideg.* But I suspect that it is an error of the press for *prinkled*, which the rhyme requires, as perhaps synon. with *twinkle*.

To **PRINKLE, v. n.** The flesh is said to *prinkle*, when one feels that thrilling or

tingling which is the consequence of a temporary suspension of circulation, S.

My blude ran *prinklin'* through my veins,
My hair began to steer O,
My heart play'd deep against my breast,
As I beheld my dear O.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 200.

"'Are ye an angel o' light,' said she, in a soft tremulous voice, 'that ye gar my heart *prinkle* sae wi' a joy that it never thought again to taste.'" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 270.

This word occurs in the explanation given by Kelly of the term *dirls*; "*Prinkle*, smart;" p. 396.

Belg. *prekel-en pricket-en*, to prick or stimulate. The same analogy may be observed in Sw. For *stick-a*, to prick, signifies also to tingle, Seren.

PRINKLING, s. A tingling or thrilling sensation, S.

"There was—a kind o' kitting, a sort o' *prinkling* in my blood like, that I fand wadna be cured but by the slap o' a sword, or the point o' a spear." Perils of Man, ii. 234.

"I fand the very hairs o' my head begin to creep, and a *prinklin* through a' my veins and skin like needles and preens." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 39. V. the v.

• **PRINTS, s. pl.** The vulgar name for Newspapers, S. The term was used in this sense in E. so late as the age of Addison. V. Johns.

PRIORIE, s. Precedence; priority.

"The kingis maiestie,—anent the *priorie* in places and voting, for removing of all sic occasiouns of controversies and *celestis* herefter, hes gevin and grantit commissioun," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 246.

PRIORISSIE, PRYORESSE, s. A nunnery.

"It is fund—that the right of superioritie of all lands—pertaining to quhatsumever abbacies, *pyories*, *pyoresseis*, &c. pertainis to his Majestie." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vol. V. 164.

"There is a curious document with relation to these [abbesses and prioresses], after the death of Dame Christiane Ballenden prioress of the *priorissie* of the Senis beyde the burrowmore of Edin'." Dr. M'Crie's Life of Melville, i. 150, N.

As *pyoresseis* are here distinguished from *pyories*, the term seems borrowed from L. B. *priorissa*, she who presides over nuns. *Prioria*, however, denotes a monastery—*Prioria nigrorum monachorum* in Massilia. Chron., A. 1129.

TO PRISE, PRIZE, v. a. To push or press, in order to raise or open; to force open by means of a lever; as, "Ye mun jist *prise* the lock," S. The prep. *up*, is often added.

PRISE, PRIZE, s. 1. A lever, S.

[2. A push; as, "Gie't a *prise up*," S.]

[PRISIN, s. The act of pushing, pressure, S.]

Perhaps obliquely from Fr. *prise*, "a laying hold on, a lock or hold in wrestling; *Entre aux prises*, to be closed, locked or grappled together;" Cotgr. Or, from *presser*, to force.

PRISONERS, s. To play at Prisoners, a game common among young people in S. V. BAR.

[PRISS, s. Praise, fame, renown, Barbour, vi. 328. V. PRICE.]

[To PRISS, v. a. To prize, esteem, *ibid.* vi. 505; pret. and part. pa. *prisit*. V. PRICE.]

PRISSYT, part. pa. Praised.

Thir war the worthie poyntis thre,
That I trow euirmar sall be
Prissyit, quhile men may on thaim mene.
Barbour, xvi. 523, MS.

Praised, Ed. 1620, p. 307.

[PRIUATE, s. Privacy, Barbour, ii. 8.]

PRIVIE, PRIVY SAUGH, s. Common Privet, a plant, S. *Ligustrum vulgare*, Linn.

"*Ligustrum, privie*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 19.

PRIZATION, s. Valuation, Aberd.

To PRIZE UP, v. a. To force open. V. PRISE.

[To PROADGE, v. a. To poke with a long instrument, Shetl.]

PROBATIONER, s. A person, who, after he has gone through his theological studies, and been tried by a Presbytery, is *licensed* to preach in public, as preparatory to his being called by any congregation, to whom he may be acceptable, and ordained to the office of the ministry, S.

"The Assembly appoints, that when such persons are first *licensed* to be *Probationers*, they shall oblige themselves only to preach within the bounds, or by the direction of that Presbytery which did license them.—'Tis provided and declared, that the fore-said *Probationers* are not to be esteemed, by themselves or others, to preach by virtue of any pastoral office, but only to make way for their being called to a pastoral charge." Act 10, Assembly 1694.

Why they were so named is obvious. For the same reason they were formerly called *Expectants*, q. v.

To PROCESS, v. a. To proceed against one in a legal manner, S.

"The next week he [Strafford] may be *processed*.—There is a committee for *processing* the judges, and my Lord Keeper Finch, for their unjust decret." Baillie's Lett., i. 226, 227.

—"They ordained his minister to *process* and excommunicate him, in case of disobedience." Spalding, ii. 52.

This term is applied both to civil and to ecclesiastical prosecutions.

To PROCH, v. a. To approach.

The day was downe, and *prochand* was the nycht.
Wallace, v. 967, MS.

Fr. *proche* near, nigh. This Menage derives from Lat. *prope*. But it is certainly corr. from *proximus*, *id.* *Prochain* is still more evidently so.

PROCHANE, PROCHENE, adj. Neighbouring.

"Your fair grandscheir Godefroid of Billon kyng of Jherusalem, hee—kep it ande deffendit his pepil ande subiectis of Loran, fra his *prochane* enemeis that lyeis contiguis about his centre." Compl. S., p. 5.

Fr. *prochain*. V. *PROCH*.

PROCURE, s. Procurement.

Of Anous Martius we reid the greit mischance,
Quha rang in Rome in proude preheminance,
Blaine be Lacinis, at Tanaquillis *procuire*.
Poems, Sixteenth Cent., p. 262.

To PROCURE, v. n. To act as a solicitor, to manage business for another in a court of law; a forensic term, S.

"Maister Hew Rig—askit instrument that James Colville—prodicit before my lordis commissionaris of parliament ane writing, subscritit be the kingis grace,—charging him & certane vtheris his collegis to *procure* for the said James," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1539, Ed. 1814, p. 353.

Fr. *procureur*, "to sollicite, or follow a cause," Cotgr. L. B. *procur-are*, procuratoris officium gerere.

PROCURATOR, s. 1. Properly, an advocate in a court of law; corr. *Proctor*, S. commonly used to denote a solicitor, or one who is allowed to speak before an inferior court, although not an advocate.

"That all and quhat-sum-ever lieges,—accused of treason, or for quhat-sum-ever crime, sall have their Advocates and *Procuratours*, to use all the lauchfull defenses." Acts Ja. VI., 1567, c. 90. Murray.

I have not observed, that this word occurs in our Acts before this reign.

The *Procurators* bad him be stout,
Care not for Conscience a leek;
Paint not, my friend, nor flee for doubt,
Ye shall get men enough to speak.—
Poor *Procurators* then cry'd Alace!

Truth's Travels, Pennycuik's Poems, 1715, p. 106. 108.

2. Any one who makes an active appearance for any cause, or in behalf of any person or society, though not feed for this service.

"Johns Knox, of his pregnant ingyne and accus-tomit craft of rayling and bairding, attributis to me a new style, calling me *Procurator for the Papists*." N. Winzet's Quest., Keith, App., p. 221. He also writes in *Proctor*, p. 222.

The orig. term *Procurator* is in E. corr. to *Proctor*.

The abbreviated term *Proctor* occurs in our Acts of Parliament.

—"The humble supplication of Mr. Archibald Johnston *proctor* for the kirk," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 413.

L.B. *procurator*. For he, who is commonly called *Proctor Fiscal*, S. is designed *Procurator Fiscalis*; De Cange. It literally denotes one who acts instead of another, from *pro* and *curo*, -are; as taking charge of his business. V. *PROLOCUTOR*.

PROD, s. 1. A pin of wood, a wooden skewer, Ang. "Prod. An awl. Also a goad for driving oxen. North." Gl. Grose.

Su.-G. *brodd*, Dan. *brod*, cuspis, aculeus.

2. A pointed instrument, S.

The variation between *Prod* and *Brod* is caused merely by the interchange of the labial letters.

3. A prick with a pointed weapon, a stab, S. A.

"Ane may ward a blow at the breast, but a *prod* at the back's no fair. A man wears neither ee nor armour there." Perils of Man, i. 247.

"I wad hae gi'en my horse and light armour baith to have had a good *prodd* frae an Englishman." Ibid., ii. 234.

PROD, CRAW-PROD, s. A pin fixed in the top of a gable, to which the ropes, fastening the roof of a cottage, were tied, S. B.

It was also used as a prognostic of the weather. If, on Candlemas day, this pin was so covered with drift, that it could not be seen, it was believed that the ensuing spring would be good; if not, the reverse.

The last syllable is undoubtedly from the same origin with *Prod*, mentioned above. The first may be from Su.-G. and Isl. *krake*, contus, stipes hamatus, q. a pointed piece of wood, hooked at the top, for keeping hold of the ropes. It is probable, however, that the word is properly *crap-prod*, or the pin at the top of the roof; the *crap* of the wa' being a phrase commonly used for the highest part of it.

To PROD, v. a. To job, to prick; properly with something that is not very sharp, Roxb; [*to prog*, Clydes.]

Ane *proddit* her in the link,
Anither aneath the tail,
The auld wise man he leuch,
And wow but he was fain!
And bad them *prod* enough,
And skelp her owre again.

Jacobite Relics, l. 70.

There can be no doubt that it is originally the same with the v. *to Brod*, q. v.

To PRODDLE, v. a. To prick, to job.

"*Proddled*, pricked;" Gall. Encycl.; a dimin. from *PROD*, v.

To PROD, v. n. To move with short steps, as children do, Perth.**PRODINS, s. pl.** Small feet, as those of children, Perth. Hence,**To PRODL, v. n.** To move quickly with short steps, Perth. A frequentative v., denoting greater expedition than is expressed by its primitive, *Prod*.**PRODLER, s.** A small horse; so called from the short steps it takes, Perth.**[To PRÖDG, v. n.]** A term used in fishing: "to *prodg*" is to move the end of the rod gently up and down in the water to allure the fish to the fly, Shetl.]**[PRÖDG, s.]** A push with a stick, *ibid.*]**PRODIE, s.** A toy; a term used at the High-school of Edinburgh.

Perhaps radically allied to Su.-G. *prud*, A.-S. *præte*, ornatus.

[PROFECT, PROFFECT, s.] Profit, gain, Lyndsay, The Dreme, l. 910.]

PROFESSION, s. The name given to an annual examination in some of our universities in regard to the progress made by students during the year preceding, *S.*

The name has originated from the circumstance of the student having a right to tell what books or branches he is willing to be examined on. He *professes* Virgil, Horace, &c., i.e., he undertakes to explain them.

[* **PROFEST, part. pa.** Declared friends, Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 708.]

PROFITE, adj. Exact, clever, Fife; corr. from *S. Perfite*, perfect.

PROFITER, s. A gainer, *S. B.*

PROFORCE, s. The provost-marshal of an army.

"There were alwayes—some churlish rascalls, that caused complaints to be heard, which made our *proforce* or gavileger get company and money, for discharging his duty." *Monro's Exped.*, p. l. p. 34.
Apparently corr. from *provost*.

PROG, PROGUE, s. 1. A sharp point, *S. V. BROG*.

2. An arrow.

And sin the Fates hae orders gi'en
To bring the *progues* to Troy,
Send me no for them, better far
Is Ajax for the ploy.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 81.

V. BROG, s.

3. The act of pricking, a job, *S.*

4. Metaph. for a sarcasm, *Ayrs.*

"But I was not so kittle as she thought, and could thole her *progs* and jokes with the greatest pleasure and composure." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 155.

To PROG, PROGUE, v. a. 1. To prick, to goad, to strike with a pointed instrument, *Mearns, Ayrs., Loth., synon. Brog, S. B.*

I—gae my Pegasus the spur,
He fand the revil,
An' sair his flank I've *proggit*, Sir,
Wi' mony a deval.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 114.

"I was *propping* up the old witch a little, to see if I could make her confess." *St. Johnstoun*, ii. 168.

2. To probe; as, "to *prog* a wound," *Argyles.*

Our *v.*, especially as signifying to goad, is, I apprehend, originally one with *O. E. prowf*. "*Prowkyn* or styren to goode or bad. *Prouoco*." *Prompt. Parv.* The Lat. *v.*, or *Fr. provoquer*, might seem to supply us with the origin. But there is strong evidence of affinity with *C. B. proc-law*, "to thrust, to stick in," *proc*, "a thrust, a stab;" *Owen*.

The term most nearly resembling this is *Ir. priocaim*, to prick or sting, *prioca*, "a sting fixed to the end of a goad to drive cattle with, *Obrien*;" which perhaps gives the origin of *Prog-staff*.

PROG-STAFF, s. A staff with a sharp iron point in its extremity, *S. B. V. BROG, v.*

PROGNOSTIC, s. An almanack, *Aberd.*; evidently from the prognostications it was wont to contain concerning the weather.

[**To PROHEMIATE, v. n.** To preface, Preface to Lyndsay's *Warkis*, l. 2. Lat. *proemium*.]

[**PROIL, s.** Spoils, plunder, *Shetl.*]

To PROITLE, v. a. "To stir after a plashing manner," *Gall*.

"When we wish to raise burn-trouts out of water-rat holes, we *proitle* them out from beneath the overhanging brows." *Gall. Encycl.*

This is given as nearly the same with *Proddle*.

PROKER, s. A "poker, for stirring fires;" *Gall. Encycl. V. etymon of PROG, v.*

PROKET, s. *Proket of wax*, apparently a small taper. [*V. PRYCATE*.]

"The Prince was carried by the French Ambassador, walking betwixt two ranks of Barons and Gentlemen that stood in the way from the chamber to the chapel, holding every one a *proket* of wax in their hands." *Spotwood*, p. 197.

Fr. brochette, a prick or peg; as, *brochette de bois*, a prick or peg of wood, *brochette d'argent*, a little wedge of silver; *Cotgr.* Skinner, however, gives *priket* as expl. a small wax candle, perhaps from *Belg. pricke, orbis*.

To PROLL THUMBS. To lick and strike thumbs for confirming a bargain, *Perths.*

This can have no connexion with "O. E. *Prollyn*, as ratchis. *Secutor*."—(which now assumes the form of *Proll*). "*Prollings* or sekings. *Inuestigacio*." *Prompt. Parv.*

It is possible that it may be a corr. of *parole*, q. to give one's *parole* by licking the thumb. *Su.-G. prepla*, signifies, stylo pungere, to prick. But it can scarcely be supposed that the term *proll* refers to the original rite. *V. THUMBlicking*.

PROLOCUTOR, s. A barrister, an advocate; a term formerly used in our Courts of Law.

"It sall be needfull to all the personis warnit, and their *prolocutors*, to propone all the defences peremptors with that allegiance that ony evidence producit, for pursuit of the action, is fals, and fainseit:—and the said Lords declarit the sam to all the *prolocutors* at the bar." *Act Sed. 15, June 1564*. This is corruptly pronounced *procutor*, *V. Quon. Att.*, c. 35. a. 1.

The term is used by *Matth. Par. An. 1254*. "*Prolocutor domini Regis, qui nostris Advocatus Regius*."

From *pro* and *loqui*, to speak for, or in behalf of another, although some view it as the same with *prae-locutor*, one who speaks before another; *Fr. avant parler*.

Præloquutor occurs in the same sense.

"That na Advocate, nor *Præloquutor*, be nawaies stopped, to compeir, defend, and reason for onie person, accused in Parliament for treason, or utherwaies." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1581, c. 38, *Murray*.

As this is synon. with *Prolocutor*, it might be supposed that the common term *Procutor* were a contraction of the latter. But *Procurator*, from which *Procutor* is formed, although used as synon. with *Præloquutor*, is given as a distinct term. For the title of the act above quoted is: "*Procuratores* may compeir for all persons accused." This therefore confirms the derivation given of *Procutor*, *vo. PROCURATOR*, q. v.

PROLONG, s. Delay, procrastination.

But may prolong through Lammer-mur that raid.
Wallace, viii. 179, MS.

Fr. prolong-er, to protract.

To PROMIT, v. a. To promise; Lat. *promitt-o*.

"King Edward *promittit* be general edict syndry landis with gret sowmes of money to thame that wald delayne the said Wallace in his handis." Bellend. Cron., B. xiv. c. 8.

PROMIT, s. A promise.

In their promittis thay stude ever firme and plane.
Palice of Honour, iii. 78.

To PROMOVE, v. a. To promote, Acts Parl. pass.; immediately from Lat. *promov-er*.

"He has gevin notable prufe—in his continuall attendance in his places of Session and previe Council, to the quhilk he was *promoveit* be his Majestie." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 647.

"For keeping of good order, preventing and removing of abuses and *promoving* of pietie and learning, it is very needful and expedient that there be a communion and correspondence kept betwixt all the universities and colleges." Bower's Hist. Univ. Edin., i. 198.

PROMOVAL, s. Promotion, furtherance.

"We own all the duties professed and prosecuted by the faithful, for the *promotion* and defence of these testimonies." Society Contending, p. 309.

PROMOOVER, s. A promoter, a furtherer.

"The dragon,—finding that his open rage had not the destined success, hee substracteth himself in a sort, and substituteth this viceroi of his kingdome, the most effectuall *promoover* of darkness that euer was." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 109.

[To PRON, v. a. To squeeze, crush, bruise, pound, Banffs., Mearns. Gael. *pronn-am*, to pound, to bruise, to mince.]

PRON, s. [1. A push, a squeeze, Banffs.]

2. The substance of which flummery is made, S. B.

"*Prone*, the bran of oatmeal, of which sowens is made;" Gl. Surv., Moray.

Can this designation have originated from Teut. *proena*, or *provande*, provision; particularly that distributed at religious houses in alms? In L. B. *provanda* occurs in the same sense, which Du Cange views as synon. with *Præbenda*, originally used to denote the corn given by the Romans to the soldiers, afterwards the daily gratuities distributed by the monks to the poor. If, in some of our northern religious houses, these were of flummery, instead of bread, it might account for the introduction of the term. I suspect, however, that it is rather a Gael. word, as Shaw expl. *pron*, "pollard" by mistake, as would seem for *pollen*, or a sort of fine bran.

3. The name given to flummery in some parts of the N. of S.

PRONACKS, s. pl. Crumbs, Mearns; synon. *Mulins*; evidently from Gael. *pronnog*, any thing minced; *pronn-am*, to pound,

to bruise, to mince; whence also *pronn-an*, fragments.

PRON'D, PRAN'D, part. pa. Bruised, wounded, Buchan.

[PRONIN, PRONNIN, s. The act of squeezing or bruising; also, a squeeze, a bruise, Banffs.]

PRONEPTE, s. Grand-niece.

"I told him, that I understood he had received letters from his ambassadors; by the which, I doubted not, he did well perceive how reasonably and plainly your majesty proceeded, and how much your highness tendered the surety and preservation of your *pronepte*, and the universal benefit of this realme." Sadler's Papera, i. 152.

An old E. word, formed from Lat. *pronept-is*, a great-granddaughter.

PRONEVW, PRONEVOY, PRONEPUOY, s. A great grandson; Lat. *pronepos*.

Bot fra the stok down ewynlykly
Discendand persownys lynesly
In the tothir, or the thrid gre,
Newn, or *Pronevo* said be.

Wyntown, viii. 3. 116.

"Anent the summondis rait at the instance of James Lindsay of Barclay, *pronevoy* and air be progres to vmquhile Johnne Lindsay of Wanchop his grand-schir," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 11.

Pronevoy and *Grandschir* are correlate terms; the latter denoting a great-grandfather, or the father of one's *Gudechir*.

"The son in the first degree, excludis the nepuoy in the second, & the nepuoy excludis the *pronepuoy* in the thrid degree." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Eneya*.

[To PRONUNCE, v. a. To pronounce, to recite, Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 672.]

PRONYEAND, part. pr. Piercing, sharp.

"Ane othir sentence semand mair *pronyeand* and scharp, was pronuncit in the said courte, howbeit it was nocht of sa grete effect." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 262. *Asperior*, Lat. *Fr. provign-er*, to take cuttings from vines?

PROO, PROOCHIE, PROOCHY, interj. A call to a cow when one wishes her to draw near, S.; supposed to be formed from *Fr. approchez*, "approach." V. PTRU.

[Moo, moo, *proochy* lady!
Proo, Hawkie, *proo*, Hawkie!
Lowin' i' the gloamin hour,
Comes my bonnie cow.

Whistle-Binkie, ii. 308.]

[PROOD, PROUD, adj. 1. Proud, haughty, S. 2. Rejoiced, gladdened, elated; as, "I'm rale *prood* ye've done sae weel," Clydes.

3. Fungous, decaying; as, "*prood* flesh," *ibid.*]

[PROODFU', PROUDFOU', adj. Proudful, haughty, S.]

PROOF OF LEAD, PROOF OF SHOT, a protection, according to the notions of the vulgar, from the influence of leaden bullets, by the power of enchantment, S.

"It has been said for certain, that his [Claverhouse's] own waiting man, taking a resolution to rid the world of this truculent bloody monster, and knowing he had *proof of lead*, shot him with a silver button he had before taken off his own coat for that purpose." — "Perhaps, some may think this anent *proof of shot* a paradox, and be ready to object here as formerly concerning bishop Sharpe and Dalziel, 'How can the devil have or give a power to save life?' &c. Judgments upon Persecutors, p. 50.

A magical protection, of a similar kind, was formerly given by the Pope.

"A holie garment, called a *wastcote for necessitie*, was much used of our forefathers, as a holy relike, &c. as given by the pope, or some such arch coniuor, who promised thereby all manner of immunitie to the wearer thereof; in so much as he could not be hurt with anie shot or other violence. And otherwise, that woman that should weare it, should have quicke delivrance: the composition thereof was in this order following.

"On Christmas daie at night, a threed must be sponne of flax, by a little virgine girl, in the name of the diuall; and it must be by her wouen, and also wrought with the needle. In the brest or forepart thereof must be made with needle worke two heads; on the head at the right side must be a hat, and a long beard; the left head must haue on a crowne, and it must be so horrible, that it maie resemble Belzebub, and on each side of the wastcote must be made a crosse." Scott's *Discoverie of Witchcraft*, p. 231.

PROOF-MAN, s. A person appointed by the buyer and seller of a corn-stack to determine how much grain is in it, Nairn and Moray.

"The quantity of grain is ascertained by the *proof-man*, a professional character in the country, chosen mutually by the seller and buyer." Agr. Surv., Nairn and Moray, p. 180.

PROOP, s. The act of breaking wind in a suppressed way, Gall. Lat. *perrump-o*, *perrup-i*.

PROP, s. A mark, an object at which aim is taken, S. V. *Prop*.

The only instance I have met with of this word being used in this sense is by Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 53. He uses it, however, metaph.

A mark, or butt, seems to receive this name, as being something raised up, or supported, above the level of the ground, that persons may take aim at it.

Prop is used for a land-mark in the Charters of Aberbrothick.

"The sowthe syde of the myre sal ly in common pasture to the said tua Lordis, thar tennandis, and thar gudis, as the *proppis* ar sett fra the Ket to the West upon the Northe syde throu out the myre linealy.—And frae the west oors sowthe as it is *proppit*, &c. Fol. 48. Fol. 92, Macfarl. MS., p. 302, *merkis* or *marckes*, occurs as giving the sense of *proppis* previously used. Hence,

To **PROP, v. a.** To designate by landmarks, S.B. *prop*. V. the *s*.

PROP, s. A wedge; Doug. Virg., the passage misquoted, Gl. Rudd.

Test. *propps*, obturamentum oblongum, verucalum.

PROPICIAN, adj. Favourable, kind.

—"The said maist Christin King being moest throw fraternal amitie and confederatioun foirsaid could do

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na les to aide, support, mainteine, and defend at his powar this tender prince, hir realme, and liegis, as *propiciant* and helplyke brother, contrare all vthers that wald attempt iniurie aganis the samin," &c. Acts Mary, 1548, Ed. 1814, p. 481.

Lat. part. *propicians*,—*tie*.

PROPINE, PROPYNE, s. 1. A gift, a present, S.

—Bot my *propyne* come fra the pres fute hate,—

Unforlatis, not jawyn fra tun to tun.

In fresche sapoure new from the bery tun.

Doug. Virgil, Prolog. 126, 7.

V. JAW, v.

Here the word is used in a very close allusion to its original sense, as denoting the act of handing drink to another, especially in the way of previously drinking to him and expressing a wish for his health. This custom prevailed among the Greeks, from whom the term has been transmitted to us.

"It was customary for the Master of the Feast to drink to his guests in order, according to their quality, as we learn from Plutarch. The manner of doing this was, by drinking part of the cup, and sending the remainder to the person whom they nam'd, which they term'd *aperuere*: but this was only the modern way, for anciently they drank *peruere* or *exuere*, the whole cup, and not a part of it, as was usual in Athenaeus's time." Potter's *Antiq.*, ii. 393.

Propines like this I'll get nae mair again,
Frae my dear Lindy; mony a time hast thou
Of these to me thy pouthes fashen fa'.

Ross's *Helensburgh*, p. 26.

2. Drink money.

"But certainly, I could wish such spiritual wisdom, as to love the Bridegroom better than his gifts, his *propine* or drink-money." Rutherford's *Lett.*, P. i. ep. 120.

3. The power of giving.

"And if I were thine, and in thy *propine*,
O what wad ye do to me?"

"Tis I wad clead thee in silk and gowd,
And nourice thee on my knee.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 262.

"Usually gift, but here the power of giving or bestowing." N.

From the Greek *ν*, comes Lat. *propin-o*, id. Hence Fr. *propine*, drink-money.

It is most probable that this formerly signified the beverage itself, as we learn from Du Cange that O. Fr. *propine* denotes a feast.

To **PROPINE, v. a.** 1. To present a cup to another, the prep. *with* being sometimes added; used metaph. with respect to adversity.

"The father hath *propined* vnto mee a bitter cuppe of affliction.—If the Lord *propine* thee *with* a cup of affliction, if thou drinke it not willingly (heere is the danger) thou shalt be compelled to drinke the draught thereof."—Rollook on the Passion, p. 21, 22. O. E. id.

2. To present, to give; in a general sense.

—"He with his queen, nobles, and others, were banquetted by the city in Guildhall, and thereafter *propyned with* 20,000 pounds sterling in a fair cup of gold, and five thousand pounds sterling in a gold bason given to the queen." Spalding, i. 336.

—Garlands made of summer flowers,

Propin'd him by his paramours.

Mus's *Threnodie*, p. 4.

[PROPIR, *adj.* Own, Barbour, xv. 209.]

[PROPLEXITE, *s.* Perplexity, trouble, Barbour, xii. 530, Camb. MS.; Edin. MS. has *perplexiti*.]

To PROPONE, *v. a.* To propose; Lat. *propono*.

The Poets first *propounding* his intent,
Declaris Jancie wrath, and maledict.
Doug. Virgil, Babr. 13, 2.

"Man *propones*, but God *dispones*;" Fergusson's S. Prov., p. 25.

To PROPORTE, *v. n.* To mean, to shew, E. *purport*.

Virgil is full of sentence over al quhara.
Bot here intill, as Servius can *properte*,
His his knowlege he schawes, that every sorte
Of his classis comprehend sic sentence.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 158, 37.

L. E. *proport-are*.

"The endenture maid at Saint Androwis the ferd day of the moneth of Februarie, the yher of our Lord, A Thousand four hundred thretty and four yhere, betwix a Reverende fadyr in Crist James thru the mercy of God Priour of Sanct Andr. and his Convent of the to part, and an honorabill Squyer Waltyre Monypenny of Kynkall of the tothir part, *proportis* and berys witnes," &c. Regist. St. Andrews, p. 508.

PROPPIT, *part. pa.* Apparently used as E. *propped*, in reference to time.

"But when the mighty God, that hath power over all earthly men, seeing the *proppit* time of this mans felicity in court, that it was near spent, caused the court change by [contrary to] the expectation of men." Pitcauttie, Ed. 1768, p. 221, 222.

[PROPYNE, *s.* V. PROPINE.]

[PROPYRTE, *s.* Peculiarity, peculiar state, Barbour, i. 234.]

PROROGATE, *part. pa.* Prorogued; Lat. *prorogatus*.

"Our sovereign lord's session—on 16th of January—sat down again, and was *prorogate* to the 2d of February." Spalding, ii. 128.

PROSPECT, *s.* The vulgar name for a perspective glass, S.

"The King himself beholding as through a *prospect*, conjectured us to be about 16, or 18,000 men." Baillie's Lett., i. 174.

From Fr. *prospective*, synon. with *perspective*, the optic art, or Lat. *prospicio*.

PROSSIE, PROWSIE, *adj.* Vexatiously nice and particular in dress or in doing any work; a term of contempt generally conjoined with *body*; as, a *prossie body*, Roxb. Tent. *prostick*, fastosus, superbus.

[To PROSTERNE, *v. a.* To prostrate; *part. pa.* *prosternt*, prostrated, Lyndsay, Exper. and Courteour, l. 1833. Lat. *prosterno*.]

PROT, *s.* A trick, S. B. V. PRATT.

PROTTY, *adj.* Mischievous. V. PRATTY.

PROTEIR. In the description of the Lion, *Thistle and Rose*, st. 17, Bannatyne Poems, it is said;

Quhols noble yre is *Proteir Prostratis*.

Proteir is certainly a blunder of some transcriber for *protegere*, i.e., to protect the fallen.

PROTICK, *s.* An achievement. V. PRATTICK.

PROTY, PROTTY, *adj.* 1. Handsome, elegant, S. B.

Tho' she had clad him like a lass,
Amo' bra' ladies fair;
I shortly kend the *protty* lad,
As I was selling ware.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 17.

Perhaps here it signifies small, like *Pretty*, q. v.

There's mony a *protty* lad amon's
As guid's you, i' their kind.

Ibid., p. 26.

2. Honourable, possessing mettle or spirit, S. B.

[I] never heard that e'er they steal'd a cow;
Sic dirty things they wad hae scorn'd to do.
But tooming faulds or scouring of a glen,
Was ever deem'd the deed of *protty* men.

Ross's Edenore, p. 122.

This is nearly allied to E. *pretty*; Su.-G. *prud*, magnificent, Isl. *prud-r*, decorus, modestus, Goth. *prydia*, A.-S. *præde*, ornatus.

* PROUD, *adj.* Applied to a projection in a haystack, during the act of rearing it, whence it needs dressing in a particular quarter, S.

This is nearly allied to the use of the term, both in E. and S., in regard to flesh that is protuberant from a wound.

PROUD-FULL, *adj.* Swollen out; a term applied to skins, when swollen by the operation of lime, S.

PROUDNESS, *s.* 1. Pride.

"The king, hearing of this *proudness*, caused the earls of Orkney—pas in Galloway and Cliddiedale," &c. Pitcauttie's Cron., p. 88.

2. The state of being swollen out; applied to skins, S.

[PROUISOR, *s.* The treasurer or purveyor of a religious house, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 390, Dickson.]

PROVEANT, *s.* V. PROVIAINT.

PROVEIST, PROUEST, *s.* The president or provost of a collegiate church.

"Approves and dissolutions made be the *proveist* and first prebendar of the coledge kirk of Corstorphine." Acts Cha. I, Ed. 1814, V. 520.

This Church was founded A. 1429, "for a provost, five prebendaries, and two singing boys." Spottisw. Reliq. Houses, ch. 19. V. PROVOST.

PROVESTERIE, *s.* The provostship of such a church.

— "With advice—of George Lord Forrester of Corstorphine vndoubted patrons of the said *proversterie*." Acts, *ibid*.

"Mr. Thomas Buchannaine presented to the provostrie of Kirkhill, April 1. 1578." Regist. Life of Melville, i. 256.

To **PROVENE**, *v. n.* To proceed from.

"It salbe lesun to the said Eustachius and his pertinieris to transport the samin, and all vtheris minerallis and mettales, and vtheris thingis *provening* thair of—beyond sea," &c. Acts Ja. VI, 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 370.

Fr. *provenir*, Lat. *provenire*, *id*.

PROVENIENTIS, *adj. pl.* Forthcoming.

—"With all contributionis and taxationis of our said realme and dominionis to be falling or *provenientis* sen the decies of our said derrest fathir," &c. Acts Mary, 1549, Ed. 1814, App., p. 601.

This seems equivalent to the mercantile term, *proceeds*.

PROVENTIS, *s. pl.* Profits, emoluments.

"The saids Deputtes offered their labours to mak meditations to the King and Quene, for menteining pensionis and expenses of the saids Counsaillours, and ordinary officers of the said counsaill, to be provyded of the rents and *proventis* of the Crown." Knox's Hist., p. 231.

"That her Majestie is likewise infest in life-rent, in—all *proventes*, rentes and emolumentes of the same propertie, pertaining to his Hienesse." Acts Ja. VI, 1593, c. 191.

Lat. *provent-us*, increase, profit.

PROVIANT, *adj.* Provided for a special purpose.

—"The English regiment did get weekly meanes, whereas we were entertained on *proviand* bread, beere—and bacon." Monro's Expedition, p. 5.

Fr. *provoquant*, providing, purveying for.

PROVIANT, *s.* Purveyance in food. Sw. *proviand*, provision, victuals.

"We got orders to break up—receiving all necessaries fitting for our march, as ammunition, *proviand*, and waggons for our baggage." *Ibid.*, p. 7.

"That all regimentis, &c. be put and kept in equality either in money, *proviand*, or provision, according to their strength." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI., 270.

PROVIDING, *s.* The *paraphernalia* of a bride; or, with still greater latitude, all the preparation of cloth, articles of household furniture, &c., which a young woman makes or lays in for herself, S.

"Mr. Dalwincock's books, and Rachel's apparel and *providing* (no easy load), were packed up in trunks, chests, and boxes." Glenfergus, iii. 255.

Many females are thus *provident*, who never have any call to leave the state of celibacy.

PROVOST, **PROVEST**, *s.* 1. The mayor of a royal burgh, S.

Provost seems to have been used in the same sense in E. in R. Brunne's time.

The *provost* of the toun, a wik traytour & cherle,
He thought to do treacoun vnto his lord the erle.

Chron., p. 294.

2. The dean or president of a collegiate church.

"We had several colleges erected for secular canons. They were called *præposituræ*, or collegiate churches; and were governed by a dean or *provost*, who had all jurisdiction over them."—"The college of this place was—founded—for a *provost*, eight prebends, four singing boys, and six poor men, in the year 1545." Spottiswood's Reliq. Houses, ch. 19.

PROW, *s.* Profit, advantage.

Scho laikis down oft, lyk ane sow,
And will nocht speik quhen I cum in :
I spak ane wourde, nocht for my *prowe*,
To ding her well it war na syn.

Mailland Poems, p. 201.

This word, in the silly *Envy*, Bannatyne Poems, p. 201, is rendered by Lord Hailes, *honour*. But it seems rather to mean profit.

This now, for *prowe*, that yow, swett dow, may brace.

Chaucer uses it in the same sense. We find it as early as the time of R. Glouc.

Ac nothales, ys counsell hyn gan ther to rede,
And saide, that it was to hym gret *prowe* and honour
To be in such mariage allied to the Emperour.

Crom., p. 65.

It is given as synonym. with *profit*. "*Prowe* or *profit*. *Profectus*." It also assumes the form of a *v*. "*Prowen* or *cheuen*. *Vigeo*. *Prosperor*." Prompt. Parv.

Sibb. derives it from Fr. *preuz*, faithful. But it is merely *prowe*, profit. V. Cotgr.

PROWAN, *s.* Provender; Fr. *provende*.

"He's a proud horse that will not bear his own *prowan*;" S. Prov. "An excuse for doing our own business ourselves." Kelly, p. 131.

"Lancash. *prowen*, provender." T. Bobbins.

PROWDE, *adj.* "Powerful," Gl. Wynt.

Downald-Broc, Sonn [of] Hecgedbwd,

Kyng wes fourtens wynter *prowde*.

Wyntown, iv. 8. 49.

Mr. MacPherson adopts the sense given by Innes, in his Critical Essay, p. 825. Perhaps we may rather understand it in the original sense, to be found in Su.-G. *prud*, magnificent.

PROWDE, *s.* A gay or fair lady.

Ane fair swett may of mony one

Scho went on feld to gather flouris :

By come ane gynn man, they call him Johnne,

He luift that *prowde* in paramouris.

Mailland Poems, p. 190.

Mr. Pinkerton inquires, if this may be *prude*? Certainly, it is not. For it corresponds to a fair *scut* may. *Prowde* seems therefore to signify a beautiful or elegant woman.

Su.-G. *prud*, ornatus, *pryd-a*, ornare, Isl. *fyrd-a* : from *frid*, pulcher, *pryd-a*, and *frid-a*, being originally the same.

[To **PROWE**, *v. a.* To prove, display, Barbour, iii. 57 ; pret. *prowynt*, proved, tested, *Ibid*. v. 563, Edin. MS.]

[**PROWES**, *s.* Prowess, Barbour, ix. 503. O. Fr. *prouesse*, "*prowesse*," Cotgr.]

[**PROWLY**, **PROWLEY**, *s.* A sharp scolding; also, corporal punishment, Orkn.

Gin every lass bees as unstowly,
An' gae her lad as tarf a *prowly*,
As I hae gotten frae thee this night ;—
Hid might hae meed a sa'nt gang gite.

Oradian Sketch Book, p. 101.

To PROYNE, PRUNYIE, v. a. 1. To deck, to trim; used with respect to birds trimming their feathers.

And, after this, the birds overichone
Take up ane other sang full loud and clere;—
We *proyne* and play without dout and dangere,
All clocht in a soyle full fresh and newe.
King's Quair, ii. 48.

And in the calm or lounse weddir is sene,
Aboue the fudis his, ane fere plane grene,
Ane standyng place, quhar skartis with thare bekkis
Forgane the son gladly thaym *prunyeis* and bakis.
Doug. Virgil, 131, 48.

2. Used to denote the effeminate care of a silly man to deck his person.

And now that secund Paris, of ane accord
With his vaworthy sort, skant half men bene,
Aboue his hede and halfettis wale becene
Set like ane myter the fely Troyane hatt,
His hare anoyntit wel *prunyet* vnder that.
Doug. Virgil, 107, 23.

Chaucer uses *prois* in both senses. Radd. derives *prunye* from Fr. *brunir*, to polish; which Lye inclines to approve; Add. Jun. Et. Tyrwhitt, vo. *Proine*, refers to Fr. *provenir*, to take cuttings from vines, in order to plant them out. But perhaps it may be rather traced to Germ. *prang-en*, to make a shew or parade, from which Belg. *prank-en*, id. seems to be a frequentative; or, to Sa.-G. *pryd-a*, ornare, whence *pryde-ad*, and *pryde-ing*, trimming, ornament.

PRUDENTIS, s. pl.

The *prudentis* that was were black.

Old Ball. Chron. & Poet. Pref.

Fr. *prodenon*, "a rope which compasseth the sayleyard of a ship;" Cotgr. L. B. *proclant* and *prodenes* are used in the same sense: Funes qui a prora alligatur ad terram. Ital. *prodece*, ex *prora* prora.

[PRUMMACKS, s. pl.] The breasts of a woman, Shetl.]

[To PRUNK, To PRUNK up, v. a.] To deck, adorn: also, to make smart and neat, Shetl. V. **PRINK.**

[PRUNK, adj.] Ornamented, neat, pretty; also, proud, saucy, ibid.

Sa.-G. *prunk*, proud, saucy, Dan. *prunk*, parade, ostentation, *prunge*, to assume airs of pretension.]

To PRUNYIE, v. a. To trim, to deck. V. **PROYNE.**

[PRUS-KIST, s.] An oak chest imported from Prussia, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 64, Dickson.]

PRY, s. Refuse, small trash; as the *pry* of onions, of potatoes, &c., which are scarcely worth the trouble of gathering, or almost unfit for use, Fife.

Belg. *pry* signifies carrion. Prob. the term was introduced from Holland, by some gardener; as it seems chiefly, if not exclusively, applied to culinary stuffs. For Belg. *prey* denotes a chibol or small onion; Sewel.

PRY, s. Name given to different species of *Carex*; sheer-grass.

"The most common of all, especially in the higher

parts of the country, are different species of *Carex*, here called *pry*, and by Ainsworth interpreted sheer-grass." Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 108.

[PRYCATIS, s. pl.] Wax tapers; originally, candlesticks fitted with a spike on which the taper was fixed, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 200, Dickson.]

[PRYCE, PRYS, s.] Praise. V. **PRICE.**

To PRYK, v. n. To gallop. V. **PREK.**

[PRYME, s.] Prime (six o'clock?), morning, Barbour, xv. 55.]

To PRYME, v. a. To stuff, to fill.

Our caruellis howis ladnis and *prymys* he,
Wyth huge charge of siluer in quantitt.

Doug. Virgil, 83, 46.

"Lal. *prym* signifies *sub onere duro*, which very much alludes to the word;" Radd. But this word does not occur in any Lal. Lexicon I have seen.

PRYMEGILT, PRYNGILT, s. A term used to denote a tax paid for the privilege of entering a harbour.

"Grantit—the indraucht thair of, and *prymegilt* of all ships coming to the said port." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 93.

"Togidder with the chartour grantit to the saidis provost &c. of Edinburgh of the jurisdiction of the port and harberie of Leith, with the libertie of the *prymgilt* to be vplifted for sustentation of the pure and decayit marineris within the said town of Leith," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 668. The term occurs four times in this act; still with the same orthography.

—"With power to—vptak the tollis, customeis, *prymgilt*, averens, entreis silver, gadgeing silver," &c. Ibid., p. 627.

Pryngilt must undoubtedly be viewed as an *errat.* of some transcriber. *Prymegilt* is probably from Teut. *prim* or S. *prime*, and *gilt*, as being the money or duty first payable on entering a harbour.

PRYNES, s. pl. V. **COWPES.**

[PRYS, PRYSS, PRYCE, s. and v.] V. **PRICE.**

PRYSAR, s. An appraiser, or prizer of goods, S.

"Sworne *Prysar*;" Aberd. Reg.

O. E. "*Prysar* or settar of price in a market, or other lyke. Metaxarius. Licitator. Taxator." Prompt. Parv.

PTARMIGAN, s. The white game, S. Tetrao *Lagopus*, Linn.

"*Lagopus Avis*, Aldron. *Perdix alba*, *Sabaudia*, *Francolinus Italianus*, nostratibus the *Ptarmigan*." Sibb. Scot., p. 16.

"*Ptarmigans* are found in these kingdoms only on the summits of the highest hills of the highlands of Scotland and of the Hebrides; and a few still inhabit the lofty hills near Keswick in Cumberland.—Erroneously called the white partridge." Penn. Zool., p. 271, 273.

Shaw renders Gael. *tarmochan*, the bird termagant.

PTRU, PTROO, PRU, PROO, interj. A call to a horse or cow, to stop, or approach, S. [In Banffs., *ptrueai*, and *ptruemai*, are the forms used, specially in calling calves.]

"Soh ! ptree /—sure the spirit of the evil one is in thee." *Perils of Man*, i. 336.

C. B. ptree, a noise made in calling cattle; Owen.

PTRUGHIE, or PRUTCH-LADY. Spoken to a cow when one invites her to draw near, or wishes to approach her, Loth. V. HOVE, *interj.*

The form of this word in Clydes. is *Proochy*, and in Dumfr. *Ptree*. In Clydes. *Ptree* is used, when one speaks kindly to a horse, or wishes to soothe him when restive.

The former is probably a corr. of Gael. *trotach*, come hither. *Ial. trutta* is used for instigating animals. *Vox est instigantis, vel agentis equos et armenta*; G. Andr., p. 242. V. *PRUCHIE*, another form of the same word.

To PU' one by the sleeve. To use means for recalling the attentions of a lover, who seems to have slackened in his ardour, S.

"Jeanie Deans is no the lass to pu' him by the sleeve, or put him in mind of what he wishes to forget." *Heart M. Loth.*, iv. 51. V. Pow, v.

To PUBLIC, PUBLICQUE, PUBLICTE, v. a.
To publish, to make openly known.

"That name of thame tak apoun hand—to mak ony impetracioun tharof at the Court of Rome, or to public or vae othir bullis or processis purchest or to be purchest contrare the said uniooun & ereccioun," &c. *Acts Ja. III.*, 1487, Ed. 1814, p. 179.

"He commendit the grete bischop to public and schaw furth the bukis of Numa." *Bellenden's T. Liv.*, p. 98.

"That letters be directe throw all the realme to publicke this constitutions," &c. *Acts Mary*, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 424. *Lat. public-are*, id.

PUBLIC, PUBLIC-HOUSE, s. "An inn, a tavern, or hotel," S. Sir J. Sinclair's *Observ.*, p. 170.

"Caleb hoped, when they came to the public, his honour wad not say any thing about Vich Ian Vohr, for ta people were bitter whigs." *Waverley*, ii. 98.

"Being also a public, it was two stories high, and proudly reared its crest, covered with grey slate, above the thatched hovels with which it was surrounded." *Ibid.*, p. 118.

PUBLICK, adj. Adapted to the state of the times. *A publick discourse*, one pointed against national or ecclesiastical evils; *a publick preacher*, one who preaches much in this way, S.

"Mr. George Barclay—was very publick at that time, and had his hand at many a good turn." *Walker's Remark. Passages*, p. 150.

To PUBLIS, v. a. To confiscate; *Lat. publicare*, id.

"All the remanent ten men war banist,—and thare godis publict." *Bellend. T. Liv.*, p. 280.

PUBLISHIE, adv. Publicly; *Aberd. Reg.*

PUBLISHT, part. adj. Plump, *en bon point*. *A weel-publisht bairn*, a child that is in full habit, or well filled up, Ang.

"It may be originally the same with *Pubble*, "fat, full," North of E. "Usually spoken of corn or fruit in opposition to *Fantome*," Grose. He explains *Fantome-corn*, "lank or light corn;" North.

[PUCHAL, adj. Of small stature, neat, and somewhat conceited, Banffs.]

PUCKER, s. Pother, perplexity; as, *In a terrible pucker*, so confused as not to know what to do, S.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *puoph-en*, niti, tentare, contendere, adlaborare.

PUCK HARY, s. The designation anciently given to some sprite or hobgoblin, S.

He doth so punctually tell
The whole economy of hell,
That some affirm he is *Puck Hary*,
Some, he hath walked with the Fairy.

Colvil's Mock Poem, l. 61.

Johns. defines *Puck*, "some spirit among the fairies, common in romances," observing that it is "perhaps the same with *pug*."

But in O. E. the term has been used rather with respect to a spirit supposed to possess more malignity than that ascribed to the Fairies. *Helle-pouke* occurs in P. Ploughman, in the sense of demon, in a passage misquoted by Skinner. Elsewhere the devil is called the *pouke*.

He should take the acquaintance as quyrke,

And to the queed shew it, *Patent*, &c. *per passionem Domini*,

And put of so the *pouke*, and presen vs vnder borow.

Fol. 74, b. Sign. T. ii.

The *queed* seems synon. V. *QUAID*. Skinner gives the same account as Johns., q. "*pug* of hell." Lye has justly observed that it is purely *Ial. puke*, daemon; *Add. Jun. Et. Su.-G. puke*, satanas, spectrum. *Ser Aan at puki kem*; *Videt diabolem venire*; *Ihre*.

"Sir B. Sibbald gives *Puke* as a term, used in Fife, signifying "an ill spirit." *Hist. of Fife*, p. 34.

U. B. *pucca*, *pucci*, a hobgoblin.

Puck thus appears to be as it were the generic name; *Puck Hary* that of the species or particular kind of hobgoblin.

Ben Johnson explains the designation *Puck-hairy* as synon. with *Robin-Good-fellow*; *Sad Shepherd*, p. 117. He afterwards, however, uses the term as applicable to a familiar spirit, who was under the controul of a witch. Hence she says;

"Things run unluckily, whereas my *Puckhairy* !
Hath he forsook me !"

Puck replies ;—

"At your beck, Madame."

She then informs him of her present necessity.

"O *Puck*, my goblin ! I have lost my belt,
The strong thiefe, Robin Out-law, forc'd it from mee."
P. 155.

The epithet *hairy* has been added to *Puck*, undoubtedly as denoting the supposed shaggy appearance of the fiend.

[PUCKLE, s. A small quantity of anything; also, a single grain, Shetl. Evidently the local pron. of *pickle*, q. v.]

PUD, s. The belly, *Upp. Clydes*.

PUD, Inkpud, s. An inkholder, Loth.; perhaps corr. from *pot*; Teut. *enck pot*, atramentarium.

PUD, PUDDIE, s. A fondling designation for a child. V. **POD**.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *pod*, homuncio, nanus, Hal-dorson; *puer*, G. Andr. It also denotes the pawn in chess, *Pedites* in Ludo Latrunculæ. G. B. *pu*, "that tends to allure;" Owen.

PUD-DOW, PUDDIE-DOO, s. A pigeon, Loth., Teviotd.; probably used as a fondling term, like *Pud* by itself.

PUDDIE, PUDDY, s. "Expl. a kind of cloth."

And I maun hae pinners,
With pearling set round,
A skirt of *puddy*,
And a wastecost of brown.

Ritson's S. Songs, l. 172.

Perhaps originally denominated from Teut. *puote*, *puoten-vel*, *pellis cervaria*, hart's skin; also, the skin (or wool) of sheep drawn off by their feet. V. Kilian.

PUDDILL, s. "A pedlar's pack; or rather perhaps a bag or wallet for containing his ware;" Gl. Sibb. V. **PEDDIR**.

Teut. *bydel*, *saeculus*, *loculus*, *crumena*; with a change of one labial letter into another; as in Fria. *pypt* is used in the same sense. V. Kilian.

PUDDING-BROO, PUDDING-BREE, s. The water in which puddings have been boiled; q. the *broth* of puddings.

What ails ye at the *pudding broe*,
That boils into the pan?
—Will ye kiss my wife before my een,
And scald me wi' *pudding-broe*?

Herd's Coll., ii. 160.

PUDDINGFILLAR, s. A reproachful term, apparently equivalent to glutton.

See *pudding-fillar*, descending down from *millaris*,
Within this land was never hard nor easy.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44, st. 14.
q. one who crams his guta.

[***PUDDLE, s.** 1. A muddle, state of disorder or perplexity, S.

2. The act of working in such a state; also, work done in it, S.

3. A person who is slovenly, dirty, or unmethodical at work, S.]

To **PUDDLE, v. n.** [1. To work in a dirty, slovenly, or disorderly manner, S.

2. To walk through wet, dirty roads, or over marshy ground, S.

3. To work in a laborious way, on a low scale, S.

[4. To tiddle, Banffs.]

"Jean Adamson deponed, that she heard Alison Dick say to her husband William Coke; 'Thief! Thief! what is this that I have been doing? keeping thee thretty years from meikle evil doing? Many pretty men has thou putten down both in ships and boats.—Let honest men *puddle* and work as they like, if they please not thee well, they shall not have meikle to the fore when they die.'" Trial for Witchcraft, Statist. Acc., xviii. 654.

5. Applied contemptuously to laborious and frivolous engagement in the Popish ceremonies.

[**PUDDLIN, adj.** Disorderly, dirty, or unskilful and weak; as, "He's a *puir puddlin bodie*," S.]

"For as to the multitude, ye see that they have already preferred the leaner of the Pharises, and gone to mum-chances, mumries, and vnkawin language, wherein they *puddled* of befoir." Bruce's Eleven Sermon, M. 8, a.

The allusion is to toiling in the mire. The E. s. *puddle* has been generally derived from Teut. *puel*, a pool. Certainly, a more natural origin is *put*, given by Kilian as synon. with *puel*, *lacuna*, *palus*; Germ. *putte*, properly a pit, or place dug, from which water is drawn; Lat. *put-cus*, whence *puteal-is*.

PUDDOCK, s. 1. A frog, Ayr.

2. Metaph. applied in a contemptuous sense to a female, S. O.

"Ye're a spiteful *puddock*—Becky Glibbans." Ayra. *Legatees*, p. 266.

PUDGE, s. [1. A term applied to a short, thick set animal or person; also, to a person who feeds well, S.

2. Anything short and stout, or small and confined, as a house, a hut, Perth., Banffs.]

[**PUDGIE, PUDGET, PUDGICK, s.** Dimin. of *pudge*, and generally applied to a short, fat, big-bellied person. Each form is used also as an *adj.*

In Clyde. and South West of S., *pudgie* is the form used; in Loth. and South East of S. it is *pudget*; and in Banff. and North East, it is *pudgick*.]

[**PUDGIE, PUDGET, PUDGICK, PUDGETTIE, adj.** Short and fat, having a large belly; applied to persons of every age; *ibid.* [E. *poddy*, *podgy*, round and stout in the belly.]

[*Pudge* in a. l. corresponds with E. *podge*, and *pudgie*, with E. *podgy*. All these forms are derived from the Celtic root *pu*, to swell out, to be inflated, preserved in Gael. *pu*, a large buoy. From the same root have come *pad*, *pod*, *podge*, *pudding*, &c. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict., under **POD**, and **PUDDING**.]

PUDICK, PUDICT, adj. Chaste, untainted.

"And yet shal we be called by them wicked and deceitful preachers, even as if the strongest & mooste commune harlot, that euer was known in the bordell, should sclander & reuile an honest & *pudick* matron." Reasoning, Crossaguell and J. Knox, B. ii., a.

—"Ane change from modest and *pudick* behaviour cumlie for vemen, vnto mair nor a manlie audacitie, in vord, deid, and al vther sort panielie repugnant to the qualites of ane profitabil vyf." Nic. Burne, p. 189, b. Fr. *pudique*, Lat. *pudic-us*, *id.*

PUDINETE, s. A species of fur. V. **PEU-DENETE**.

To **PUE, v. n.** To puff; applied to smoke suddenly emitted. "The reek's *puing* up.—Whar comes the reek *puing* frae?" Gall. Encycl.

PUE, PUE O' REEK, s. "A little smoke," *ibid.*

This might seem merely *E. puff*, mellified in the sound; but I suspect that it is rather allied to *lal. pu-a*, anhelare, expl. by *Dan. aands paa*, to breathe upon.

[To **PUFFLE, v. a.** To puff out, to distend, *Shetl.*]

[**PUFFLIT, adj.** Blown out, puffed up, distended, *ibid.*]

To **PUG, v. a.** To pull, *Perths.*

Test. poogh-en, niti, contendere.

PUGGIE, s. The vulgar name for all the different species of the monkey tribe, *S.*

Johns. mentions *pug*, as "a kind name for a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved," and refers after Skinner to *A.-S. piga*, a girl, as the root. But Serenius separates the senses, deriving the word in the former sense from *Su.-G. pube*, demon, *skrepube*, terribilamentum.

This ugly animal, when first seen by the northern nations, had not been an object of great partiality. For in *Sw.* it is called, *markatta*, in *Belg. meerkat*; i. e. a sea-cat, in reference to its foreign extraction.

To **PUIK, v. a.** To pull, to pluck. *V. POOK, v.*

PUINT, s. A point, *Clydes.*

This retains the form of *Lat. punctum*.

PUIR, adj. Poor. *V. PURE.*

To **PUIR, v. a.** To impoverish. *V. PURE, v.*

PUIRTITH, s. Poverty. *V. PORE, PUIR.*

*Extreme puirtith nor greit riches,
Thou gies mee not in no kyn wise.*

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 69.

[To **PUIRL, v. n.** To whine, to fret, *Shetl.*]

[**PUIRLIN, s.** Greeting, crying, *ibid.*]

[**PUISSANCE, s.** Power, *Lyndsay, Deith of Q. Magdalene, l. 1.*]

PUIST, adj. Snug, in easy circumstances; applied to those who, in the lower walks of life, have made money, and live more comfortably, than the generality of their equals in station, *Dumfr., Gall.; synon. Bene. Puistie* is used in the same sense, *ibid.*

"*Puist bodies*, people in a comfortable way; or rather having the wherewithal to make them so." *Gall. Encycl.*

*Puist fowk, unus'd to cudgel-play,
And doose spectators,
Were a' involv'd in this darg,
Like gladiators.*

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 75.

This seems merely the use of *Pouet*, power, ability, as an *adj.*, with a slight obliquity of signification. *O. Fr. puissant* is expl. *Riche, puissant*; *Roquefort*. I have heard the phrase used by the vulgar, "I'm no in *potestate*," I have not money for this or that purpose, *S. B.*

PUIST, s. One who is thick and heavy, *Ettr.* For.; perhaps *q. powerful*.

PUKE, s. An evil spirit. *V. PUCK HARY.*

[**PUKELIN, s.** Stealing, petty theft, *Shetl.* The local pron. of *picklin, pickelin.*]

[**PUL, s.** A pool; pl. *pulis*, *Barbour, xii. 395, 404.*]

PULAILE, POULAILE, s. Poultry.

Off carlis als thar yeld thaim by—

VIII scot, chargyt with pulaile.

Barbour, xi. 120, MS.

In edit. corr. to fowal.

Chaucer, pulaile. L. B. poyllayllis, id. Du Cange; from Fr. poule, a hen. Hence poulailler, a henhouse; also, a poulterer.

PULARE, s. Prob., *errat. for Pulaile, poultry.*

"The said lard of Beltjon sall restore, deliuer, & pay to the said Alex.—a horse—a kow—two wedderis, price viij s. xvijj *pulare* price of the pece iij d. j lamb price ij s." &c. *Act Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 90.*

Apparently the same with *Pulaile, poultry*; *corr. perhaps from Fr. poulaillerie, id. L. B. pullar-ius*, denoted the officer in the king's kitchen who had the charge of the poultry. *Officium in coquina regia, cui pullorum sive altitium cura incumbit.*

To **PULCE, v. a.** To impel; *Lat. puls-o.*

—"Your ignorance, inconstance, and inciuilite, *pulcis* you to perpetrat intollerabil exactions." *Compl. S., p. 217.*

[**PULCHRITUDE, s.** Beauty, *Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 580. Lat. pulcher, beautiful, pulchritudo, beauty.*]

PULDER, PULDIR, s. 1. Powder, dust; *Fr. pouldre.*

"Quhar is the toune of Cartage that dantit the elephantis, ande vas grytumly doutit & dred be the Romans? Vas it nocht brynt in *puldir* ande asse?" *Compl. S. p. 31.*

2. Used to denote gun-powder.

[*Ane battell of gwn pulder.*

Compotat Thea. Reg. Scot., A. 1496.]

"The Admiral—may alsawa put *puklerie*, paveis, and speiris, for sic quantitie as he sall be requirit, to wit, ane pund of *pulder* for the tun, ane pavié and a fyre speir for thre tunnis," &c. *Sea Lawis, Balfour's Pract., p. 631.*

"The same (*pulder*) is our stark, & vehement, & sindry pecis of thair arteillery brokynes thairwith." *Aberd. Reg., A. 1563, V. 25.*

PULDERIT, part. pa. Mixed, sprinkled.

—"The schene lyllies in ony steds

War pulderit with the vermal rosis reda.

Doug. Virgil, 408, 28.

Tanquam pulvere inspersus; *Rudd.*

PULE, s. *Pule of smoke*, a small puff of smoke, *Clydes.*; *synon. Pule, Gall. V. PUE.*

To **PULE, v. n.** To puff out in this way, *ibid.*

Test. pui-en, extuberare, inflari.

To PULE, *v. n.* To eat without appetite, S.

"*Puling*, or *Peuling*, the way of a sick animal; it — *gives peuling* about alone—commonly applied to cattle;" Gall. Enc.

PULES, *s. pl.* "Small bits which sick oxen eat;" *ib.*

PULLAINE GREIS, *s.* Greaves worn in war.

"His schenand schoys, that burnyst was full beyn,

His leg harness he clappyt on so clene,

Pullane greys he bruisit on full fast,

A close byrray with mony sekyl clasp,

Breyet plait, brassaris, that worthi was in wer."

Wallace, viii. 1200, MS.

L. B. *polens*; which is defined by Du Cange, *pars vestis militaria, qua genua muniuntur*. Lobinell. Hist. Brit. Tom., p. 586. Fecit sibi per Oliverium suffragi a genibus *Polenas*, et antebrachia a brachiis.

But Du Cange restricts the meaning of the term too much, misled by the use of *genibus*, in his authority. Although they might reach to the knees, they were certainly meant especially for the defence of the legs. The name seems to have been borrowed from Fr. *poulaine*; L. B. *poulainia*, the beaks or crooked points of shoes. Hence *souliers de poulaine*, which Cotgr. describes as "old fashioned shoes, held on the feet by single lachets running overthwart th' instep, which otherwise were all open; also those that had a fashion of long hooks, sticking out at the end of their toes." The part of military dress here meant might be called *pullen greases*, as being laced, or fastened somewhat like the shoes of the description given above.

[PULLIE-HEN, *s.* A turkey-hen, Banffs.]

PULL LING, *s.* A moss plant. V. LING.

PULLISEE, *s.* A pulley, S. *pulissee*. V. PILLIE SCHEVIS.

Lang mayst thou teach,—

How wedges rive the alk; how *pullisses*

Can lift on highest roofs the greatest trees.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 393.

PULLOCH, *s.* A young crab. V. POO.

PULOCHS, *s. pl.* Clouts, patches, S. B.

Tent. *pulallen*, Su.-G. *paltor*, Mod. Sax. *pulten*, *id.*

[PULT, *s.* A dirty, ungraceful woman, Banffs.]

[To PULT *about*, *v. n.* To go about in a dirty, lazy manner, *ibid.*]

PULTIE, *s.* A short-bladed knife; properly, one that has been broken, and had a new point ground on it, Teviotd.

O. F. *poletta*, the spatula used by surgeons.

PULTIS, *s. pl.* V. TOD PULTIS.

PULTRING, *part. adj.* Rutting. A *pultring fallow*, a lascivious fellow, Perth.; allied perhaps to Fr. *poultre*, a horse-colt.

PULTROUS, *adj.* "Lustful, lascivious"; Gl. Picken, S. O.

Probably allied to Fr. *putier*, *id.*, or *poultre*, a filly.

To PUMP, *v. n.* To break wind softly behind; also used as a *s.* in the same sense, S.

Lat. *prump-a*, crepitare; Tent. *poep-a*, submissio sive submissum pedere.

PUMP, *s.* [A sink, a receptacle.]

"The tyrane Gyllus, pump of every vice, is vincust." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 22, b. Tirannus Gillus, tot malorum sentina. Boeth.

Sentina signifies both a "sinke jakes," and "the pompe of a ship;" Cooper. Here *pump* seems to be used in the former sense; or perhaps as corresponding with Fr. *sentina*, "the sinke of the pompe of a ship;" Sherwood.

[PUMPHAL, *s.* 1. A square enclosure made of earth, stone, or wood, for cattle, or sheep, Banffs.

2. A square pew in church, *ibid.*]

[To PUMPHAL, *v. a.* To shut up cattle in a *pumphal*, Banffs.]

[PUMPIT, *adj.* Hollow; applied to trees that are rotten in the centre, *ibid.*]

To PUNCE, *v. a.* To push or strike with the head, as cattle do when vicious, Roxb.

"*Punce*, to push or strike, as with a stick;" Gall. Encycl.

Perhaps only a provinciality for E. *pounce*.

To PUNCH, *v. a.* To jog with the elbow, to push slightly, S. *dunch*, synon.

"I *punche*, Je boulle ie pousse.—Whye *punchest* thou me with thy fyste on this faycon?" Falagr. B. iii. F. 326, a.

Perhaps Lanc. *punch'd*, *punst*, kicked, is the same word.

It is originally the same with O. E. *dunch*, *id.* "I *dounche*, or *punche* one. [Fr.] Je pousse. Thou *dunchest* me so that I can nat sit in rest by the." Falagr. B. iii., F. 171, a.

"*Punchyn* or *bunchyn*. Trudo. Tundo. Impello." Prompt. Parv.

PUNCH, *s.* A jog, a slight push, S.

PUNCHING, *s.* The act of pushing; applied to the feet.

"He was conuict, & putt in amercement of court for the strublen of David Saidlar, that is to say, *punching* of him with his feytt in the wame." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

O. E. "*Punchinge* or *bunchinge*. Stimulacio." Prompt. Parv.

Johna. does not acknowledge this *v.*, although it is mentioned by Bailey; who derives it from Fr. *poinçonner*. Seren. refers to Sw. *dung-a*, *dunk-a*, cum sonitu ferire.

[PUNCHIT, *part. adj.* Hammered, of hammered work.

"Item, a cop with a couir ouregilt and *punchit*," Accts. L. H. Treasurer. i. 85, Dickson.]

PUNCH, *s.* An iron lever. V. PINCH.

PUNCH, *adj.* Thick and short; as, "a *punch* creature," S. *Punchie*, Roxb., Clydes.

This term is used as a *s.* in E. for a horse of this description. It is singular that Norw. *pons*, has the same signification: "a little thick man or beast;" Hallager.

[PUNGH, *s.* A person or an animal that is thick-set, stout, and of small stature, *S. Punchie, Punchick, and punchickie*, are also used as diminutives.]

PUNCKIN, PUNKIN, *s.* The footsteps of horses or cattle, in soft ground, are so termed, *S. A.* Reapers sometimes say, that they have been so warm, shearing, that they were glad to take water to drink out of a *horse-punkin*.

Fr. *punct-ur*, to point, to mark, *q.* the print of a foot.

PUNCT, *s.* 1. A point, an article in a deed; Lat. *punct-um*.

"He fulfillit not the *punctis* and clausis contentit in the said infestment, bot did the contrare of the samein." A. 1540, Balfour's Pract., p. 172.

2. Apparently used for *button*.

"Item, ane saferon with *punctis* of gold, with LXI perle of crammay velvet estimat to xxv li." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 24.

L. B. *punct-um*, globulus, Gall. *button*; Du Cange.

PUNCT, *s.* A Scottish pint, or two quarts.

"To sall ony ail darrer nor tua d. the *punct*;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

[PUND, *s. pl.* Pounds (of money); as, a *thousand pund*, Barbour, xviii. 285, 521.]

PUND, *s.* A small fold for sheep, Shetl.

"In the Mainland—the proprietors of sheep, about the end of March and beginning of April, gather their sheep in [to] folds, or what are termed here *punds*." Agr. Surv. Shetl. App., p. 43.

This, I suspect, is only a secondary sense of the term, as originally applied to the place where distained cattle, &c., were confined; E. *pound*. V. POYNDFALT, and POIND, POYND, *v.*

PUNDAR, *s.* The person who has the charge of hedges, woods, &c., and who *pounds* cattle that trespass, Roxb. V. PUNDLER.

The *pundar's* axe, with ruthless rap,
Fell'd down their favourite tree.

—Here may we dread no false begunk,
As here our home we fix;

For sure this tree's enormous trunk
Defies the *pundar's* axe.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 73, 74.

V. POIND.

PUNDELAYN, PUNDELAN, *s.* [Warrior, hero.]

And to the Lord off Lorne said he;
Sekyrlly now may ye se
Betane the starkest *pundelan*,
That ewyr your lyf tyme ye saw tane.
For yone knyght, throw his douchti deid,
And throw hys outrageous manheid,
Has fellyt intill liell tyd
Thre men of mekill [mycht and] prid.

Barbour, iii. 159, MS.

Pedlane, Ed. 1620; Pondlyane, Ed. 1670; Pundelayn, Edit. Pink.

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[The etymology of this term is at least doubtful, but Jamieson's rendering of it is certainly not correct. The one proposed by Prof. Skeat is much more probable, and it may be accepted as the best that can be given. He says, "I can hardly suppose with Jamieson that this is the same word with *panteloon*. If a mere guess may be made, it seems to me just possible that the word may have been an epithet of a hero, like Fierabras; *pundelan* would, in O. Fr., be *puin-de-leine*, i.e., fist of wood; cf. Goetz with the iron hand," Gl. Barbour.]

PUNDIE, *s.* A small white iron mug, used for heating liquids on the fire, Perth.

Probably so named as originally containing a pound weight of water. I find this conjecture confirmed by what Somner says concerning A.-S. *pyn*, *pinta*. "A pint or measure so called of a pound; for that a pint contained twelve ounces, even as a pound weighed twelve."

PUNDLAR, PUNDLER, *s.* An instrument for weighing, resembling a steelyard, Orkn.

"The instruments they have for the purpose of weighing, are a kind of statera or steelyards; they are two in number, and one of them is called a *pundlar*, and the other a *bismar*." P. Kirkwall, Statist. Acc. vii. 563.

The *pundlar* is used for weighing malt, bear, &c. "The *bismar* is a smaller weight,—used for weighing butter, and other things of less bulk." P. Cross, *ibid.* p. 477.

"The *pundler* is a beam about seven feet long, and between three and four inches in diameter, somewhat of a cylindrical form, or rather approaching to that of a square, with the corners taken off; and is so exactly similar to the *statera Romana*, or steelyard, as to supersede the necessity of any further description." Barry's Orkney, p. 212.

It has been observed, *vo. Bismar*, that Isl. *bismari* is expl. *trutina minor*. G. Andr. renders *pundare*, *statera major*, p. 192. The same difference is still observed in the *Bismar* and *Pundlar* of Orkney. V. LESH PUND.

Su.-G. *pyndare*, *pundare*, *statera*, *mensura ponderis publica*; from *pund*, *libra*, a pound. V. *Ihre*.

PUNDIER, *s.* 1. A distrainer.

I hard ane *pundler* blaw ane elrich horne;
—This *pundler* was fast faynard for to find
Thir quahalls thre upon his giers to *piend*.

Lightoun's Dreame, Bann. MS.

V. Gl. Compl., p. 363.

Even of late, a person employed to watch the fields, in order to prevent the grain from being stolen or injured, was called a *pundler*, Ang. V. PUNDAR.

Pinder is used in a similar sense in some parts of E. It frequently occurs in O. E.

There is neither knight nor squire, said the *pinder*,
Nor baron that is so bold,—

Dare make a trespass to the town of Wakesfeld,
But his pledge goes to the *pinfold*.

Ritson's Robin Hood, ii. 17.

Tories Turk, your captain's dead and gone,
The trusty *Pundler* of the Newland pease.

Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 52.

V. POINDER.

2. A stalk of peas bearing two pods, Ang.

[To PUNEIS, PUNISH, *v. a.* [1. To punish, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 866.]

2. To reduce, cut short; to reduce much in cutting or dressing; a term used by workmen, Aberd.

[PUNESSIOUN, PUNYTIOUN, *s.* Punishment, Lyndsay, *The Papyngo*, l. 282; *punytioun*, *Ibid.*, *The Dreame*, l. 184.

Fr. punir, to punish, *punition*, punishment; *O. Fr. punicion*.]

To PUNGE, *v. a.* To sting. *V. PUNYE, v.*

PUNGITIVE, *adj.* Pungent; *O. Fr. id.*

"Many uthir reuthful and pietuous woundis war reherit, especially sic woundis that ar maist *pungitive* be effeminate and womanly doloure." *Bellend. T. Liv.*, p. 274.

PUNGER, *s.* A species of crab. [Synon. *Partan*.]

Pagurus, the *Punger*. *Sibb. Scot.*, p. 26. In the *Hist. Fife*, N. the Black-clawed crab is called *Cancer Pagurus*; p. 122.

PUNK-HOLE, *s.* A hole or pit in a moss, a peat-pot, *S. A.*

To PUNSE, *v. a.* 1. To emboss. *V. POUNSE.*

This is perhaps originally the same with the *E. v.* to *Pinch*, applied to female dress; as, "a *pinched coif*."

[2. To pierce with a brad-awl; also, to punch, *Clydes*.]

[PUNSOUNE, *s.* A dagger, *Barbour*, i. 545.

On this word *Prof. Skeat* has the following note:—"Halliwell gives '*Punchion*, a bodkin,' as a Northern word. *Cotgrave* has '*Poinson*, a bodkin;' in modern French *poinçon* means an awl; and *Richardson* gives quotations for *punchion* in the sense of a weapon. This shows that *poinson* was regarded as synonymous with *bodkin*; and *bodkin* was also a word which could be used in the sense of dagger. *Chancer*, in his account of *Cæsar's* death in the *Monkes Tale*, uses the very word, saying the conspirators 'stricked him with *boyde-kinc*.'" *Barbour*, p. 548-9.]

PUNSS, *s.* [Prob., a contr. form of *punsoun*, *q. v.*]

"Ane knapicaw, and tua hand suerd, ane *punss*, ane sollet, ane denne aix [*Danish axe*], ane pair of pantars, ane coip bard." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1545, V. 19. [Evidently from the context, *punss* represents some kind of weapon for cutting or piercing; probably, it is a contracted form of *punsoun* given above. *Fr. poinçon*, a punch; *O. Fr. poinson*, "a bodkin, also a *punchion*, also a stamp, mark, print, or scale; also, a wine vessel;" *Cotgr.*]

PUNNIS, PUNOIS, *s. pl.* Pulses.

My veines with brangling lyk to brek,
My *punss* lap with pith.

Cherrie and Glas, st. 20.

Thy *punss* renouncis
All kynd of quiet rest.

Ibid., st. 70.

This seems corr. from *pulse*, as *Fr. punss* from *pluviale*. *V. Cotgr.*

PUNYE, PUNZE, *s.* A small body or company of men; [*pl. punzeis*, skirmishes; *liter.*, puny matters, *Gl. Skeat's Ed.*]

For in *punye* is oft happyne
Quille for to wyn, and quill to tyne,
And that in to the gret bataill,
That upon na maner may fail.

Barbour, xii. 273, MS.

[The Cambridge MS. has *punsels*, and *Herd's Ed.* *jeopardies*, implying engagements of small companies of men.]

Fr. poignée de gens, a handful of people, from *poignée*, a handful; *poing*, the fist, *Lat. pugna*. *Radd.*

Punyone seems to be used in the same sense, *Acts Mar.* 1551, c. 14.

—"Men assurit or vnassurit, raid in particular *pinyonnis*, and small companyis of Inglishmen, the Scottismen, being the greatest number, and inuadit the Scottismen," &c.

To PUNYE, (printed *Punze*), *v. a.* [To make small, to cut, to clip. *V. PUNEIS, s. 2.*]

"In the West—of Scotlande there is great repairing of a fowle called Erne, of a marvellous nature, and the people are very curious & solist to catche him, whom thereafter they *punye* of his wings, that he shal not be able to fle again." *Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande.*

This would seem to require the sense of to pluck, or to spoil. But I have not met with any cognate term.

[Perhaps from *Fr. pignon-bout d'aile*, the extreme joint of a wing, which might have been either dislocated or amputated in order to prevent flight.]

PUNYOUN, *s.* Side, party.

Then to the wod, for thaim that left the feild,
A rang set, thus thai may get na beild.

Yeld naye away was contrar our *punyoun*.

Wallace, ix. 1110, MS.

In *Edit. 1648* opinion; and indeed it is merely a corr. of this word. *V. OFISION.*

To PUNYE, PUNGE, *v. a.* 1. To pierce.

The Sotheron men maid gret defens that tid,
With artallie, that fellounes was to bid;—
Punyeyd with speris men off armys scheyn.

Wallace, vii. 996, MS.

2. *Punge*, which is evidently the same, to sting.

Wyth prik youkand eerts as the awak gleg;
Mare wily than a fox, *pungis* as the cleg.

Fordun Scotichr., ii. 376.

V. LAIT, v.

3. To prick, to sting; applied to the mind.

The prent off luff him *punyeit* at the last
So asprely, throuch bewte off that brycht,
With gret wness in presence bid he mycht.

Wallace, v. 611, MS.

The print of love him *punyeit* at the last.

Ed. 1648; *punced*, *Ed. 1758*.

Fr. poind-re, *Lat. pungere*.

PUPILL, *s.* People, subjects; *Fr. peuple*.

"Gif his hienes—can nocht in na wiss be persuadit to remane within his realme to the execucioun of justice the quiete of his *pupill*, the lordis thinkis that his hienes may nocht in na wiss dispoise him for his worship to pass in this sesone," &c. *Parl. Ja. III.*, A. 1473. *Acts Ed.* 1814, p. 103.

[*PUR, adj.* Poor, the poor, *Barbour*, i. 276. *V. PURE.*]

PURAILL, PURALE, PURALL, *s.* 1. The lower classes.

Dispyss navir wyiss vertewise in *parall*.

Colkelbie Sow, v. 719.

The same with *Powcrall*, *Parall*. *Roquefort* renders *O. Fr. pouraille*, le petit peuple, les pauvres gens.

2. Those who are paupers. It appears, in the north of S. at least, to have commonly borne this sense about three centuries ago.

"To eschait & dail the same to the *purale*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 20.

"The *puerll* that hes nocht of their avin to sustene thame to be sustenit be the townne." Ibid., A. 1543, V. 18.

[To PURCHAS, PURCHES, PURCHASE, PURCHASE, *v. a.* To acquire, procure, get, obtain, Barbour, i. 433, ii. 581, vii. 496, x. 321, 355. O. Fr. *purchacier*, to procure, obtain.]

PURCHAS, PURCHES, PURCHASE, *s.* [1. Endeavour, attempt, contrivance, Barbour, v. 534, x. 513, xix. 12.]

2. An amour, an intrigue; corresponding with O. Fr. *porchais*, *porchaz*, intrigue.

And first has alane the big Antiphates,—

Son to the busynous nobyl Serpandoun.

In *porches* get ane Thebane wensche apoun.

Doug. Virgil, 303, 4.

i.e., begotten in bastardy.

"Thus we say Scot. *He lives upon his purchase*, as well as others on their set rent, Prov. applied commonly to the same purposes," Radd.

3. Room for operation, space for exertion, S. It is properly used in a physical sense; as, *I had na purchase for a stroke*, i.e., I had not room sufficient for wielding my arm. *That pendulum has na purchase*; it has not space for full motion.

4. To have a *purchase* in pulling or lifting a thing, to have a local or accidental advantage, S.

—"The effect of their prosperity has been, to draw a far greater proportion of the people within the sphere of ambition—to diffuse those habits of expense which give corruption her chief hold and *purchase*, among multitudes who are spectators only of the splendour in which they cannot participate, and are infected with the cravings and aspirations of the objects of their envy even before they come to be placed in their circumstances." Edin. Rev. Feb. 1811, p. 290.

One might suppose, that the word, in this signification, retained a considerable analogy to its primary meaning; *q. room for the chase*, for pursuing or accomplishing the object in view.

5. To live on one's *purchase*, to support one's self by expedients or shifts. It had originally signified living by depredation.

There dwells a Tod on yonder craig,

And he's a Tod of might;

He lives as well on his *purchase*

As ony laird or knight.

Herd's Coll., ii. 234.

This Prov., in its literal sense at least, has been borrowed from Fr. *Ses porchas lui valent mieux que ses rentes*. We still say, *He lives on his purchase*, of one who has no visible or fixed means of sustenance, S. The idea is evidently borrowed from one living in the woods by the chase, Fr. *pourchasse*; hence applied to any thing that is acquired by industry or eager pursuit.

[PURCOMMONTIS, *s. pl.* V. under PURE.]

PURE, PUIR, PUR, *adj.* Poor, S.

The totthir is of all proves as *pure*,

That ever he standis in fare and felloun dred.

Doug. Virgil, 354, 55.

To PURE, PUIR, *v. a.* To impoverish.

Your tenants, and your laill husbands, ar *puird* :

And, quhan that thay ar *puird*, than ar ye *pure*.

The quhilk to yow is baith charge and cure.

Priests of Pellsie, S. P. R., i. p. 14.

This land is *puird* off fad that suld us build.

Wallace, xi. 43, MR.

[PURAILL, *s.* Rabble. V. POUERALL.]

[PURELIE, PUIRLIE, *adv.* 1. Poorly, S.

2. Humbly, without show or display.]

Right thair King Hart he hes in handis tane,

And *puirlie* wes he present to the Quene.

King Hart, i. 30.

- [3. Sickly, unwell, in mental or bodily suffering; as, "The auld man's very *puirly* the day," or, "He put owre the nicht very *puirly*," Clydes.]

PURELLIS, *s. pl.* The lowest class, Lyndsay, Exper. & Courteour, l. 3818. V. POUERALL.

[PURIE, *s.* A small meagre person, Orkn.]

PUIR-BODY. A beggar, whether male or female, S.

I took ye for some gentleman, at least the Laird of Brodie;

O dool for the doing o't! are ye the *poor bodie*!

Herd's Coll. ii. 23.

The lady frae hame wad never mair budge,

From the time that the sun gaed over the hill;

An' now she had a' the *poor bodies* to lodge;

As nane durst gas on for the ghost o' the mill.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 19.

PUIR-COMMONTIS, PURCOMMONTIS, *s. pl.* Poor commons, or common people. V. SKAPTINE.

PUIR-MAN, PURE-MAN, *s.* 1. A mendicant, S.

Have pitee now, O brycht blissful goddesse,

Off your *pure man*, and rew on his distresse!

King's Quair, iii. 23.

This, as Mr. Tytler observes, is the common S. phrase for *beggar*. But here it signifies wretched vassal. It bore the sense of beggar, at least as early as the reign of James V., to whom the *Jollie Beggar* is ascribed.

They'll rive a my meal pocks, and do me mickle wrang.

—O dool for the doing o't! Are ye the *poor man*!

Pink. Sel. & Ball., ii. 34.

O. Fr. *povre*, *povre*, id.

The phrase, indeed, must have been used in O. E. For *Palagr.* renders *poore man* by Fr. *pouer homme*, *belistrie*, i.e., beggar; B. iii. F. 53, b.

2. A ludicrous name given to a heap of corn-sheaves, consisting of four set upright on the ground, and one put above them. This is practised in wet seasons, Dumfr., Clydes.

The name might originate from the supposed resemblance of the figure, when seen at a distance, to a beggar covered with his cloak.

PURE-MAN-OF-MUTTON. V. **POOR.**

PURR MOUTH. To *Mak a purr mouth*, to pretend poverty, when one is known to be in affluence, or at least in easy circumstances, S.

"It's no right o' you to be aye making a purr mouth." Blackw. Mag. Sept. 1822, p. 307.

In the same sense it is said, *Ye're no sae purr's ye gae*; referring to the querulous tone with which complaints of this kind are generally made.

PURR PRIDE. Ostentatious grandeur, without sufficient means for supporting it, S.

PURED, *part. adj.* Furred.

Mon in the mantel, that sittie at thi mete,
Is pal pured to pay, prodly richt.

Sir Gausen and Sir Gal., li. 2.

Pured, id. Rits. Gl. E. M. Rom. V. **PURRY.**

[**TO PURFELL**, *v. a.* To trim with an edging or border, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 31, Dickson. Fr. *pourfiler*, O. Fr. *porfiler*. V. under **TO PURL**.]

[**PURFELL**, *s.* An edging or border of dress, Ibid., i. 36, Dickson.]

PURFITIE, *adj.* Corpulent, short-necked, having an asthmatical make, Teviotd.

Perhaps corr. from *Purled*.

PURFLED, **PURFILLIT**, *part. adj.* Short-winded, especially in consequence of being too lusty, S.

According to Sibb. q. *purailit*, from *puray*, q. v. But as E. *purse* is used S. for drawing cloth together so as to form cavities in it; this may be merely an oblique sense, as denoting that one is as it were drawn together, so as to prevent freedom in breathing.

* **TO PURGE**, *v. a.* 1. Strictly to interrogate a witness if he be free from any improper influence, before he is examined in a court of justice as to the cause on which he is summoned; with the prep. *of* added; a forensic term, S.

After this, if nothing appears against the witness, he is said to be "*purged of malice and partial counsel*."

2. To clear the house, in which a court meets, of those who are not members. "The house is thus said to be *purged*," S.

PURIE, *s.* A small meagre person, Orkn.

PURLE, *s.* A pearl; [Low Lat. *perula* for *pirula*, a little pear, from *pirum*, a pear, Diez.]

—A belt embossed with gold and *purle*.

Watson's Coll., i. 29.

V. GOURPREED.

PURL, PURLE, *s.* 1. A portion of the dung of animals, particularly of horses or sheep, as it has been dropped on the ground, somewhat hard and of a roundish form, S.

The following example for the use of the term has been supplied by a literary friend.

"The auld woman was gathering horse-purle. She dries them on her window-sole, and uses them for lunts, or even to mend her little fire." Loth.

"The dung of the animal is excreted in small quantities, and in the form of small hard *purle*." Prize Ess. High. Soc. S., ii. 218. V. **FEATHER-CLING.**

2. Dried cow-dung, used for fuel, Ettr. For., Fife. Hence,

To **GATHER PURLS**, to collect cow-dung for fuel, *ibid.*

[Ital. *perola*, a little button, ball, or tassel, from Lat. *pilula*, a little ball, globule, pill; the first *l* being changed to *r*. V. under *Pearl* in Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

PURL, *s.* The seam-stitch in a knitted stocking, Ettr. For. V. **PEARL.**

To **PURL**, *v. a.* To form that stitch in knitting, or weaving stockings, which produces the hollow or *fur*. This is called the *Purled* or *Purlin steak*, and the stockings themselves *Purled Stockings*, Ettr. For.

As O. E. writers use the *v. to Purl* as signifying "to decorate with fringe or embroidery," it has been conjectured, with great probability, that there is an affinity between this *v.* and that applied to the fabric of stockings; ribbed stockings having been formerly considered as a piece of finery.

Feltham uses the *s.* in the general sense of ornament. "Without the vaine *purles* of rhetoric some men speak more excellently even from Nature's ounie iudiciousness than and the scholler from his quiddit of art." Resolves, p. 139.

It is to be observed, however, that *Purl* is merely a provincialism, *Pearl* being the common pronunciation of the S. term. [It is a contraction of *purse*, to embroider on an edge. O. Fr. *porfiler*, later *pourfiler*, from O. Fr. *per*, from Lat. *pro*, rendered *a*; if from Lat. *per*, through, throughout, and *filer*, to twist thread.]

[**TO PURL**, *v. n.* To fumble, to grope; as, "to *purl* for potatoes," to select the largest of the young potatoes by feeling them with the fingers without pulling up the shaw or foliage, Shetl.]

[**PURLIN**, *part. pr.* Selecting potatoes as above, *ibid.*

[Su.-G. *porla*, to purl, to babble, Swed. id.]

PURLICUE, PARLICUE, *s.* 1. A dash or flourish at the end of a word in writing; a school-term, Aberd.

This seems the primary sense; perhaps from Fr. *parler*, to speak, or *parole*, a word, and *queue*, the tail, q. the termination of a word; or, from *pour le queue*, q. for the tail, by way of termination. A phrase of this kind may have been introduced by some French writing-master, or by one who had been taught in France.

2. In pl. whims, peculiarities of conduct, trifling oddities, Ang.
3. The peroration, or conclusion of a discourse; also used to denote the discourse itself, Strathmore, Roxb.
4. The recapitulation (given by the pastor on the Saturday preceding the dispensation of the sacrament of the Supper) of the heads of the discourses preached by the assistants, S. O.; pron. *Pirlicue*. Also, the exhortations, which were wont to be given by him, on Monday, at what was called "the close of the work," were thus denominated in other parts of S.

I have been informed, that the term has been sometimes extended to all the services on Monday.

To **PURLIQUE, PIRLIEUE, PARLIEUE, v. n.**
To give such exhortations after sermon at a Sacrament, S. O.

PURLIE-PIG, s. V. PIRLIE-PIG.

[**PURLUSION, s.** Anything noxious or disgusting, Banffs.]

[**To PURLUSION, v. a.** To render noxious, *ibid.*]

PURN, s. A quill of yarn, Galloway.

A—prentice wabeter lsd, who breaks his spool
And wastes the waft upo' a misrid *purn*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 10.

V. *PIRN*.

PURPERE, PURPIR, PURPOUR, PURPURE, PURPIE, adj. Purple, of a purple colour, S.
Fr. *pourpre*, A-S. *purpur*.

"Item, a covering of variand *purpir* tarter browdin with thrisillis & a unicornie." Inventories, p. 11.

PURPIE FEVER. The name vulgarly given to a putrid fever, S.

"He died of a *purpie* fever, within 12 or 24 days," &c. Lamont's Diary, p. 173. V. **WATER-PURPIE**.

PURPOSE, adj. 1. Neat, neatly dressed, well-adjusted, Aberd.; Ettr. For.

2. Exact, methodical, Aberd.

[**PURPOS, PURPOSE, PURPOSES, s.** 1. Intent, result of a design, Barbour, iii. 263. V. 542.

2. Neatness, taste, tidiness; as, "She keepit the house weel red up, for she was a lass o' some *purpose*," Clydes.]

PURPOSE-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of being fit for answering any particular design; applied both to persons and things, S.

"Cuddie soon returned, assuring the stranger,—that the gudewife should make a bed up for him at the house, mair *purpose-like* and comfortable than the like o' them could gie him." Tales Landl., iv. 169.

"A *purpose-like* person,—a person seemingly well qualified for any particular business or employment;" Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 16.

[**PURPOSENESS, s.** 1. Neatness, taste, applied to dress, Clydes., Banffs.

2. Tidiness, exactness, method; applied to work, *ibid.*]

To **PURPRESS, v. a.** To violate the property of a superior.

"Sic ane man, beand my tement and vassal, *purpresie* and usurpis aganis me, that is his over-lord, of sic landis, in sa far as he has causit care, teill and saw my landis of N., or has biggit upon thame in sic ane place; quhairfor he has forislaist to me for ever all the landis quhilk he haldis of me." Balfour's Pract., p. 444. V. the s.

PURPRESTRE, s. A violation of the property of a superior.

"*Purprestre* is, quhen ane man occupis vnjustlie anie thing against the King, as in the King's domain (and propertie), or in stoppin the King's publick wayis or passages, as in waters turned fra the richt course;—be bigging upon the Kings streit or calsay." Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 74, a. 1, 2.

This might also be committed against an overlord. *Ibid.* a. 8. V. Erskine's Instit. B. ii. Tit. 5. a. 52. In the E. law *pourpresture*, from Fr. *pourprendre*; L. B. *porprendre*, *invadere*, *aliquid sua auctoritate capere*; Du Cange.

PURPREISIONE, PURPRISING, PURPREUSITION, s. The invasion of the rights of a superior; a forensic term, synon. with *Purpresture*.

"In the acciouns—pereswit be Andro Dury of that ilk, again Schir Johne Sandylendis of Caldore knight, for—fortatting of him, in the samyn court—of his tennandry of Wester Corowd for *purpreisions* done be the said Andro apone the said Schir Johne his our lord, as was allegit,—that is to say for the *purprising* apone the said Schir Johne—in the raising & vptakin of the malis of the said landis of Wester Corowd, being vnorderly enterit clamand & vouchand blanchferme, quhare he suld hafe haldin ward & releif, as was fundin be a gret assise." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 74.

"And for *purpreusions* makand on the said towne, quhilk wes his ourlord." Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

Fr. *perprison*, "a seizing, or taking into his owne hands (without leave of lord, or other) ground that lyes wast, or is used in common;" Cotgr.

COURT OF PURPREISIONE. A court that seizes or divides common property without legal warrant.

"The acciouns—aganis Elizabeth Nesbit &c. anent the halding of a court of *purpreisions* vppone the landis of Raufburne wrangwisly haldin—is continewit be the lordis." Act. Audit., A. 1479, p. 91.

Erskine views it as the same with *purpresture*, "a feudal delinquency,—incurred by the vassal's incroachment on the streets, high-ways, or commonities belonging to the King or other superior;" adding, "The word is derived from the French *perprison*, which signifies the taking possession of waste, or common grounds without the order of law." He refers to Cotgrave, and Du Cange, vo. *Porprendre*. Instit. B. ii., tit. 5, § 52.

Du Cange defines *porprendre*, *invadere*, *aliquid sua auctoritate capere*; and *porprensio*, *invasio*, *usurpatio*.

[PURR, *s.* A small codlin, Shetl.]

PURRAY, PURRY, *s.* Some kind of fur.

"Na man sall weir claithis of silk na furringis of Mertrickie, Fanyois, Purray, na greit na rychehear furring, bot allanarly knyachtis and lordis of twa hundreth merkis at the laist of yearly rent, and thair eldest sonis and thair airis, but special leif of the King, askit and obtainit." Acts Ja. I., 1429, c. 133. Ed. 1566. Purry, Murray, c. 118.

This seems to be merely Et. *fourrée*, varied in the initial letter; *f* and *p* being frequently interchanged.

PURRY, *s.* A kind of porridge, Aberd.

Come in your wa's Pate, and sit down,
And tell us your news in a hurry—
And, Meggie, gang you in the while,
And put on the pat w' the purry.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 312

V. TANTAN-PURRY.

PURRING-IRNE, *s.* A poker, an iron for stirring the fire, Ang. This word is now nearly obsolete; synon. *pout*.

Purr is used in the same sense, Norfolk; Gl. Grosse. Teut. *pozer-en*, fodicare; *porr-en*, urgere; Mod. Sax. *purrr-en*, irritare.

[PURSE-MOO, *s.* 1. Purse-mouth; to open the *purse-moo*, to give away money; to *steek the purse-moo*, to refuse payment, to keep what one has got, Clydes.

2. A form of cloud shaped like a boat. *Horn* and *skull-gab*, are also used as names for the same. V. NOAH'S ARK.]

PURSE-PENNY, *s.* 1. A piece of money, of whatever metal or value, kept in a *purse*, without being exchanged or given away, S.

It is thus preserved as a curiosity, or from affection for the donor; sometimes from a superstitious idea of its bringing good luck to the possessor.

2. Applied to any thing that one cannot get disposed of, S. B.

3. Used metaph. for something retained in the heart or memory, as of the greatest worth.

"If I had the faith of these three on my spirit, I could go thorow all the world comfortably. 1. The faith of this, that the cause of the afflicted God will maintain, &c. If I had these three *purse-pennies*, I wad think nothing to go thorow all the world with them." M. Bruce's Lect., p. 38.

PURSEVAND, PURSEVANT, PURSEWANT, PUREYFANT, PURSEPHAND. *s.* A pursuivant.

"William Davidson *pursephand*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1560.

PURSILL, PURCILL, *s.* A species of edible fucus, S. B.; *Badderlock* synon.

PURSILL, *s.* As much money as fills a purse; a *purstill of silver*, S. B.

A number of words have the same termination; as a *cappill*, *cogill*, *cartill*, *sackill*, the fill of a cap, cog,

cart, and sack. The same peculiarity is "observable on the banks of Dee and Don, and the interjacent district,—*Cartful*, *cartill*, *potfull*, *potlle*, &c." P. Peterculter, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xvi. 385.

The only difficulty as to this etymon is, that it is a deviation from the usual pron., as *l* final is scarcely ever sounded.

PURS-PYK, *s.* A pickpocket.

Be I ane lord, and not lord-lyk,
Than every pelour and *pur-pyk*
Sayis, Land war bettir warit on me.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 62, st. 3.

• To PURSUE, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To prosecute in a court of law, S.

"Some said, both they and the lord Gordon assisted some of their friends who were *pursued*, and made moyan secretly before the council." Spalding, i. 7.

2. To assail, to attack.

"But their captains used so great diligence, that—they find the said James Grant in the town and lands of Auchachyll within a house;—they *pursued* the house most furiously." *Ibid.*, i. 14.

[3. To urge with earnestness, Banffs.

4. To walk or run with energy; followed by a prep. indicating the direction, *ibid.*]

[PURSUAL, *s.* 1. The act of urging earnestly, or of working to obtain, *ibid.*

2. An attempt, a trial, *ibid.*]

PURSUIT, *s.* Attack.

"The town of Edinburgh—stiled cannons on ilk ane of their mounts for *pursuit* of the castle." *Ibid.*, i. 215.

PURSY, *adj.* Short-breathed and fat.

Sibb. has given this as a S. word, although indeed E. I mention it merely to refer to the proper etymon. Both John. and Sibb. derive it from Fr. *pousif*, *suspiciosa*. But its origin undoubtedly is Teut. *borstigh*, *asthmaticus*; either from *borste*, the breast, the seat of the lungs, or *borst-en*, *rumpi*, q. *broken-winded*, a term used with respect to a horse, S.

Palgrave gives the Fr. word in another form. "*Purcy's*, shorte wynded or stuffed about the stomacke [Fr.] *pourci's*, *pourci'sue*." B. iii., F. 93, b. This must at any rate be viewed as the immediate origin.

PURTYE, POORTITH, *s.* Poverty. The second form is still used, S.

They passit by with handis plett,
With *purtye* fra I wes ourtane;
Than auld kindnes wes quyt foryett.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 185, st. 6.

"*Poortith* parts good company;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 58. Kelly writes *poortha*, p. 278.

But *poortith*, Peggy, is the worst of a',
Gif o'er your heads ill chance should begg'ry draw.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 81.

O. Fr. *pourcel*.

[To PURVAY, *v. a.* 1. To provide, to provide for, Barbour, iv. 64, v. 74.

2. To send, to ordain, *ibid.* xviii. 58.]

[PURVAIT, PURWAIT, PURWAYIT, *part. pa.* Provided, equipped, *ibid.*, iv. 168, ii. 269.]

[**PURVIANS**, *s. pl.* Provisions, *ibid.*, iv. 397.
O. Fr. *pourvoir*, Lat. *providere*, to provide.]

PUSLICK, *s.* Cow's dung dropped in the fields, Dumfr., Gall. Hence the phrases; "As light as a *puslick*;" "As dry as a *puslick*."

These are gathered by the poor, thoroughly dried and bleached through the winter, and used as fuel in spring.

Kilian gives *poest* as an old Teut. word signifying babble, an ox stall; and *poest-deerne*, as denoting a dairy maid. I know not if we may trace the last syllable *loek* to Teut. *looghe* or *lecke*, iye, luvium, urina.

[**PUSOUNE**, *s.* Poison, Barbour, xx. 536, MS. The common pron. of this word is *pusion*.]

[**PUSONYT**, *part. pa.* Poisoned, *ibid.*, xx. 609, MS.]

[**PUSOUNE**, *s.* A mis-reading of *Punsoune*, q. v.]

PUSSANT, *adj.* Powerful; Fr. *puissant*.

"The pepill was richt effrayit,—seand him—richt *puissant* be favours of the Faderia." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 233.

PUSSANCE, *s.* Powerfulness; Fr. *puissance*.

"He knewe nocht the multitud and *puissance* of his enemies, for thair armye apperit nocht attanis to his sight." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 212.

PUSSIE, **POUSSIE**, *s.* A fondling name for a cat, S.; pron. q. *poossie*.

Hence the phrase, *as quiet's poossie*, as quiet as a cat, when watching for her prey.

"A quiet peaceable-livin' buddies yonder frae the beathel up to the minister, *as quiet's pussie*, the hail tot o' them." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 172. V. *POOSSIE*.

PUT, *s.* 1. A sort of buttress, erected for supporting a wall; Ettr. For.

2. A mass of stones placed in a river for altering the direction of the current, a jettee, *ibid.*

To **PUT**, **PUTT**, *v. a. and n.* 1. "To throw a heavy stone above-hand; formerly a common amusement among country people. Fr. *bout-er*." Sibb.

When thou ran, or wrestled, or *putted* the stane,
And came off the victor, my heart was ay fain.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 106.

This manly, but severe, exercise is still used in many places.

"The dance and the song, with shinty and *putting* the stane are their chief amusements." Islay, Argyles. Statist. Acc., xi. 287. V. **PUTTING-STONE**.

2. To push with the head or horns, S. Yorks. id.

The beist sall be full tydy, trig and wicht,
With hede equale tyll his moder on heicht,
Can all reddy with hornes krυνnand *put*,
And scrapp and skattir the soft sand wyth his fut.
Doug. Virgil, 300, 14.

"He looks like a *putting stott*, i.e., frowns or threatens by his looks," S. Prov. Rudd.

He derives it from Fr. *bout-er*, to thrust or push forward. E. *butt* is used in the same sense; Teut. *bott-en*, id. Kilian gives it as synon. with *stoot-en*, Germ. *stoss-en*, *aristare*. C. B. *put-law*, however, signifies, to butt.

PUT, **PUTT**, *s.* 1. The act of throwing a stone above-hand, S.

2. A thrust, a push, S.

"They desyre bot that ye begin the bargan at us; and quhen it beginnis at us, God knawis the end thair- of, and quha sall byde the nixt *put*." Knox's Hist., p. 108.

"If ever I get his cart whelming, I'll give it a *putt*;" S. Prov. "If I get him at a disadvantage, I'll take my revenge on him." Kelly, p. 197.

Teut. *bot*, *botte*, impulsus, ictus. V. the *v.*

3. Metaph. an attempt, or a piece of business.

You must with all speed reconcile
Two jangling sons of the same mother,
Elliot and Hay, with one another;
Pardon us, Sir, for all your wit,
We fear that prove a little *putt*.

Pennacuil's Poems, 175, p. 2.

PUTTER, *s.* 1. One who practices, or is skilled in, *putting* the stone, S.

"Thou's naething of a *putter*," said Meg, "I see by the way thou raises the stane; an thou saw that billy Ewob put, he wad send it till here." Hogg's Winter Tales, i. 265.

2. An animal that butts with the head or horns, S.

[**PUTTING**, *s.* 1. The act of throwing a stone above-hand, S.

2. The act of thrusting or pushing with the head or horns, S.

3. Touching a person to attract his attention, Shetl.]

PUTTING-STONE, *s.* A heavy stone used in the amusement of putting, S.

"Most of the antient sports of the Highlanders, such as archery, hunting, fowling and fishing, are now disused: those retained are, throwing the *putting-stone*, or stone of strength (*Cloch neart*), as they call it, which occasions an emulation who can throw a weighty one the farthest." Pennant's Tour in S., 1769, p. 214. V. *PUT*, *v. l.*

To **PUT** *at*, *v. a.* To push, to exert power against.

"The fourth Article puttis me in remembrance how dangerous it is gif the authoritie wald *put at* me and my hous, according to the Civill and Canone Lawis, and our awin Municipall Lawis of this realme, and how it appeareth to the decay of our hous." Knox's Hist., p. 105.

"So the seconde assault shall come, and in his greates rage, hee [the king of Spain] shal *put at* that same stane, as he and his forbears hath done of before." Bruce's Elev. Sermon, 1591, Sign. T. 8, b.

Putte was anciently used in E. in the same sense. It occurs in the legendary account of the removal of Stonehenge.

Merlyn said, "Now makes assay,
"To *putte* this stanes down if ye may."

" & with force fond them to bere,
 "Ther force is mykille the leese wille dera."
 The oots at ons to the hille went,
 And ilk man take that he mot hent,
 Bepes to drawe, tress to put,
 Thel schoued, thel thrist, thel stode & strut,
 One lika side behynd befor,
 & alle for noucht ther trauaille lorn.
 When alle the had put & thrist,
 & ilk man don that him list,
 & left ther puttyng manyon,
 Yit stired thel not the last ston.

R. Brunne, *App. to Prof. xciv.*

This has probably the same origin with the preceding v.

To PUT on, v. a. To give a gentle push, as when one intends to give a hint to another to be silent, S.

"Maister Robert Bruce, assistit with Mr. Andro Melvin—ceasnit not to defend that heresie, albeit Dunkisone puttis on him to desist thairfra." Hamilton's *Facile Traictee*, p. 114.

To heir, when he gangs throw the gait,
 How everle wyffe on vther puttis,
 Bidding the bishop pay for his guttis.
Leg. Ep. St. Andrews, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 324.

—Thi true your fump'ing wakened me;
 I guttled o' you 'or to set you free.

Rosie's Helenore, First Edit., p. 38.

In Edit. Second, changed to *jowly'd*.

To MAK one's PUT GUDE. To gain one's object, to carry a point, S.; a metaph. apparently borrowed from tilting with the small sword; if not from throwing the *putting-stone*.

"A man is said to have made his *putt* gude, when he obtains what his ambition panted for;" *Gall. Encycl.*, p. 399.

"Although the mantua-making lady assured her that satin was not to be worn;—the mistress, however, made her *putt* good, and the satin dress was obligated to be sent to her." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 195.

PUT and ROW. With difficulty, S. Gl. Shirr.

A hall hauf mile she had at least to gang,
 Thro' birns and pikes and scrabs, and heather lang:
 Yet, put and row, wi' mony a weary twine,
 She wins at last to where the pools did shine.

Rosie's Helenore, p. 26.

Now maistly hama, wi' put an' row,
 He sin yard dyke he wan,
 Get's shoulder til't, syne claw'd his pow,
 But was na fit to stan'.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 63.

The phrase may contain an allusion to the exercise of *putting*, in which the *rolling* of the stone is as it were necessary to make up for the deficiency of the *put*. Or, perhaps to sailing without wind in shallow water, when it is necessary both to push forward the boat with the boom, and to use the oars.

• **To PUT, v. a.** To lay or place, &c., with the following varieties.

To PUT about, to PUT about, v. a. To [subject to inconvenience or difficulty; often used as to money; as, "I was sair *put about* to get that siller," S.

To PUT by, v. a. 1. To lay any thing aside carefully, so as to prevent it going astray, S. losing it, S.

2. To delay, to defer, S.; to *put off*, E.

"The brethren of the other part went from the conference well satisfied: but the event declared they made no conscience of what they had undertaken, and that whatsoever they had condescended to was only to *put by* that Assembly." Guthry's *Mem.*, p. 80.

[3. **To put by wi,** to be satisfied with for the present, to make ends meet; as, "That's a' I hae to gie ye, an' ye man jist *put by wi* 't." "I could *put by wi* ither five pounds," Clydes.

Put by is used also as a *v.* in the West of S. in both of the senses just given; as, "That's jist a *put by* o' a dinner," and "That siller will be a guid *put by* for the winter."

To PUT down, v. a. 1. To murder.

"Privat murther is quhen ane is slane or drownit, or utherways *put down* privatlie, and is fund in ony place, quhairof the finder sall raise the hoy and cry." Balfour's *Pract.*, p. 512.

2. To put to death violently, especially as denoting suspension, S.

"The most enthusiastic, affectionate, and accomplished lady of the age—was suffered to be *put down* as a common criminal." *Perils of Man*, iii. 291.

3. Often used to denote suicide; in this form,—"He *put* himsell *down*," S.

To PUT hand in, on, or to one's self. To commit suicide. V. HAND.

[**To PUT in, v. a.** 1. To contribute, deposit; as, "He *put* in a' he had to keep the business gaein';" "I was at the bank, an' *put in* thirty pounds," Clydes.

2. To endure, to pass; as, "He *put in* a sair nicht," i.e., he passed a night of suffering; also, to fulfil, to suffer as a punishment, as, "He's *put in* twa years o' his prenticeship." "I *put in* thirty days," *ibid.*]

• **To YUT on, v. a. and n.** 1. To dress one's self, S. "To invest with, as clothes or covering;" Johns.

O slowly, slowly, raise she up,

And slowly *put* she on.

Minstrelsy Scot. Border, ii. 163.

But it is frequently used in S. in a passive form, as applicable either to a person who is well, or to one who is ill, dressed; as, *Weel put on*, *I'll put on*.

"'I dinna ken, Mr. Playdell,' said Dinmont, looking at his dreadnought coat, and then at the handsome furniture of the room, 'I had maybe better gang some gate else, and leave you till your cracks—I'm no jist that *weel put on*.'" *Guy Mannering*, iii. 210.

"And is that a real Lady, and a Lord's dochter?—She is so plain *put on*, and see hamely spoken,—I kent every word she said." *Saxon and Gael*, i. 34.

2. To push forward, to increase one's speed; often, to go at full speed; applied either to riding or walking, S.

Put on, put on, my wichty men,
 See fast as ye can drie.—

Than sum they rode, and sum they ran,
Fa fast outour the bent.

Eden & Gordon, Pink S. Ball.

"The coachman *put faster on*, and outrun the most of the rogues." Narr. Murder of the Archbishop, Wodrow's Hist., ii. App. p. 8.

V. PIR, s.

3. *To be put on, v. a.* To be dunned for debt without lenity or forbearance; as, "He's sair *put on* for that siller," South of S.

To *PUT out, v. a.* 1. To exert, or put forth; [also, to expend; "He *put out* ten pounds on't."]

"I may say, many have not honourable apprehensions, and thoughts of the Spirit of God, whose proper work it is to *put out* the foresaid noble operations." Guthrie's Trial, p. 167.

"Unless a man, in his own person, *put out* faith in Jesus Christ, and with his own heart please and acquiesce in that device of saving sinners, he cannot be saved." Ibid., p. 188.

2. To discover, to make a person known who wishes to conceal himself, S.

"The two Earles fleeing into Scotland, Northumberland after *put out* by some borderers to the Regent, and sent to be kept in Lochleven." Spotswood's Hist., p. 232.

[To *PUT OWRE, v. a. and n.* 1. To endure, to live; as, "He'll no *put owre* till the morn," Clydes.

2. To serve for, to satisfy; as, "That'll *put owre* the day," *ibid.*

3. To swallow, to enable to swallow; as, "I canna *put it owre*;" "Tak some milk to *put owre* your bite," *ibid.*]

To *PUT to, or till, v. a.* 1. To interrogate, to pose with questions, S.; Gl. Shirr. and Ross.

Tell shortly, and ye's get nae harm frae me,
Nor mair be *putten till*, whate'er ye be.

Ross's Helenore, p. 60.

"*Put till*, to examine;" Gl. Shirr. Hence,

- [2. To begin, to set to work or to meat. Another form is also used, thus: "Now, jist *put to* your han'," i.e., just help yourself, Clydes.]

3. *To be put, or putten till*, to be straitened in whatever respect. *I was sair putten till't to mak throw the winter*; "I was greatly at a loss to sustain myself during winter," S.; or in E. "put to it."

4. To be abashed, put out of countenance; as, "She was sair *put till't* on her bridal day, puir hizzy;" Teviotd; [also, to be flurried, agitated, or excited; as, "I was rale *putten ta* when I saw him tak the gun," Clydes.]

To *PUT up, v. a. and n.* 1. To give entertainment, to accommodate with lodging, S.

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"He'll shew you the way, sir, and I'ae warrant ye'll be weel *put up*; for they never turn awa' naebody frae the door." Guy Mannering, i. 7.

2. To lodge, to be lodged, S.; as, "Whar do ye *put up*?"

Hence *Up-puttin*, entertainment in the way of lodging.

- [3. To vomit, to eructate, Clydes.

4. *To put up to*, to advise, instigate, urge; as, "He was *put up to* that trick," *ibid.*]

PUTTER, s. [Prob., the horn or erector of the *cheffroun* or head-dress.]

"Item, ane cheffroun with ane *putter* with settis of perle siclik send to the quene in England." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 27.

PUTTER, s. A short piece of ordnance; corr. from *petard*.

"He had about 800 men, whereof there were some towns men, and six *putters*, or short pieces of ordnance." Spalding's Troubles, i. 233.

PUTTERLING, s. A small petard.

"They were well furnished with ammunition, powder, match, ball, muskets, carbines, pikes, swords, colours, carrying this motto, 'For the covenant, religion, the crown, and the kingdom,' with pistols, *putterlings*, and other arms." Spalding, ii. 180, 181.

PUTTIS, POOTIS, s. pl. The young of moor-fowl.

—"Ane of the greatest occasiounes of the scarstie of the saidis partrikis and murefoull, is be reasons of the great slauchter of thair *puttis* and youngeanes." Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 236. V. POOT.

PVEDIS, s. pl. Prob., an errat. for *Ploudis*, green sods. V. PLOUD and PLOD.

"With fraische and entrie, to cast and winn *pvedis*, petis, tarriss & vtheris, with common pasture in the common lnd mure of Lanerk," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 639.

[PWNYST, part. pa. Punished, Barbour, xx. 520.]

[PWNZHE, adj. as s. A small skirmish. V. PUNTE.]

PY. RYDING-PY, RIDING-PIE, s. A loose riding-coat or frock.

"Himself [Cochrane] was clad in a *ryding py* of blak velvet, with ane great chaine of gold about his neck, to the value of fyve hundreth crouna." Pit-scottie's Cron., p. 90. *Riding Pie*, Ed. 1728.

This dress, its name at least, must have been introduced from the Low Countries. Tent. *pye pye-lacken*, pannus rudis, hirsutus crassior: *Pye billen mantel*, penula coactilia, compactus ex villis crassioribus; Kilian. Belg. *py*, "a loose coat, a country-coat, a frock;" Sewal. Flandr. *pye*, un manteau de marinier, also juste-au-corps; *pye swanten*, thick winter gloves; D'Arvy. [E. *Pea-jacket*.]

PYARDIE, s. "One of the many names for the bird Magpie;" Gall. Encycl.

A 4

PYAT, PYAT, PYET, PYOT, s. The Magpie; *Corvus pica*, Linn.

"Thair was *pyattis*, and portreakis, and plevaris answ." *Houlat*, l. 14, MS.

The *pyot* furth his pennis did rug.
Dumber, Bannatyne Poems, p. 21, st. 11.

"All, both men and women will be, for-sooth, of a partie;—no more vnderstanding what they speake of, than doe *Pyots*, or *Parockets*, those words which they are taught to prattle." *Forbes' Eubulus*, Pref., p. 5.

Fr. pica, Lat. *pica*. But from the termination of our word, its proper origin seems to be Gael. *pighaidi*; in C. B., *piden*. It must be observed, however, that Cotgr. mentions *Fr. pias* as signifying "a young pie." This by the vulgar in our times, as also by our ancestors, has still been accounted an ominous bird. During sickness in a family, it is reckoned a very fatal sign, if the *pyot* take his seat on the roof of the house. The same opinion has been formed by other Northern nations.

Quo' Janet, O keep frae the riot;
Last night, man, I dream't ye was dead;
This aught days I tantit a *pyot*,
Whiles chattr'ing upo' the house-head.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 191.

* Ihre testifies, that "the vulgar in Sweden suspend this bird to the doors of their stables, with the wings expanded, that he may, as Apuleius says, in his own body expiate that ill fortune that he portends to others." A similar idea may have given rise to the custom of nailing up hawks, the heads of foxes, &c., on the doors or walls of stables, still preserved in S. Wachter imagines that in Germ. it is called *specht*, from Alem. *spach-en*, anguraro, q. avis anguralis, i.e., the *spay-bird*. V. SPAN. Ihre thinks that it has the name *skata*, from *skad-a*, to hurt, to *skait*. But this superstitious idea of the magpie was not confined to the Northern nations. Among the Romans, he was much used in augury, and was always reckoned among the unlucky birds. V. Plin. Hist. Nat., l. x. c. 18.

The character of the omen is, in the South of S., determined from the number of magpies that are seen sitting together. One, in the vicinity of a house, is perfectly harmless. It indeed forebodes joy; two, in company, announces a birth; three, a marriage; four, death. This arrangement, however, is not entirely *comme il faut*. For, undoubtedly, the marriage ought to precede the birth. According to some accounts, two constitute a prestage of death, and four are necessary for the more grateful omen of birth.

In Roxb. the following popular rhyme is repeated concerning the character of the omen;

Ane's joy,
Twa's grief;
Three's a waddin',
Four's death.

It is also said, that it is when two magpies are picking on the top of a thatched roof, that death is to be dreaded, especially if one of its inmates be ailing or bed-ridden at the time.

In Angus, if magpies be heard chattering from a tree, it is considered as a certain prestage of the arrival of strangers at the adjoining house.

PYAT, PYATIE, PYOTIE, PYOTTY, adj. Variegated like a magpie, having pretty large white spots; applied to animals or things; as, "a *pyatie* horse," one whose skin has large spots of white, completely separated from those of black, brown, &c., S.

It is not easily conceivable, how that absurd idea, so generally prevailing among the vulgar, should have originated; that one who rides a *pyot-horse* has power

to prescribe an infallible remedy for the chin-cough. I recollect that a worthy friend of mine, who rode a horse of this description, told me, that he used to be pursued by people running after him out of every village and hamlet, bawling, "Man wi' the *pyatie* horse, what's gude for the *chink-hoat*?" "But," he added, "I ay gas them a prescription, that I was sure would do them nae harm. I bad them gie the bairn plenty o' *sugar-candie*."

"The salt must be mixed minutely, otherwise the butter will acquire a freckled or cloudy appearance, or in the language of the district, become *pyotty*." *Agr. Surv. Ayr.*, p. 462.

PYATED, part. adj. Freckled, Roxb.

PYATT, PYET, adj. Prob., beautiful, ornate.

"The lord David Lindsay was so blyth at his brothers sayings, that he burst furth, saying to him, 'Verrillie, brother, yea [ye] have fyne *pyatt* wordis. I wold not have trowed, be St. Amarie, that yea had sick wordis.' Pitcovie's Cron., p. 239. *Pyet*, Ed. 1728. *St. Amarie* is evidently a corr. of *Santa Maria*.

Does this signify ornate, from the idea of the beauty of the feathers of a magpie?

PYCKER, s. One chargeable with petty theft, S.

"Whaevir beis found out sheiring, leiding, &c., be-for the bell ringing in the morneing, and efter the ringing thair of at night, shall—be repute and holden as a *pycker*, and one that wrongeth there neighbors." Act Coun. Rutherglen, Ure's Hist., p. 74.

PYDLE, s. A sort of bag-net used for catching fishes, Gall.

"*Pydles*, cones made sometimes of rushes—to catch fish with; they are set 'whar burns out owre the lynns come pouring;' so the trout, in coming down the stream run into them, and cannot make a retreat." Gall. Encycl.

Mod. Sax. *pade weel*, signifies pannus lineus, that kind of cloth of which sails are made. But the resemblance appears to be merely accidental.

PY-DOUBLET, s. A sort of armour for covering the breast or forepart of the body.

"Chirotheca ferrea, a gantlet or plate-glove. Pectorale, a *py-doublet*. Manicae ferreae, plate-alcoves." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 23.

This appears to have been a sort of *hoqueton*, made of cloth strongly stuffed and quilted." V. PR, ETYMOLOGY.

To PYE, PIE, PYE *about*, v. n. 1. To pry, to peer, Ettr. For., Gall.

"*Pieing*, looking stedfastly at some object;" Gall. Encycl.

Fr. epier, to spy; C. B. *yepi-o*, id. *Ye* is merely the common prefix.

2. To squint, Clydes.; *Skellie*, synon.; a secondary sense, as those who wish to pry into a business often look in an oblique way.

PYET, adj. V. PYATT.

[To PYFER, v. n. To whimper, to complain peevishly; synon., *pingil*. V. PEIFER, PIF-FER.]

PYGRAL, *adj.* Mean, paltry. V. **PEGRALL**.

[**PYK**, *s.* A pike (fish), Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 386.]

[**To PYKE**, *v. a.* To pick, to make bare. V. **PIKE**.]

PYKIT, *part. adj.* Having a meagre or emaciated appearance, Roxb. *Mootit*, *Worm-eaten*, *synon.*

[**PYCKIE-POCK**, *s.* The Chicken-pox, Banffs.]

PYKIS, *s. pl.* Prickles; [also, the spikes of a railing, the points of railing spikes, West of S.]

Throw *pykis* of the piet thorne I presandile luikit.
Gif ony persoun wald approche within that pleasand garding.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 45.

The blomit hanthorne cled his *pykis* all.

Doug. Virgil, 400, 48.

Su.-G. *pigg*, stimulus; Germ. *pick-en*, pangere.

"*Pike*, short withered heath," S. B. Gl. Shirr. seems to acknowledge the same origin.

[**PYKKERT**, *s.* A small ship, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 378, Dickson.]

PYK-MAW, **PICK-MAW**, *s.* A bird of the gull kind, Gl. Sibb., the *Larus ridibundus* of Linn.

Perfytelle thir *Pik mawis* as for priouris,
With thair partie habitis, present thame thair.

Houlate, i. 15, MS.

The description here given agrees better with the *Wagel*, *Larus Naevius* of Linn., la *Goliland varie*, Brisson.

"Did ever ony man see sic a set of green-gaillings!
—the very *pickmawis* and *solan-gesse* out by yonder at the Bass has ten times their sense." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 283.

—*Pick-mawis* skirl wi' jetty paws,
Behind the plows an' harrows.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 69.

This term is still used in S. As it is here characterised from its "jetty paw," can it receive its name, q. the *maw* having a head dark like *pik* or *pitch*?

[**PYKPURS**, **PYKEPURS**, *s.* A pickpocket, E. *pickpurses*.]

[**PYKSCHAFTIS**, *s. pl.* Handles of pick-axes, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 349, Dickson.]

[**PYL**, *s.* Fat, grease, such as floats on the surface of soup, Shetl.]

PYLE, *s.* A small javelin; or perhaps a quarrel, an arrow with a square head, used in a cross-bow.

"And all others quha may haue armour: sall haue ane bow, and arrowes out with the Forrest: and with in the Forrest, ane bow, ane *pyle*." Stat. Will., c. 23, s. 5.

De Cange is at a loss as to the determinate meaning of this term, as well as of L. B. *pilatus*, which occurs in a mandate of Hen. III. of England, containing the

same injunction with that of William. Tent. *pyl* signifies an arrow; Su.-G. *pil*, any weapon that may be thrown with the hand; Lat. *pilum*, a kind of small spear, a javelin.

[**PYLE AND CURSELL**. V. **CURSELL**.]

PYLEFAT, *s.* Errat. for *Gylefat*.

Off strang wasche scho will take ane jurdane,
And settis in the *pylefat*.

Lyndsay, & P. R., ii. 193.

This, as Sibb. has observed, is undoubtedly by mistake for *Gylefat*, q. v.

[**PYND**, *part. pa.* Pained, tormented, *Lyndsay*, *Squier Meldrum*, l. 912. V. under **PYNE**, v.]

Tent. *pijn-bancke* has precisely the same meaning; *Fidiculae*, tormentum, &c. *Op de pyn-bancke legghen*, habere quæstionem cum aliquo, adhibitis tormentis, &c. With this the phrase above quoted, "*put on the pyns-banckis*," exactly corresponds. Belg. *Op de pyn-banck gelegh*, put to the rack; Sewel. The word is from *pijn*, *pijne*, pain, torment, or *pijn-en*, to torture, and *bancke*, a bench. Whether the term, as used in this country, had been originally of the same form with that in Tent., it is impossible to ascertain. But it may be supposed that our ancestors, if they did not change the form of the other, compounded one resembling it, both in sound and signification; from S. *pinc*, pain, anguish, and *banck*, a beam; q. "the beams for torture." Sw. *pinbanck* is used in the same sense; also Dan. *pinebanck*, and Germ. *peinbanck*. Norm. Sax. *pin*, *pine*, dolor, cruciatus; *pin-an*, torquere, cruciare.

What a strange idea does it give of the manners of the age, when we learn that one of the first nobles of Scotland, while yet a minor, was forced to bear witness against his own mother, under terror of the rack which was exhibited to him; and that, in consequence of such extorted confession, this lady was actually burnt on the castle-hill of Edinburgh, under the imputation of using means of sorcery against the life of the king!

PYNE DOUBLET. A concealed coat of mail; also called a *secret*.

—"Mr. Alexander [Rathven] being almost on his knees, had his hand upon his Majesty's face and mouth; and his Majesty seeing the deponent, cry'd, *Fy!* strike him laigh, because he has a *pyne doublet* upon him." Cromerty's *Gowrie's Conspiracy*, p. 61; *secret*, p. 47.

Perhaps from Su.-G. *pin-a*, coarctare, because it was such a *doublet* as must have greatly confined the body. I scarcely think that it can be traced to Germ. *panzer*, Belg. *panaser*, Su.-G. *panzer*, Fr. *panze*, a coat of mail; from Germ. *panz*, the belly.

PYNE PIG. A vessel used for keeping money.

"Memorandum deliverit be dene Robert Hog channoun of Haliurdhouse to the thesaurar, tauld in presens of the chancellor Lord Lile, the prior of Sanctandrois, in a *pyne pig* of tyn:" i.e., counted into a vessel of tin. *Inventories*, A. 1488, p. 1.

The term *Pinner pig*, used in the west of S., in this very sense, seems merely a modification, if not a corruption of this. It is evidently allied to Lal. *pyngia*, *crumena*, *pyng-ia*, marsupio includere, Su.-G. *pung*, Dan. *peng*, *crumena*, pera. The word *pig* is added, because such vessels were originally made of earth, as they still are; although this was of tin. V. **PINLIE-PIC**.

[PYN HWD, *s.* The hood attached to a cloak, and fitted to be drawn over the hat or bonnet of the wearer.

"Item, the vij^e Nouembris [1491] for iiii elne of russet to be a cloyke to the King; price the elne xxvj s viij d.

Item, ij elne sattin to lyne the cap of that cloyke, and to be a pyn *hwd*; price of the ij elne, iij li x s.

Item, for vj quartars of narrow taffeta to lyne the pyn *hwd*; price xxiij s vi d." Accts. L. H. Treasurer, 1. 187, Dickson.]

PYNE, PINE, *s.* 1. Pain, punishment, S.

Thire tyrandis tuk this haly man,
And held hym lang in-til hard *pyne*.

Wynetoun, vi. 12, 132.

2. Labour, pain, suffering, anguish.

— Quhilk that he sayis of Franche he did translatit—
Hane he as thank therefore, bot lois his *pyne*.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 5. 88.

A.-S. *pin*, Teut. *pyne*, Isl. *pyna*, passio, cruciatus; Gael. *pein*, Fr. *peine*, Lat. *poen-a*.

To PYNE, PINE, *v. a.* 1. To subject to pain, to punish, S.; part. pa. *pynd*, *pynd*.

The lordis bad that that suld nocht him als,
To *pyne* him mar that chargyt him to ga.

Wallace, ii. 138, MR.

2. To take pains, to toil, S.

"He *pynd* himself, he used his best endeavours.
Teut. *pin-en*, operam dare, elaborare;" Gl. Sibb.

To TAKE PINE. To be at pains, to excite one's self.

Isl. *pin-a*, A.-S. *pin-en*, torquere, affligere, punire.

PYNEBAUKIS, *s. pl.* The rack.

"My said lord Governour, &c. retretis—the sene tence of forfaitour, togidder with the said Ihon-vanquibie lord Glamis confessioun, be vertu of the quhilk the said pretendit proces was led & gevine, &c. Becomes the said pretendit proces—was led and gevine be vertu of the said lordis confessioun maid be him in the castell of Edr., quhilk confessioun was maid be him be just dredour, and for feir of his lif, quhilk dredour mycht fall in one constant man, because the said Ihon lord Glamis was presonit in the castell of Edr. destitute of all consale of his frendis, & presentit to the *pynebaukis*, seing vtheris of perfite aige, and stark of persoun, put on the said *pynebaukis*, and he beand thare scharplie examanit, for dredoure presoning of his body, made the said pretendit confessioun, &c." Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 422.

It is certain that the rack was at this period used in England. For, in the confessioun of Holywell, an English fanatic, who pretended that an angel appeared to him twice, saying, "Aries, and show your prince that the Scots wolde never be true to him," it is declared that he was put to the rack, but made no farther discovery. Dated 1538, and signed Per me Edmundum Walsyngham. V. Pink. Hist., ii. 351.

PYNIT, *part. pa.* Dried or shrunk.

"The *fache* was nocht *pynit* nor rypit [ripened?] anocht; he causit put the same in the faltis [vats] or barrele among the pikill." Aberd. Reg. 1560, V. 24.

PYNNEKILL, PINNOKIL, *s.* [A pile.]

"Ane *pynekil* of skynnis, contenand ix score and six." Aberd. Reg. V. 16, p. 524.

"Twa *pynekilis* of skynnis." Ibid. A. 1535, V. 15, p. 587.

This seems to be merely "piles of skins," perhaps as erected in a pyramidal form; from L. B. *pinnaculum*.

PYNOUR, *s.* A sort of scavenger, a labourer.

"The *pynoure* to help to dycht & cleyng the cal-sais every *pynoure* his day abowtt." Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

"Small expensis and wncostis, sic as keill hyris [hires for small boats] *pynoure* feis, walking on the [quay] heid." &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 19.

This is the same with POINER and PINK, q. v.

PYNSONS, *s. pl.* Slippers.

"James L.—was standing in his night-gown undressed, save his shirt, his cap, his comb, his coverchief, his furred *pyneons* upon the form." Pink., i. 184.

To PYNT, *v. a.* To paint, to colour, to disguise; corr. from Fr. *peinct*, part. pa. of *peindre*, id.

"Utheris—spak frelie without feir, that sik proud fulege phantaseis, *pyntit* leis [i.e., lies], brutall irreligionitie, and damnable errouria,—defenceit only be fineit eloquence, jesting, and mockrie, wald nocht half as lang reinyeis, nor the existimatioun amangis the peple, as thai haif presentlie, allace!" N. Winyet's Fourscoir thre Quest. Keith, App., p. 221.

PYNT-PIG, *s.* The same with *Pirlie-Pig*.

[PYOGIE, *s.* A short, stout man, Shetl.

Dan. *pog*, a snotty boy, chittyface.]

PYOT, *s.* A magpie. V. PYATT.

PYOTIE, *adj.* Having large white spots, S. V. PYATIE.

[To PYOUL, *v. n.* To eat slowly and daintily, Banffs. V. PULE.]

[PYOUL, PYOULIN, *s.* The act of eating slowly and daintily, *ibid.*]

[PYOULIN, *adj.* Picking daintily, unable to eat much or fast, *ibid.*]

To PYRL, *v. n.* To prick, to stimulate.

Dan. *pyrr-er*, to prick, to irritate, to stimulate; Sax. *pyrr-en*, id.; Su.-G. *pyrrig*, irascible. Or it may be allied to Su.-G. *pyrl*, a long needle, an awl, *pyrl-a*, stylo pungere.

PYRRE, *s.* A name given to the par or samlet, in some parts of Roxb.

PYSAN, PYSSEN, *s.* A gorget. V. PESANE.

PYSENT, *adj.* Lightness of conduct.

"*Pyent*, *Besynt*. *Pyent* limmer, light woman. Theot. *pisontiu*, lascivius;" Gl. Sibb.

PYSERT, *s.* A miser, Shetl.

Isl. *pisa*, a sponge, q. one who sucks up everything?

PYSSLE, *s.* A trifle, a thing of no value.

I have remarked no term to which it can reasonably be traced, unless perhaps Lat. *pusill-us*, very little.

To PYSTER, *v. a.* To hoard up, Clydes.

Isl. *puss* signifies marsupium, sacculus. Halderson gives Dan. *puse* as its synonyme.

PYSTERY, *s.* Any article hoarded up, *ibid.*

PYTANE, *s.* A young child; generally used as a term of endearment, S.

Fr. *peton*, properly, "a little foot; also, the slender stalk of a leaf, or of a fruit. *Mon peton*, my little springall," my gentle impe; any such flattering, or dandling phrase, bestowed by nurses on suckling boyes," Cotgr.

Q.

[To QUAAL, *v. n.* To lull, to abate; applied to the wind, Shetl.]

Resembles E. *quell*, and prob. of northern origin. Swed. *quälja*, Isl. *kuelja*, to torment, Dan. *quale*, to strangle, choke.]

[QUAARM, *s.* The edges of the eyelids on which the eyelashes grow, Shetl.]

[QUACK, *s.* The shortest time possible; in a *quack*, quick, quickly, Orkn. Used like *crack* in West of S.]

[QUACKIN'-BOG, QUAKIN'-BOG, *s.* A moving quagmire, Banffs. V. QUAKIN-QUAW.]

QUAD, *s.* [A prison, jail]; in *quad*, in prison; [*quod*, E. var. dialects. An abbrev. of *quadrangle*.]

—By the cuff he's led along,
An' setti'd wi' some niccum,
In *quad* you night

Tarras's Poems, p. 97.

[*Quad* was used by Chaucer as an *adj.*, bad, evil, (V. under *QUAD*); allied to Teut. *quaed*, Belg. *quaad*, evil, misfortune. But S. *quad*, E. *quod*, a prison, while suggesting evil and misfortune, must be traced to another source altogether: viz. to *quadrangle*, of which they are abbreviations. The quadrangle or court of a prison, in which the prisoners are allowed to take exercise, was for shortness called the *quad*, or the *quod*, and the term came to mean prison, jail.

This origin of the term is confirmed by the following extract from Prof. Skeat's Etym. Dict. "Also *quad*, *quod*, a court (in Oxford), short for *quadrangle*."

QUADRANT, *s.* The *quadrans*, or fourth part of the Roman *As*.

"It is said that ilk man went to Valerius house, and left ane *quadrant* in it, to cause him be the mair richly buryit." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 233.

To QUADRE, *v. n.* To quadrate, Aberd.

Fr. *quadrer*, to square, to suit.

[QUADRUPLET, *part. pa.* Quadrupled, Barbour, xviii. 30.]

[QUAEG, *s.* A young heifer, Shetl. Isl. *quiga*, id. V. QUEY.]

QUAICH, QUEYCH, QUEGH, QUEFF, *s.* A small and shallow cup or drinking vessel, with two ears for handles; generally of wood, but sometimes of silver, S.

—Did I see aften shine
Wi' gowden glister thro' the crystal fine,
To thole your taunts, that seemil has been seen
Awa frae luggie, *quegh*, or truncher treelin?

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 73.

—Brawly did a pease-econ toast
Bix i' the *quaff*, and fle the frost.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 213.

Sibb. derives it from Germ. *kelch*, Dan. *kalk*, Franc. *belik*, Lat. *calix*. A.-S. *calic*, *cealc*, and Alem. *choli*,

have also a considerable resemblance. But perhaps the true etymon is Ir. Gael. *cuach*, a cup or bowl. I observe that this is the very term, occurring in the Poems of Ossian, rendered *shells*. Whether this be used in that phrase, *the feast of shells*, I cannot say. But Fin- gal is designed from this term.

Thachair Mac Cumhall nan *cuach*—
There met the son of Comhal of *shells*—
Report Committ. Highl. Soc., Append., p. 84, 85.

Sir James Foulis, I find has given the same etymon. "The third utensil for drinking is the *cuach*, which we now pronounce *quech*, and from whence is formed the English verb to *quaff*: I need not describe the *cuach*, because there can hardly be a person in North Britain that knows it not, though it is of late much fallen into disuse." Trans. Antiq. Soc. S. i. 24.

[QUAICH, *s.* A wild scream, Banffs.; *squaich*, West of S.]

[To QUAICH, *v. n.* To scream wildly, *ibid.*]

[QUAICHIN, *s.* A wild scream; also, the act of screaming, *ibid.*]

[QUAICHIN, *adj.* Screaming, given to screaming, *ibid.*]

QUAID, *adj.* Evil, bad.

Yit first agane the Judge quhilk heer I se,
This inordinat court, and proces *quaid*,
I wil object for causes twa or three.

Palices of Honour, i. 62.

Mr. Pinkerton leaves this word unexplained. But there can be no doubt as to its signification. Chaucer and Gower use *quad*, *quade*, in the same sense; and R. Glouc. *qued*.

Wyllam the rede kyng, of wan we abbeth y sed,
Bylensade here in Engeland luther eures & *qued*.

Crom., p. 414.

Alem. *quad*, *quat*, *quot*, Belg. *quaad*, malus; Teut. *quaed*, malum, res mala, infortunium, Kilian. C. B. *quaceth*, worse. Wachter views Germ. *at*, malum, from Gr. *ar-w*, *noce*, as the root. He mentions a curious observation of Grotius relating to this word, and to the two ancient nations called *Gothi* and *Quadi*. "The *Gothi*, that is, the *good*, received this name from their neighbours, because of their hospitality; as the *Quadi* were thus denominated, because of their manners being the reverse.

Hearn renders *qued*, "Devil, evil," Gl. R. Glouc.; and it is evident that the *qued* is used for the Devil in P. Ploughman, as synonym. with *Pouke*. V. PRICK HART. This is analogous to Gr. *o warr-por*, the evil one; or, as sometimes expressed by the vulgar R., the ill man. Isl. *kuid-a*, invidere, also expl., malum metuere, is perhaps allied.

QUAIFF, QUEIF, *s.* A coif, a close-fitting cap for a woman's head; [also, a band to confine the hair]; pl. *quaiiffs*, *queiiffs*, female head-dress.

Then may ye have baith *quaiiffs* and kallis,
Rich candle ruffles and barlet bellis,
All for your weiring and not ellis.

Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 12.

Hir bricht tressis inuoluit war and wound
Intil ane *qucif* of fyne golde wyren threde.

Doug. Virgil, 104, 35.

"Item, two rectis of holand claith, reassavit be Madam moel de Ralle to mak nicht *quayfle* for the Q. [Queen]. And swa I am chargit with nathing of that." *Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 129. *Nicht quayfle*, night-caps.

"Item, seven *quayfle* of claith of silvir cordonit with blak silk and the railyettis of the same." *Ibid.*, p. 148.

Tent. *hoyfe*, capillare, reticulum, Kilian. Isl. *huy/a*, caputium; Fr. *coiffe*. It is radically the same word which is now *pron. Quick*, q. v.

QUAIK, *s.* The wheezing or inarticulate sound emitted by one engaged in any hard labour, in consequence of great exertion; as in cleaving wood, beating iron, &c.

—Basy with wadgels he
Stude schiden and fourequare skyn tre,
With mony pant, with falloun hauchis and *quaitis*,
Als oft the ax reboundis of the straikis.

Doug. Virgil, 225, 28.

The word seems still retained in the v. *quhawuck*, (*pron. gutt.*) As *quhawuckin*, breathing very hard, Ang. *Hauchis*, and *quaitis* are nearly allied. But the first signifies the act of panting; the second seems rather to denote a wheezing sound. *Quhawuck* and *whawes* are most probably from one root.

Tent. *quack-en*, *quacken*, Lat. *coax-are*, L. B. *quax-are*, mentioned by Rudd., all express the same idea with *quack* and *quawuck*.

QUAILYIE, QUALYIE, *s.* A quail, a bird.

"Item, the snype and *qualyie*, price of the peice, twa d." Acts Mar. 1551, c. 11. Ed. 1566. *Quailyie*, Murray, c. 12.

QUAIR, QUERE, *s.* A book.

Thou still *quair*, of mater miserabil,
Well sought thou covest for to be with sabil.

Lyndsay's Works, 1592, Epist. Nuncup.

To cutte the wintir nycht and mak it shorte,
I toke a *quair*, and left al othir sports,
Wrytin by worthy Chaucer glorious
Of faire Cresside and lusty Trolous.

Henryson's Test. Cresside, Chron. S. P. i. 158.

"*Persquair*, that is, by book," says Mr. Pinkerton, "with formal exactness. *Quair* is book, whence our *quire* of paper. 'Go thou litil *quayer*,'" *Carton*, Proverbs of Christine, 1478. He also often uses *quaires* for books in his prose.

Go, still *quaire*, unto my lris quene.

Chaucer, Complaint of Black Knight.

The blak bybill pronounce I sall *per quair*.

Lyndsay.

"The word *Quair*, in this acceptation, is rendered immortal by the *King's Quair* of James I." Maitland Poems, Note, p. 423.

Warton, speaking of the MS. from which the *King's Quair* was published, says, "It is entitled *The King's COMPLAINT*." Hist. Post.

This might seem to suggest that it received its name from Lat. *quer-i*, to complain. Tanner, in his Biblioth. Britan-Hiberna, referring to the same MS. in the Bodleian Library, mentions it under the following description; *Lamentatio facta dum in Anglia fuit Rex*. Tytler's Poetical Remains, p. 46. We are informed, however, by Mr. Tytler, ib. p. 45, that "the title which this manuscript bears is, *The Quair, maid be King James of Scotland the First, callit THE KING'S Quair*. *Maid q. his Ma. was in England*."

Tanner, probably misunderstanding the term, meant to translate it; and one might suppose that Warton had again translated his language.

Isl. *fuor* has the same meaning. Libellus, *codicillus*, unco *pergameto conscriptus*; a *ku et ver*; G. Andr.

p. 156. But he does not say in what sense he understands these terms. In O. Fr. *quayer* signifies a book; or, as mod. *cahier*, a few leaves slightly stitched together, that may be transposed at pleasure. V. Dict. Trev.

QUAIST, *s.* 1. A rogue, Mearns; [as, "a main quaist," a great rogue.]

2. A wag, *ibid.*

QUAKING ASH, *s.* The asp, or aspen, the trembling poplar, S. *Populus tremula*, Linn.

* To **QUALIFY**, *v. a.* To prove, to authenticate, to make good.

—"The one half of the goods forfeited to be employed to the use of the public, and the other to be given to him who delates the receptors and *qualifies* the same." Spalding, i. 273.

L. B. *qualificatus*, probus, legitimus; Du Cange.

QUALIM, *s.* Ruin, destruction.

Of battail cam sal detfull tyme bedene,
Herefter quhen the feirs burgh of Cartage
To Romes boundis, in thare fereful rage,
Ane huge myscheif and grette *qualim* send sall,
And thryll the hie montanis lyke ane wall.

Doug. Virgil, 312, 44.

A-S. *cwælm*, mors. *Qualm* was used to signify death, so late as the reign of Edw. I.

So gret *qualm* com ek among men, that hil, that were
alyne,

Ne myrte not al burye that folc, that deyde so ryne
[*rise*]. *R. Glouc.*, p. 252.

Alen. *qualm*, excidium. Schilter deduces it from *quell-en*, tormentare, *qual-en*, supplicio ultimo afficere; and these from O. Flandr. *quale*, *quale*, malitia, nequitia. Rudd. strangely refers to *duelming*, as if radically the same; whereas there is no connexion, except in meaning.

QUALITYBINDIN'. A sort of worsted tape, commonly used for binding the borders of carpets, S.

QUANTITE, *s.* Size; applied to the human body.

"It is said that Fynmakcoule the sonne of Coelus Scottis man was in thir days ane man of huge statoure of xvii. cubitis of hycht. He was ane gret hunter, and richt terrybyll for his huge *quantite* to the pepyll." Bellend. Cron., F. 93, a. *Insolita corporis mole formidolosum*. Boeth.

QUARNELT, *part. adj.* Cornered, having angles, Fife.

Fr. *cornellé*, *quarnellé*, applied to walls with square fissures; from *carne*, an edge or angle.

QUARRANT, *s.* A kind of shoe made of untanned leather; synon. *Rough Rullion*.

—"Some I have seen shod with a kind of pumps made out of a raw cow-hide with the hair turned outward, which being ill made, the wearer's feet looked something like those of a rough-footed hen or pigeon. These are called *Quarrants*, and are not only offensive to the sight, but intolerable to the smell of those who are near them." Burt's Letters, ii. 185, 186.

Ir. Gael. *cuaran*, a sock; *cuaroga*, shoes or brogues made of untanned leather; C. B. *kuaran*, calceus,

viewed by Lhuyd as the same with Lat. *colturn-us*, Gr. *κόλτρον*.

- * To **QUARREL**, *v. a.* To reprove, to chide, to find fault with, S.

"Some ministers *quarrelled* his giving tokens to such boys; wherefore he desired these ministers to catechise them, which the ministers did, and allowed of their admission to the Lord's Table." Walker's *Peden*, p. 95.

"Of all mortals you should least *quarrel* Buchanan on this head." Ruddiman's *Vind. Buchanan*, p. 69.

"I hope you will not *quarrel* the words, for they are all Virgil's." *Ibid.*, p. 310.

Mr. Todd has inserted the *v.* as signifying "to quarrel with," giving one example from B. Johnson.

This sense is not very remote from that of Fr. *querell-er*, to challenge.

- QUARREL**, *s.* 1. An old term for a stone quarry, S. V. **QUERRELL**.

[At the *quarrell* viadir the wall of Strinelin, in drink-silair, be the King's command, iij s. Compota, Thea. Reg. Scot., p. 377.]

2. Materials from a quarry.

"It shall be—lawful to the burghesses—of Kirkcaldy, owners of the salt-pans there, to dig, win, work, and carry away coals, limestone, clay, *quarrell*, within any part of the bounds of the lands liable in manner foresaid," &c. Fount. Dec. Suppl., ii. 535. V. **QUERRELL**.

- To **QUARREL**, *v. a.* 1. To raise or dress stones in a quarry.

"Na man havand landis pertenant to him, lyand adjacent to the sea, may mak stop, troubill or molest the King, or his lieges, to win stanes, *quarrel*, or any uther thing, to his awin profit or commoditie, within the flude mark of the sea," &c. Ship Lawis, Balfour's *Pract.*, p. 626.

[To *win*, is to select and gather: to *quarrel*, is to dig or raise and shape however roughly.]

- [**QUARREL**, **WHARLE**, *s.* An arrow or square headed dart thrown from a crossbow or an engine, Destruction of Troy, l. 4743.]

- [**QUARTANE**, *adj.* A term applied to fevers; coming every fourth day, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 2193.]

- QUARTARLE**, *s.* The *quarter* or fourth part of an *ell*. "Four ell of braidsay [broad say] of iij ell breid 3 *quartarles*," Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

- QUARTER-ILL**, *s.* A disease among cattle, affecting them only in one limb or *quarter*, S.

Sic benison will sair ye still,—
Frae cantrip, elf, and *quarter-ill*;
See let the drapple go, hawkie.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., l. 363.

"A very gross superstition is observed by some people in Angus, as an antidote against this *ill*. A piece is cut out of the thigh of one of the cattle that has died of it. This they hang up within the chimney, in order to preserve the rest of the cattle from being infected. It is believed that as long as it hangs there, it will prevent the disease from approaching the place. It is therefore carefully preserved; and in case of the family removing, transported to the new farm, as one

of their valuable effects. It is handed down from one generation to another."

- QUARTERS**, *s. pl.* Lodgings in general, S.

"Ane auld soldier," says Edie; "that does likeliest at a gentle's door—at a farmer's its best to say ye're an auld tinkler, if ye need ony *quarters*, for may be the gudewife will has something to souther." *Anti-quary*, ii. 315.

Borrowed from the E. use of the term as denoting the place where soldiers are lodged.

- [**QUARTERER**, *s.* One who is furnished with temporary lodgings, Banffs.]

- QUARTES**, *s. pl.* Prob., the fourth part of the great tithes.

"The abbot of Soome is appoynted to be one of the nine channons, and to have one ther to serve the cure in his absence. In that institution also, ther peculiar landward (or rurall) churches, together with the particular tithes, crofts, manse, glebe, and *quartes*, or severallie appoynted to everie one of the dignites and channons, as therein is at large recorded." Gordon's *Hist. Earls of Sutherl.*, p. 32.

This seems to be the same with L. B. *Quartae Ecclesiarum*, or the fourth of the ecclesiastical tithes. Ob susceptionem peregrinorum et pauperum donavit ad illum locum *Quartas* omnium *Ecclesiarum*, quae ad ipsum pertinebant locum, & decimam porcorum, &c. Chron. Mosomense A. 1015, ap. Du Cange.

The "particular tithes" are previously mentioned indeed; but the *tithe-pig* is specified, in the chronicle quoted, distinctly from the *Quartae*, and seems to bear the same relation to them as these "particular tithes" to the *Quartae*. The *quartes* were probably the fourth part of the great tithes, and "the particular tithes" might be those called small.

- To **QUAT**, *v. a.* To set free, to let go, to quit, S.

"Who shoood com intil the room but Andrew's grum, follo't by the rest, to give us warning that they were all going to *quat* our sairvice, becaus they were starvit." Blackw. Mag. Oct. 1820, p. 15.

- To **QUAT**, *v. n.* To give over, to cease work, S.

When the rain draps off the hat,
'Tis fully time for folk to *quat*,
Wha on the harrest rig do shear
Barley, wheat, peas, rye or bear.

Auld Say, Gall. Encycl.

- QUAT**, *adj.* Free, released from, S.

"Ye're well away if ye bide, and we're well *quat*," Ramsay's *S. Prov.*, p. 85.

- [**QUATTIN-TIME**, *s.* Time to quit or cease work, Ayr's.]

- [**QUATE**, **QUAIT**, *adj.* Quiet, silent, still, West of S.]

- [To **QUATE**, **QUAIT**, *v. a.* To quiet, to silence; also, to lull, *ibid.*]

- [**QUATENESS**, **QUAITNESS**, *s.* Quietness, stillness; also, peace, *ibid.*]

- [**QUATRIBILL**, *adj.* Quadruple, Barbour, xviii. 30.]

- QUAUIR**, **QUAUYR**, *s.* A quiver. "A *quauyr* with arrowis;" Aberd. Reg.

And earthy *quawir*, ful curiously wrocht,
Wyth arrowis made in Lycia, wantit nocht,
And garment he me gailf.—

Doug. Virgil, 246, 27.

To **QUAVE** *a bras*. To go zig-zag up or down
a bras, Roxb.

V. *Quave*—Brownie of Bedaback, i. 141.

QUAW, **QUAW-MYRE**, *s.* 1. A quagmire;
a name given in Galloway, to an old pit
grown over with earth, grass, &c., which
yields under one, but in which he does not
sink; [Lyndsay, *Thrie Estaitis*, l. 837.]

2. A hole whence peats have been dug,
Clydes. V. **QUHAWE**.

BOBBIN' QUAW. A spring or *wallie*, over which
a tough sward has grown, sufficient to sup-
port a person's weight. It is so named
from its shaking or *bobbing* under him,
Roxb. *Hobblequo*, synon.

QUAKIN-QUAW, *s.* Thesamewith *Bobbin' quaw*.

"*Quakin-quaw*,—moving quagmire bogs;" Gall.
Encycl.

QUAY, *imperat.* Come away; as, "*Quay*
woman, what needs ye stand haverin' there
a' day?" Roxb.; in other countries, *qua*.

Generally viewed as an abbreviation of *come away*.
Perhaps it might be *q. Co' away*, i.e., drive on.

QUEED, **QUIDE**, *s.* A tub, Mearns, Aberd.;
synon. *Skeel*.

QUERDIE, **QUIDDIE**, *s.* A small tub, *ibid*.

This is merely the provincial pronunciation of *Cud*
and *Cudie*. V. **COODIE**.

To **QUEEL**, *v. n.* To cool, Aberd.

—They're unco weel,
I think, if you wou'd let them *queel*.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 7.

Alam. kuol-on, Dan. *kuol-er*, *id*.

QUEEM, **QUIM**, *adj.* 1. Neat, fit, filled up to
an even level, Upp. Lanarks., Ettr. For.

When the year grown auld brings winter cauld,

We see till our ha's are *queem*.

Marmalade of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May, 1820.

[Yer wee shilpit weanie's a pityfu' prufe,
That yer bosom's as dry an' as *queem* as my lufe.
Janet Hamilton.]

2. Applied to what is made close and tight, *ibid*.

3. Calm, smooth, Gall. V. **QUEME**.

Dream, dream, that the ocean's *querm*;

Dream, dream, that the moon did beam,

And the morning will hear the waves roar,

And the sun through the clouds will not find a bore.

Auld Say, Gall. Enc.

4. *Quim and Cosh*, close and familiar.

"It shall be observed, that they shall fall in more
than ever, into an intimacy with the malignant ene-
mies to the work of God, and grow *quim* and *cosh* with
them while they are not only cold toward the truly
tender, but cruel against them." M'Ward's *Contend.*,
p. 262.

"*Quim and Cosh*, pliable and fit;" Gl. *ibid*. But
this does not properly express the sense. The idea is
evidently borrowed from joints that are exactly fitted,
and adhere closely to each other.

To **QUEEM**, *v. a. and n.* To fit exactly; as, to
queem the mortice, or joint in wood, Upp.
Lanarks.

The O. E. *v. to Queme*, to please, to satisfy, is un-
doubtedly the same, used in a secondary or oblique
sense; because a thing is said to please or satisfy, that
fits our ideas or wishes.

"*Quemyn*, or *pesyn*. Pacifico. Pao. Plao." Prompt. Parv.

"I *queme*, I please or I satisfye. Chaucer in his
Canterbury Tales. This worde is nowe out of use."
Palagr., B. iii. F. 331, a.

QUEEMER, *s.* One skilled in fitting joints;
[also, a wheedler, a fawning person], Clydes.

QUEEMLY, *adv.* 1. In a state of exact adap-
tation, *ibid*.

Yorks. *queemly*, neatly; Thoresby, *Ray's Lett.*, p.
341.

2. Calmly, smoothly, Gall.

"The glid glides *queemly* along; the kite glides
smoothly along." Gall. Enc.

QUEEMNESS, *s.* Exact adaptation in a literal
sense, *ibid*.

QUEEN'S-CAKE, *s.* A white sweet cake, S.

QUEEN'S CUSHION. The plant called
Cropstone, Teviotd.

QUEEN'S, also **KING'S CUSHION**. A
mode of carriage, whether in sport, or from
necessity, S.

Two persons, each of whom grasps his right wrist
with his left hand, with the other lays hold of his
neighbour's wrist, so as to form a seat of four hands
and wrists conjoined. On these the person, who is to
be carried, seats himself, or is seated by others, putting
both his arms, for greater security, round the necks of
the bearers.

[To **QUEEPLE**, *v. n.* To peep as a duck-
ling, Banffs.]

[**QUEEPLE**, *s.* The peep of a duckling, *ibid*.]

[**QUEEPLIN**, **QUEEPLAN**, *s.* The peep of a
duckling; also, the act of quacking as a
duckling, *ibid*.]

QUEER, **QUEIR**, *s.* The choir, S. Grose gives
Queer in this sense as a provincial word;
but without specifying the country. Wyn-
toun writes it *quere*.

* **QUEER**, *adj.* Besides the common sense
of this word in S., it denotes entertaining,
amusing, affording fun. Germ. *quer*,
oblique.

QUEERS, *s. pl.* News; any thing odd or
strange, Roxb. Synon. *Uncos*.

[To QUEERACH, *v. n.* To work in a weak, trifling manner; also, to nurse in an over-dainty manner; *part. pr., quesserachin*, used also as a *s.* and as an *adj.*, Banffs.]

[QUEERACH, *s.* The act of working or nursing in a weak trifling manner, *ibid.*]

[QUEERACHIN, *adj.* Awkward and unskilful.]

[To QUEERVE, *v. a.* To rake mown grass into long separate strips to prevent it drying too quickly, Shetl.]

[QUEESITIVE, *adj.* Inquisitive; a corr. of the E. word, West of S., Banffs.]

[QUEESITIVENESS, *s.* Inquisitiveness, *ibid.*]

QUEET, *s.* The ancle, Aberd.; *Cute*, S.

Mr. Chalmers, *vo. Out*, says that "in the vulgar language it is pronounced *queet*." But he should have recollected, that this is only "in the vulgar language" of his native county, and of some adjoining to it in the north of S.

His *queets* were dosen'd, and the fettle tint.
Ross's Helenore, p. 44.

V. CUT.

QUEETIKINS, *s. pl.* Spatterdashes, gaiters, Aberd. V. CUTTIKINS.

[To QUEETER, *v. n.* To do work in a weak, trifling manner, Banffs.]

[QUEETER, QUEETERAN, *s.* The act of doing work in a weak, trifling manner, *ibid.*]

[QUEETERIN, *adj.* Weak and trifling, *ibid.*

These are evidently the local pron. of *Kuter*, and *kuterin*, *q. v.*: the variations are well exemplified by the *adj. good*, of which the Midland and Southern pron. is *gud*, the Banffs. and Aberd., *gued*.]

QUEEZIE, *adj.* "Disordered; squeamish, such as after being intoxicated;" Gall. Enc.; merely a little varied from E. *Queasy*.

QUEEZ-MADDAM, *s.* The *Cuisse Madame*, or French jargonelle.

"He'll glour at an auld wand basket aik-anag as if it were a *queez-maddam* in full bearing." *Rob Roy*, ii. 158.

QUEINE, QUEAN, QUEYN, *s.* A young woman, S

This is never meant as implying any reproach, unless an epithet, conveying this idea, be conjoined with it. Although familiar, it is often used as expressive of kindness.

O! she was a *daintie quean*,
And weel she danc'd the heeland, wallach.

Old Song.

"Ye'r brither Kenny's come, ye auld fule, an' his young *quean* o' a dother too; see mak haste an' get up." *St. Kathleen*, iii. 262.

Sibb. has justly observed that this word is "not always" used, "as Junius would have it, with an implication of vice," *Gl.*

It is never a respectful designation; but it is often used, in familiar language, without any intentional

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disrespect; as, a *sturdy queyne*, a *thriving queyne*. It is generally accompanied by some epithet, determining its application; as, when it bears a bad sense, a *loun queyne*, a *worthless queyne*; and as denoting a loose woman, S. B. a *lure-queyne*, pron. *q. loyn*. When applied to a girl, the dimin. *queynie* is frequently used.

It occurs in almost all the Goth. dialects; *Moes.-G. queina*, *queina*, (the most natural origin of E. *wench*.) *quin-o*, Alem. *quen-a*, A.-S. *cwen*, Su.-G. *quinna*, *kona*, Ital. *kuiana*, mulier, uxor. This is nearly allied to Gr. *γυν-η*, *id.* Those who wish to see the various conjectures with respect to the root, may consult *Jun. Et. vo. Quean*, Goth. *Gl. vo. Queina*, *Quino*, and *Ihre*, *vo. Kona*, *Quinna*.

QUEYNIE, *s.* A diminutive, denoting a girl, S. B.

QUEINT, QUENT, *adj.* 1. Curious, elegant, E. *quaint*.

For so the Poetis, be thare craftye ourys,
In similitudin, and vther *quent* figuris,
The soithfast mater to hide and to constreine.
Doug. Virgil, 6, 23.

2. Strange, wonderful.

The bysnyng baist the serpent Lerna,
Horribill quhisalland, and *queynt* Chimera
With fire enarmyt on hir toppis hie.
Doug. Virgil, 173, 16.

3. Cunning, crafty.

Or gif ye traist ony Grekis giftis be
Without dissait, falsit or subtilite,
Knew ye not bettir the *quent* Ulixes alycht?
Doug. Virgil, 40, 6.

It is used by Chaucer in the two last senses, and in one nearly connected with the first, trim, neat.

Fr. *coint*, elegant, from Lat. *compt-us*; or, as some think, from Arm. *coam*, beau et joli, *Dict. Trev.* *Par cointise*, d'une façon propre et ajustée; *Gl. Rom.*, *Rose*.

QUEINT, QUEYNT, *s.* A wile, a device, O. Fr. *cointe*. "*Wheint*, cunning, subtle. Var. Dial." *Gl. Grose*.

And part he asoylyd thare,
That til hym maist plesand ware
Be giftis, or be othir thyngis,
As *queyntis*, alychtis, or *schyngis*.
Wyntoun, vii. 2, 222.

Chaucer, *queyntise*, cunning.

QUENTISS, *s.* Neatness, elegant device.

Baneris rycht fayrly flawmand,
And penselys to the wynd wawand,
Swa felse thar war off *quentisse*,
That it war gret alycht to disuise.
Barbour, xi. 194, MS.

Quayntise, O. E. signifies skill, alight.

Than said Merlyn to the kyng,
"Quayntise ouercomes alle thing.
"Strength is gode vnto tranalle,
"Ther no strength may sleight while valla."
R. Bruns, *App. to Prof.* cxc.

Chaucer, *queyntise*, *id.*

To QUEINTH, QUENTH, *v. a.* 1. "To compose, to pacify," according to Rudd.

Quharfor Enes begouth again renew
His faderis hie saul *quenth*: for he not knew
Quhiddir this was *Genius*, the god of that stede,
Or than the seruand of his fader dede.

Doug. Virgil, 130, 31.

[2. To bid farewell to; *part. pr. quenthing*, as an *adj.*, farewell.]

No license grantit was, nor tyme, ne space,—
As for to tak my leif for ever and ay,
The last regret and *quenthing* words to say.

Ibid., 294, 11.

"Our author uses it for the solemn *valediction* given to the dead, when they were a burying, which was essentially necessary (according to their superstition) in order to compose them, and give them rest in their graves, and to procure them passage over the *Styxian Lake* into the *Elysian Fields*. The word originally is the same with *Quench*, and is used for it by Chaucer."—This he expl. *quenthing* words, composing, pacifying. Chaucer indeed uses *quente* as the pret. and part of *quench*; but in a sense strictly literal. It would be more natural to understand this term as signifying to bewail, from *Isl. kucia-a*, to complain, *Moss-G. quain-on*, to mourn. *Matt. xi. 17. Ni quaine-defesth, ye have not lamented. Alem. Uuein-on*, id. This signification corresponds to the language used by Virg. "*Coelum questibus implet*;" and, "*Adfari extremum miseræ matri*."

Jun. thinks that it ought to be *quething*, notwithstanding the authority of the MS. to the contrary; in opposition to which Rudd. acknowledges that he rashly wrote *quenthing*, according to the printed copy, A. 1663, in the following passage—

So, so, hold on, leif this dede body allane,
Say the last *quenthing* word, adew, to me.
I call my deith purchas thus, quod he.

Virg. 60. 21.

Jun. renders it, *valedictory*; Lye derives it from *Isl. ávæðia*, salutatío, valedictio. V. Jun. Etym.

The *Sa.-G. Isl. v. quæd-la*, to salute, was used by ancient writers to denote a solemn address to God.

Since this article was sent to press, I find that, in the MS. which Rudd. used, the word (p. 130.) is *quæth*; in the other, (Univ. Libr.) *quæth*. That, in passage second, is *quenthing*, MS. I. *quething*, MS. II. which corresponds to the conjecture of Junius. In the third passage, *quenthing* occurs in both MSS.

[**QUEIR, QUERE, s.** The choir of a church, Lyndsay, *Exper. and Courteour*, l. 2280.]

QUET, QUIET, s. A species of bird.

"Cotta, a *quet*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 16; in a later Ed. *quist*. This seems merely Coot in provincial pronunciation; as Wedderburn was a native of Aberdeenshire.

[**To QUELLE, v. a.** To kill; *part. pr. quel-ling*, Lyndsay, *Thrie Estaitis*, l. 898. *Isl. quælja*, Swed. *quälja*, to torment, Dan. *quæle*, to strangle.]

QUELLES, s. pl. "Yells," Pinkerton.

With gret *questes* and *quelles*,
Both in frith, and felle,
Al the deeren in the dellas
Thel durken, and dare.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., l. 4.

Alem. quæl-en æl, lamentari, Schilter. *Sa.-G. Isl. quæll-a*, ejulare, which Ihre derives from *quid-a*, id. Here we have the origin of *E. squeal* and *squawol*, as well as of *Sa.-G. squeal*.

Quelles, however, might denote the disturbance made by the hunters, in their *questing*, in order to rouse the game; Belg. *quæll-en*, to vex, to trouble, to tease, to pester.

QUELT, s. A sort of petticoat worn in the Highlands. V. KILT.

QUEME, QUEEM, adv. Exactly, fitly, closely. "*Whean*, close, so that no wind can enter it. Also, very handsome and convenient for one. Chesh." Gl. Grose.

Ans hundreth brasin bespys tham claspit *queme*.
Doug. Virgil, 229, 25.

He thristis to the leuis of the yet,
And cloist *queme* the entra —

Ibid., 304, 10.

Teut. *quæm*, in *be-quæm*, aptus, commodus; Frano. *biquam*, congruit, convenit, Schilter. *Sa.-G. quæmelig*, conveniens.

Ihre derives the *Sa.-G.* word from *Moss-G. quimæa*, to come, as Lat. *conveniens a veniendo*. Schilter, in like manner, gives *biquam* under Teut. *quæm-an*, venire.

A. Bor. "It lies *whœm* for me." Ray's Coll.

QUEMIT, part. pa. Exactly fitted.

Yit round about full mony ans bertall stons,
And thame conjunctie jonit fast and *quemit*,
Palais of Honour, iii. 67.

Gower uses *queme* in the sense of *fit* or *become*.

And loke how well it shuld hem *queme*,
To hyndre a man that louth sore.

Conf. Am. Fol. 51. a.

The use of the term confirms the derivation given under *Queme*. *E. become* is formed indeed in the same manner with Lat. *convenire*, and the Teut. terms.

QUENELIE, adj. Of or belonging to a queen.

—"We dispens and supplis all faultis thairrof, gif ony be, be our *quenelie* powar and authoritie royall." Acts Mary, 1535, Ed. 1514, p. 501.

It does not appear that our southern neighbours have been so gallant as to form an *adj.* of this kind.

QUENRY, s. Abundance of bad women.

Quhair hurdome ay unhappis
With *quenry*, cannis and coppis,
Ye pryde yow at thair proppis,
Till hair and berd grow dapill.

Scott, Chron. S. P., iii. 148.

QUENT, adj. 1. Familiar, acquainted, accustomed to.

"As new seruandis ar in derisioun among the *quent* seruitouris, as we as vyle & last pepyll of the world in thair sycht ar daylie inuadit to the deith." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 49. a.

"As new seruandis ar in derisioun among the *quent* seruitouris, as we as vyle and last pepyll of the world in thair sycht ar daylie inuadit to the deith." Bellend. Cron., B. iv. c. 15. V. **QUEINT**.

Quent is opposed by Boeth. to Lat. *recentissimus*, there being no particular word in the Lat. for *Quent* itself. Fr. *accoint*, acquainted with. *Coint* is also used, but not precisely in the same sense.

[2. Nice, quaint; used as an *adv.* Lyndsay. *Exper. and Courteour*, l. 180. V. **QUEINT**.]

Fr. *accoint*, id. Lat. *cognit-us*.

[**QUENYA, s.** A mill, Shetl. V. **WHENYA**.]

QUENYIE, s. A corner, Aberd. V. **QUYNYIE**.

QUERD, s. A vessel formerly used for holding fish, Aberd.

"A fishwoman complains to the magistrates, that another had removed her *querd* of fish." Records of Aberd.

Su.-G. Dan. *kar*, a vessel or tub; *lul. kar*, *vas*.

[**QUERE, QUER, QWERE, s.** The choir of a church, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 27, 291, Dickson. O. Fr. *cuor*.]

QUERING, s. *Frenche quering*.

"Ane cop almyer, ane candill kyst, & Franche *quering* lynit with canweas, ane rakill of irne, ane ledin quarter." Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

QUERN, s. The gizzard of a fowl, Aberd.

As *lul. quern*, *mola*, is transferred to a whirlpool; shall we suppose that our old term for a mill has been metaph. used for the gizzard, as somewhat resembling the operation of a mill in its decomposition of food?

[* **QUERN, s.** 1. A hand mill for corn, S.

2. A grain, granule; a seed, small particle, *Ayrs*.

[**QUERNIE, adj.** Full of grains or granules; as, *quernie*, porridge, *ibid*.]

[**QUERNIE, QUERNOCK, s.** Dimin. of *quern*, Shetl. Dutch, *kweern*, Swed. *quarn*, Dan. *quarn*, a mill.]

QUERNALLIT, part. pa. Apparently denoting the form of *kirnels* or interstices in battlements.

"Item, ane small chene with thrawin and *quarnallit* linkis." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 64.

L. B. *quarnelli*. V. KIRNEL. Fr. *crene*, *crenellé*, indented.

QUERNELL, s. Cornelian, a stone.

"Item, ane pair of bedis of *quernell* with gawdes of gold estimat to vi crownis of wecht." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 28.

Apparently denoting beads made of the Cornelian, or rather *Cornelian* stone, which is supposed to have received this name from its *flesh* colour. In Fr., however, it is called *cornaline*, also *carneole*, and *corneole*; in Ital. *corniolo*, from *corno*, a horn, from its supposed resemblance.

QUERNELL, adj. Square.

"This virgine, Horacia, wes buryit—in ane sepulture of *quernell* stania." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 47.

The translator seems to have confounded this with O. Fr. *quernous*, or the v. *quernel-er*, whence S. *kirnel*, an interstice in a battlement. V. **QUERRELL, s.**, and **QUARNELL**.

QUERNEY, s. A species of rot in sheep, South of S.

"Some people have been led to consider the rot as of two kinds; viz., the *querney*, or black rot, proceeding from foul feeding; and the hunger rot, from an absolute deficiency of food of every kind." Essays Highl. Soc., iii. 464-5.

lul. quern signifies lacuna, a pool, bog, or marsh. Now, as the grass springing from bogs and flooded ground is said to produce the rot, (*ibid.*, 469), the term *querney* may be traced to this word, which might be left by the Danes of Northumbria.

QUERNIE, adj. [Full of grains.] Applied to honey, when it abounds with the granules which are peculiar to it, Kinross. V. **QUERN**.

QUERNIE, s. A diminutive from E. *Quern*, a hand-mill, Moray. V. **QUERN**.

—Coming frae the hungry hill,
He hears the *quernie* birlin.

Jameson's Pop. Ball., ii. 256.

QUERREL, QUAREL, s. A quarry.

"Above thir cruelteis infinite nowmer of thame wer condampnyt to the Galionia, wynnyng of *querrellis* & mynia." Bellend. Cron. B. vi. c. 9. *Lapidibus excidibus excidendis*, Boeth.

This might indeed be rendered *square stones*, from Fr. *quarrel-er*, to pave with flat stones. It is used, however, for *quarries* by Doug.

This campoun—
Eftir al kynd of wappinalls can do cry,
With branchis rent of treis, and *quarrel* stansys
Of huge weicht down warpend all atunya.

Virgil, 269, 53.

[To **QUERREL, v. a. and n.** To quarry, to raise stones from a quarry.]

In this sense *quarrel* is still used, S. B.; from the Fr. *v.*, which is formed from *quarré*, square; because the proper work of quarriers is to raise stones of such a shape, that they may be hewn for pavement or for building.

[**QUERRELLER, s.** A quartier, quarry-man.]

[**QUERRELL-HOLLIS, s. pl.** Quarry-holes; quarries, old quarries filled with water.

Marie! I lent my goosop my mear, to fetch hame coills,
And he hir drounit into the *Querrell-hollis*.

Lyndsey, Thris Kestellis, l. 3061.]

QUERT, s. In *quert*, in good spirits, in a state of hilarity.

And ever quhill scho wes in *quert*
That was hir a lesumoun.
So well the lady lavit the Knycht,
That no man wald scho tak.

Budy Serk, S. P. R., iii. 193.

Sibb. renders *quert*, "prison, any place of confinement; perhaps also, sanctuary; abbrev. from Sax. *cuertar*, *carcer*."

He has been misled, either by its resemblance to the A.-S. word, or from mention being made of a *deip dungeon* in the preceding line; and has not observed that the Lady had been delivered from this at the expence of her lover's life. He had bequeathed to her his bloody shirt, and desired her to hang it up in her sight, as an antidote to any future attachment.

"First think on it, and syne on me,
Quhen men cumis yow to wow."
The Lady said, "Be Mary fre,
Thairto I mak a vow."

Thus she kept the *budy serk* still in her view; and it was a memorial of his love, and of her vow, when at any time she felt an inclination, from the liveliness of her spirits, to listen to any other lover.

In this sense it occurs in Gawan and Gol., ii. 22.

Quhill this *querrell* be quyt I cover never in *quert*.

i.e., "Till this quarrel be settled, I can never recover my spirits." V. COWEN.

This agrees with the sense given of it by Ritson, Gl. E. M. Rom., as it occurs in a variety of instances in these remains of antiquity. All the examples, indeed,

except one, are from what is undoubtedly a Scottish poem. This is *Yacine and Gaein*. Here it has evidently the signification given above.

Magame, and he were now in *quert*,
And al hole of will and hert,
Ogayne your fa he wald yow wer. Vol. I. 78.
Swilk joy tharof sho had in hert,
Her thought that sho was al in *quert*.

Ibid., p. 141.

It occurs in Sir Eglamore, and O.E. Romance, printed with the S. poems, Edin. 1508.

All bot the Eri thal war full foyr,
Is *quert* that he was cumyn hame,
Hym welcumyt les and mare.

The knight here referred to returned victorious, and was entitled to marry the Earl's daughter.

I have met with it once in R. Brunne, p. 123.

He turned his bridle with *querte*, he wend away haf gone,
The dede him smote to the herte, word spak he neuer none.

Hearne thinks that it is for *therte*, as if it signified, athwart, obliquely. But it undoubtedly means briskly, in a lively manner.

This sense is much confirmed by the use of the adj. *querty*. This is still retained, as signifying, lively, possessing a flow of animal spirits, S.

In one passage, the sense seems more obscure. It contains the advice given to Waynour, Arthur's Queen, by the ghost of her mother.

"Als thou art *Quene in thi quert*,
Hold thes wordes in hert.
Thou shal leve but a start:
Ethen shal thou fare."

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., l. 20.

It seems, however, to denote her present state of health, prosperity, and joy, as contrasted with its brevity, and the certainty of death.

Ritson thinks that it is "possibly from *quert*, *cuor*, or *cuor*, Fr." But there seems to be no evidence that *cuor* was ever written *quert*. The only word that seems to have any connection in sense, is Gael. *cuairt*, a visit; whence *cuairtachas*, a visiting, gossiping; unless we should suppose it to be corr. from Fr. *guer-ir*, to heal; to recover; also, to assuage; as originally denoting a state of convalescence.

Since writing this article, I have observed some Goth. words, to which *quert* seems to claim greater affinity.

Lat. *haur*, is expl. by Verel. as equivalent to *re* in Lat. *recte*; non ex loco, non extra, non foras. Its synonyme Su.-G. *quar*, anciently *quaerr*, is more distinctly expl. *quietus*, and viewed as the same with *kar*, Lat. *kyrr*, id. He gives the following rhyme, as illustrating the use of the term.

Jak hafwer hoert aff gamla gasta,
Hwa hoft will hafwa, skal kart lata.
Andli ab antiquis proverbium ferri,
Qui jucunda optat, otium supercedat.

"I have heard that it was a proverbial saying with our forefathers, that he who wishes happiness, must shun ease."

Stitt *quar*, he adds, is said of those who are negligent, who, being admonished as to their duty, are listless. Thus, Lat. *vera kyrr*, signifies, quietum esse; and *kyrr*, tranquillitas.

Verel. expl. *kyrr*, neut. *kyrt*, not merely *quietus*, but *placidus*; *Lata vera kyrt*, non turbare; *Seik af kyrt*, *quietus* est, *quiete* fruitur. Hence *kyrrlat-ur*, *mansuetus*, from *kyrr* and *latr*, our *laid*, manner.

Our phrase, in *quert*, seems to have originally signified a state of ease or tranquillity. Hence, by an easy transition, it might be used as signifying cheerfulness, or liveliness.

QUERTY, QUIERTY, *adj.* 1. Lively, possessing a flow of animal spirits, S. O.

—I fear the barley bree,
An' roving blades see *querty*,
May gar him spread his wings an' flee,
An' lee' his nest right dirty.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 233.

V. QUERT.

2. Active, Ayr., Dumfr.

QUESTES, *s. pl.* Noise of hounds, Sir Gawin and Sir Gal., i. 4. V. QUELLES.

Fr. *quest-cr*, "to open as a dog that seeth or findeth his game."

[QUESTIONYNG. Barbour, vi. 87, 94, MS. A misreading for *Quhestlyng*, q. v.; in Hart's Ed. *whissiling*.]

QUETHING, Doug. Virgil, 60, 21. V. QUEINTH.

QUEY, QUY, QUOY, QUYACH, QUOYACH, QUEOCK, QUYOK, *s.* A young cow or heifer, a cow of two years old, S. *why*, A. Bor.

"At and above 4 years old, the bullocks and—*queys* are driven to the English market, and fetch great prices." P. Kirkmichael, Ayr. Statist. Acc., vi. 105.

"They ordeined to the Crowners, for their fle, for ilke man vnlawed, or that compons, ane *colpindach* (ane *quyach*, or ane young cow) or threttie pennies." Acts Malc. ii., c. 3, a. 3. *Quoyach*, De Verb. Sign. vo. *Colpindach*.

Betwir the hornes tua furth yet it syne,
O fane vntamut young *quy*, quhite as snaw.

Doug. Virgil, 101, 40.

Quo Colin, I has yet upon the town
A *quoy*, just gaing thre, a berry brown;
A tydy beast, and glittering like the alae,
That by gued hap escap'd the greedy fae.
Well will I think it wair'd, at sic a tyde,
Now when my lassie is your honour's bride.

Ross's Helenore, p. 113.

Quoy is the pron. Ang.

—In the case as that ane *quyot* lowis,
Wyth loud voce squaland in that gousty hald,
Al Caous craft reuelit scho and tald.

Doug. Virgil, 243, 35.

"Scot. Bor. a *queock*, id." Rudd.

"The *quickle* war neurir elane, quhill thay wer with calfe, for than thay ar fattest and maist delicious to the mouth." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 16.

A *quy calf*, a female calf, S.

Ten lambe at spaining time as lang's I live,
And twa *quy calfs* I'll yearly to them give.

Ramsay's Poems, li. 116.

"*Quy calfs* are dear veal;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 59. This is said probably, because it is more profitable to rear them.

"*Whee, whi, or whey*. An heifer; the only word used in the East Riding of Yorkshire in this sense." Gl. Grosse.

Rudd. (vo. Ky) derives the term from Teut. *koeye*, *vacca*. But it is more immediately allied to Dan. *quie*, Su.-G. *quiga*, id. *juvencus* quae nondum peperit; Ihre. This learned writer indeed derives it from *ko*, a cow, as *brigga*, a bridge, from *bro*, id. *sugga*, a sow, from *so*, id.

[QUEY, QUAY, *s.* A piece of land taken in from a common, Orkn., Shetl. Goth. *kwi*, *qui*, an enclosure.]

[QUEYLAND, *s.* Land taken in from a common, *ibid.*]

[QUEYN, s. A young woman, S. V. QUEAN.]

[QUEYNIE, s. A little girl; dimin. of *queyn*, S.]

QUH. A combination of letters, expressing a strong guttural sound, S.

"The use of *Quh*," Sibb. has observed, "instead of *Wh*, or *Hw*, is a curious circumstance in Scottish orthography, and seems to be borrowed immediately, or at first hand, from the Gothic, as written by Ulphilas in the fourth century. In his Gothic Gospels, commonly called *The Silver Book*, we find about thirty words beginning with a character (O with a point in the centre) the power of which has never been exactly ascertained. Junius, in his Glossary to these Gospels, assigned to it the power and place of *Qu*; Stiernhielm and others have considered it as equivalent to the German, Scandinavian, and Anglo-Saxon *Hw*; and lastly, the learned Ihre, in his Sui-Gothic Glossary, conjectures that this character did not agree in sound with either of these, but "*sonum inter Au et qu medium habuisse videtur*." Unluckily he pursues the subject no farther, otherwise he could scarcely have failed to suggest the Scottish *Quh*; particularly as a great proportion of these thirty Gothic words can be translated into Scottish by no other words but such as begin with these three letters." Gl.

This writer has discovered considerable ingenuity in his reflections on this singularity in our language. But he could not mean, that *Quh*, in our orthography, could be borrowed immediately from the Gothic, as written by Ulphilas. For it had been in use in S. for several centuries before the *Codex Argenteus* was known to exist, or at least known in this country. It was probably invented by some very early writer, in order to express the strong guttural sound of which it is the sign. This perhaps seemed necessary; for as the E. pronounce their *w* much softer than we do *quh*, they probably gave a similar sound to A.-S. *hw*, ever after the intermixture of Norman.

Sibb. has partly mistaken Junius, who, after observing that the Goths, by the letter referred to, expressed *Q*, in the place of which the A.-S. used *cw*, adds; "But whether the Goth. letter in every respect corresponds to *Q*, does not sufficiently appear to me, because there are not a few words in the *Codex Argenteus*, which do not seem so much to have the hard sound which belongs to *Q*, as that softer aspiration which is found in A.-S. *hw*, or E. *wh*."

Notwithstanding the idea at first thrown out by Sibb., that our *quh* has been "immediately borrowed from the Gothic," he afterwards, although not very consistently, "to avoid any charge of hypothetical partiality," assumes, "a different element or combination of letters,—viz., *Gw*,—a sound—which, he says, "occurs not unfrequently in the ancient language of Germany; ex. gr. *gewaire*, veras, *gwallich*, potentia, gloria.—When this harsh sound," he adds, "gave way almost every where to the *hw*,—the character, which Ulphilas had invented to express it, fell of course to be laid aside. In Scotland alone the sound was preserved, and appears to this day under the form of *Quh*."

This assumption, which he retains in his Gl., is totally groundless. In what way soever we received our *quh*, there seems no reason to doubt that it expresses the sound of the letter employed by Ulphilas. This appears incontestable from the very examples brought by Sibb.

This letter could not be meant to express the sound of A.-S. *cw*, because the words in which this occurs in A.-S. are denoted by another Goth. character, resembling our vowel *u*; as *quairn*, mola, A.-S. *cwearn*; *quaine*, uxor, A.-S. *cwen*, *quithan*, dicere, A.-S. *cwethan*,

&c. To the latter the learned Varel. gives the sound of *qu*; but to the former, of *hw* or *qhw*; Runograph. Scandic., p. 69.

It has been observed, that "this Goth. character appears to be the ancient Aeolic Digamma asperated in pronunciation." This supposition is founded on the probability, that "the Gothic tongue was from the same stem as the ancient Pelagic, the root of the Greek." I am not, however, disposed to venture so far into the regions of conjecture; especially as some learned writers have contended that, as Ulphilas used several Roman characters as, *F*, *G*, *H*, *R*, he also borrowed the form of this from their *Q*. V. Michaelis' Introd. Lect. N. T. sect. 70.

As little can be said in respect to its resemblance to the Hebrew *Ain*; it being generally admitted that the sound of this letter is lost. It is, however, a pretty common opinion among the learned, that it denoted a very strong guttural sound.

I shall only add, that, where there is no difference between the E. and S. words, except what arises from this peculiar orthography, it is unnecessary to give examples. There is no occasion for this in most cases, even where there is a change of the vowel.

QUHA, QUHAY, pron. Who, S.

"All the lordis sperituale and temporale, *quha* geve thaire aithis of befor to be lele and trew, &c., of new ratifeis and appreis the samin." Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 411.

"It is vnderstand to our souerane lord the grett service to his grace be Thomas Erskine of Brechin knyght his secretare, *quhay* thairfor obtenit off our said souerane lord, the landis of Brechin & Nevair," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 377. V. QUH.

Mr. Macpherson has so distinctly marked the relation of the different dialects to each other, and also to the Lat. as to the pron. *who*, that I shall make no apology for inserting his short table.

S.	Moss-G.	A.-S.	O. Sw.	Lat.
<i>Quha</i> , <i>quhas</i> ,	<i>hwa</i> ;	<i>huo</i> ,	<i>quis</i> ,	} who :
<i>Quhay</i> , <i>quho</i> ,		<i>hua</i> ,	<i>qu</i> ,	
		<i>hwa</i> ,	<i>quae</i> ,	} whose :
<i>Quhays</i> , <i>quhis</i> ,	<i>hwases</i> ;	<i>huars</i> ,	<i>cujus</i> ;	
<i>Quham</i> , <i>quhamma</i> ,	<i>hwam</i> ;	<i>hwem</i> ,	<i>quam</i> ;	} whom.

I have not observed, however, that *quhay* occurs in a different sense from *quha*. They are used in common for E. *who*.

[It is prob., however, that *quhay* originally represented the emphatic and interrogative forms of the pronoun, and when used for *whoever*, *whosoever*, as in the following.]

"*Quhay* sall haue the curage or spreit to punis thaym for feir of this insolent prince?" Bellend. Cron., Fol. 11, a.

Anone Enceas indace gan to the play
With arrowis for to schuts *quhay* wald away.
Doug. Virgil, 144, 8.

The use of *quhay* is now become provincial, being almost peculiar to Loth.

QUHAIS, QUHASE. The genitive of *Quha*; whose S. A. *Quhause*, S. B.

"That the king charge all & indrie schirreffs of this realme to gar inquire—quhat landis, possessionis, or annuell rentys pertenys to the king,—and in *quhais* handis thai now be." Acts Ja. I., 1424, Ed. 1814, p. 4.

Moss-G. *quhis*, id. *Quhis* ist sa manalcik: "Whose image is this?" Mar. 12. 16. A.-S. *hwases*, id.

[QUHAM, WHAM. The objective of *Quha*; whom, S.]

QUHAIP, QUHAUP, WHAAP, s. A curlew, S. *Scolopax arquata*, Linn.

"That the wyld-met, and tame met vnderwritten, be sold in all tymes cumming of the prices following; —the *Quhaip*, vi. d." *Acts Marie*, 1561, c. 11. Edit. 1568.

"The wild land fowls are plovers, pigeons, curlews, (commonly called *whaap*)." P. Unst, Shetl. Statist. Acc., v. 188. The name is the same in Orkn. V. *Berry's Orkney*, p. 307.

"A country gentleman from the west of Scotland, —being occasionally in England for a few weeks, was, one delightful summer evening, asked out to hear the nightingale: his friend informing him, at the same time, that this bird was a native of England, and never to be heard in his own country. After he had listened with attention, for some time, upon being asked, if he was not much delighted with the nightingale: "It's a' very gude," replied the other in the dialect of his own country; "but I wad na gie the *whaap* of a *whaap* for a' the nightingales that ever sang." P. Muirkirk, *Ayr. Statist. Acc.*, vii. 601, N.

Sibb. thinks that it is named *ex sono*. Perhaps it is from the same origin with the *v. Wheep*, q. v. Its name, however, resembles that of the Lapwing in Sw. and Dan. V. *Færwip*. In Dan. the curlew is called *Regn-spær*, apparently as being supposed to *spær* or predict rain.

QUHAIP, QUHAUP, s. A goblin or evil spirit, supposed to go about under the eaves of houses after the fall of night, having a long beak resembling a pair of tongs for the purpose of carrying off evil doers, Ayr.

This goblin appears to have borrowed its name from the curlew.

[QUHAIRANENT, QUHAIRINTIL, QUHAIR-THROW. V. under QUHARE.]

[QUHAIS, QUHAM. V. under QUHA.]

QUHAM, s. 1. A dale among hills, S.

Lat. *hucum-r*, convallicula seu semivallis; a *hucome*, vorago, gula, G. Andr. It is elsewhere defined; *Vallcula*, locus depressior inter duos colliculos.

2. A marshy hollow, whether with or without stagnant water, Loth.

[To QUHAMLE, WHAMLE, v. a. To turn upside down, to turn over in order to empty, West of S. V. **QUHEMLE.]**

[QUHAMLIN, WHAMLIN, s. The act of turning upside down, *ibid.*]

QUHANG, QUHAYNG, WHANG, s. 1. A thong, a strap of leather, S.

"Sum anctouris writtis, quhen Hengist had gottin the grant of as mekill land (as he mycht circle about with ane bull hyde) he schure it in maist crafty and subtell *quhayngis*. In witnes heirof they say *Tow-quhan* in the language of Saxonis is callit ane *quhayng*." *Ballad. Cron.*, B. viii. c. 12. *Tuhan*, Boeth.

"They are ay at the whittle and the *quhang*," S. Prov., i.e., always in a state of contention.

This seems to have been borrowed by Boece, from Geoffrey of Monmouth, lib. 6. c. 11, who says, that this in British was called *Coer correi*, and in Saxon, *Thwang-castre*, which in Lat. signifies the Castle of

the Thong, from A.-S. *thwang*, id. Boece says this castle was in Yorkshire. But according to Verstegan, c. 5, it was "situated near unto Sydingborn in Kent." Junius approves of this derivation of the name of the castle.

The hardy brogue, a' saw'd wi' *whang*,
With London shoes can bide the bang,
O'er moss and mair with them to gang.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 27.

"Whanga. Leather thonga. North." Gl. Grose. Sw. *tweng*, id. *sko-twang*, corrigia calceamentorum. Seren. deduces it from *tweng-a*, arcure.

2. A thick slice of any thing eatable; as, a whang of cheese, S. in allusion to the act of cutting leather into thongs. For it properly denotes what is sliced from a larger body.

The lasses, skelpin bareft, thrang,

In silks and scarlets glitter;

Wi' sweet-milk cheese, in monie a *whang*. —

Burns, iii. 81.

An' kebbocks auld, in monie a *whang*,

By jock-ta-legs are skild.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 26.

"*Quhang* (of cheese). A great slice of cheese. North." Gl. Grose. Hence,

To QUHANG, WHANG, v. a. 1. To flog, to beat with a thong, S.

2. Metaph. to lash in discourse.

—Hersey is in her pow'r,
And gloriously she'll *whang* her.

Burns, iii. 62.

3. To cut in large slices, S.

At the sight of Dunbarton once again,
I'll cock up my bonnet and march amain,
With my claymore hanging down to my heel,
To *whang* at the bannocks of barley meal.

Song, Henri M. Loth, iv. 13.

QUHAR, QUHARE, QUHAIRE, adv. 1. Equivalent to *since*, or *whereas*.

"That *quhare* it is to be remembrit be my lord governour and thre estatis of this present parliament, how thai for furth bering of the quenis auctorite—convenit togidder at Stirneling and Linlithow, redy to haue seruit the quenis grace, &c. Nochttheless it is neidfull to thaim to haue declarationne (sic) of parliament, that thai did na thing contrare the quenis auctorite," &c. *Acts Mary*, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 429.

2. Where. All our quhare, every where.

And suth it is and sene, in *all our quhare*,
No erdly thing bot for a tyme may lest.

Ballad, Edin. 1508, & P. R., iii. 127.

This is perhaps the passage referred to by Mr. Pinkerton, when he renders *quhare*, "place," in Gl. But although it is probable that the term was used in this sense, here it is certainly adverbial. It is merely an inversion of the more common phraseology *our at quhare*, q. over every place. V. **ALQUHARE**.

QUHAIRANENT, adv. Concerning which.

—"For the quhilk the doaris sall incur na danger; —the auld fundationis and erectionis of the saidis collegis and hail vniuersitie—notwithstanding, *quhairanent* his maiestie, with auise of his saidis estaitis, dispensis." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 182.

"Declares that this present generall ratificationne—shall be also valid—as if the samine infeftment war alreddis past & exped,—*quhairanent* his maiestie & es-

tatis foiraidis hane dispenat, & be thir presentis dispensen for ever." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 561.

Amid the quhill is used as synonym. Ibid., 567, ch. 180.

QUHAIRBE, QUHARBE, *adv.* Whereby, Aberd. Reg.

[QUHARFOR, *adv.* Wherefore, Barbour, i. 308.]

QUHAIRINTIL, QUHAIRIN, *adv.* In which, wherein.

"I gise you twa points; *quhairintil* every aye of you saught to try and examine your consciences." Bruce's Sermon on the Sac., P. 1, b.

QUHAIRTHEOW, *adv.* Whence, in consequence of which; [*quharthrouch*, *quharthrow*, Barbour.]

"—Our souerane Ladyis liegis daylie and continually, inoontrare the tenour of the actis maid thairupone—schutis with half hag, culvering, and pistolate, at the saidis wyldie beistis and wyldie foules, *quairthrow* the nobill men of the realme can get na pastyme of halking and hunting lyke as hes bene had in tymes bypast, be reason that all sic wyldie beistis and wyldie foules ar exilit and banist be occasion foraid." Acts Mary, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 483.

This act was more severe than any against poaching in our time, as this prohibition was given "under the pane of deid."

QUHA-SAY, *s.* A pretence, sham. Expl. "remark;" Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 334.

Then, when this turn cott tuke gude nycht,
Half way hameward vp the calasy,
Said to his servandis for a *quha say*;
"Alace, the porter is foryett!"

It seems to signify a mere pretence; allied perhaps to the latter part of the alliterative Belg. word *wies-waie*, a whim-wham.

[In this example *quha-say*, may be rendered *pun*, and in this sense may be allied to Lat. *quasi*.]

[QUHAT. 1. As a *pron.*, what, Barbour, i. 93, 141.

2. As an *adv.*, how, in such manner, ibid. i. 215.]

[QUHAT-FOR. 1. What with, ibid, xviii. 211, 214.

2. Why; as, *what for no*, why not, S.]

QUHAT-KYN, QUHATEN. What kind of, of what kind; generally *pron.* *whattin*.

The King Robert wyst he wes thar,
And *quhat kyn* chyttanyis with him war.
Barbour, ii. 236, MS.

Quhat will ye say me now for *quhaten* plycht?
For that I wait I did you never offence.

King Hart, i. 31.

"And sua, godly reidar, *quhattin* a Papist I am in this samin raid buik of Questionis,—I tak on hand to prove on perrell of my lyfe, the maist haly martyrs—to haf bene the samin Papistis." N. Winyet. V. Keith's Hist. App., p. 221.

V. KIN.

QUHAT-RAK. An exclamation still used in S.; what avails it, of what use, what care I for it? V. RAK, *s.*, care.

QUHATSAEUYE, QUHATSUMEUIR, *adj.* Whatsoever.

"In the chyir of Moyseas sittis Scribes, and Phariseis, *quhatsumeur* thing they bid yow do, do it, bot do nocht as they do; because they bid do, and dois nocht," Kennedy, of Croseraguell, Compend. Tractatus, p. 60.

[QUHAT-TILL. To what, Barbour, xi. 28, Edin. MS.; *quhat-to*, Camb. MS.]

To QUHAUK, QUHACK, *v. a.* To beat, S. *thwack*, E.

Our word is probably the corr. The E. word has been traced to Tent. *zwack-en*, *urgere*, *percutere*; A.-S. *zacc-tan*, *ferire*, Isl. *thick-a*, *affigere*.

[QUHAUKIN, QUHACKIN, *s.* A beating, S.]

QUHAUP, WHAAP, *s.* A curlew. V. QUHAIP.

In Fife, a distinction is made between the *Land-quhaup*, i.e., the curlew, and the *Sea-quhaup*, a species of mew, of a dark colour.

In Orkney, they distinguish between the larger and the smaller whaup.

"Orc. Major *Stock-Whap*; minor, *Little-Whap*:—The larger curlew, called here *Stock-Whap*, differs something in its colours from the lesser," &c. Low's Faun. Orkad., p. 80.

QUHAUP, WHAAP. *There's a whaup in the raip*, there is something wrong, S. Prov.; implying some kind of fraud or deception. V. Kelly, p. 305. [V. KINSCH.]

I have observed no other example of the use of the term, except in a silly performance, which exhibits Presbyterians in so ridiculous a light, that he must be credulous indeed, who can believe that many of the ludicrous sayings, there ascribed to them, were ever really uttered.

"I'll hazard twa and a plack,—there is a *whaup* in the rape, Eda, has thou been at barn-breaking, Ede? Come out of the holes, and thy bores here, Eda," &c. Presbyterian Eloquence, p. 139.

The inhabitants of the county of Mearns ascribe the origin of the proverb to a circumstance respecting the fowl that bears this name. Their traditionary account of it, indeed, has much the air of fable. It is customary to suspend a man by a rope round his middle from a rock called *Fowls-Aeugh*, near Dunnottar, for the purpose of catching kittie-weaks and other sea-fowls, by means of a gin at the end of a pole. V. Statist. Acc., xi. 216. On one occasion, he, who was suspended in this manner, called out to one of his fellows who were holding the rope above; "There's a *faut* [fault] in the raip." It being supposed that he said, "There's a *whaup* in the raip," one of those above cried, "Grup till her, man, she's better than twa *gow-mans*." In consequence of this mistake, it is said, no exertion was made to pull up the rope, and the poor man fell to the bottom, and was dashed to pieces.

The word may originally have denoted some entanglement in a rope; as when it is said to be *fankit*. It may thus be allied to Isl. *hap*, vinculum; or rather to Su.-G. *weft-a*, implicare, Moes.-G. *waib-an*, id.

QUHAUP-NEBBIT, *adj.* Having a long sharp-nose, S.

QUHAUP, s. 1. A pod in the earliest state, S. *synon. shaup*. Hence peas are said to *whaup* or be *whauped*, when they assume the form of pods.

Whaup is used S. B. *Shaup*, S. O. V. *SHAUP*.

2. A pod after it is shelled, Aberd. Mearns; *Shaup*, *synon. Lanarks*.

3. A mean or low fellow, a scoundrel, Mearns; perhaps q. a mere husk.

To **QUHAUF, v. a.** To shell peas, S. B.

To **QUHAWCH, v. n.** V. **QUAUK**.

QUHAWE, s. A marsh, a quag-mire.

Wyth-in myris in-till a *quhawse*,
That wes lyand nere that *schawe*,
The knyghtis, that sawe his wyth-drawing.
Thai folowyd fast on in a lyng.

Wyntown, viii. 39, 41.

Mr. Todd has inserted the compound word *Quaw-mire*, id. But in O.E. it appears in its simple form *quawse*. "*Quawse* as of a myre. Labina." Prompt. Parv. "*Quawse*, myre, [Fr.] foundriere, crouliere;" i.e., a quagmire; Palagr. B. iii. F. 57, b. It also appears as a v. "*Quawyn* as myre;" Prompt. Parv. This seems radically the same with *quag*, which Skinner gives as sometimes used singly, without the addition of *mire*.

Johns. and others derive *quag* from *quake*, to shake. According to this etymon. Isl. *kwik-a*, move, may be the origin. Junius deduces *quag* from Moes-G. *wagan* move; but Serenius prefers *quiban*, vivere, whence, he says, the E. verbs, to *quitch*, to *quaver*, to *quiver*, and to *quod*, all expressive of agitation.

The term is still retained in Galloway. V. **QUAW**.

QUHAYE, s. Whey. *Flot quhaye*, whey, after being pressed from the cheese curds, boiled with a little meal and milk, in consequence of which a delicate sort of curd floats at top, S.

"Thai maid grit cheir of euyrie sort of mylk baytht of ky mylk & youe mylk, suet mylk and sour mylk, curdis and *quhaye*, sourkittis,—*flot quhaye*." Compl. S., p. 66.

A.-S. *hwæg*, Belg. *weye*, *huy*.

[QUHAYNG, s. A thong, a strap. V. **QUHANG.]**

QUHEBEIT, adv. Howbeit, Aberd. Reg., A. 1538.

[QUHEDIRAND, part. pr. Whizzing, whirling, hurtling, Barbour, xvii. 684, Camb. MS.; *quethirand*, Edin. MS. A.-S. *hwotheran*, to murmur, to make a rumbling noise.]

QUHEEF, WHEEF, s. 1. A fife; a musical instrument; Upp. Clydes.

[2. A tune on the fife or flute; as, "Gie us a *quheef* on your flute, man," Clydes.]

This evidently retains the form of C. B. *chwib*, rendered a fife by Richards, a pipe by Owen. The latter

also expl. *chwiban*, a whistle; *chwiban-u*, to whistle, *chwib-laww*, to trill.

[To **QUHEEF, WHEEF, v. n.** To play the fife or flute; part. pr. *quheefin*, used also as a s., *ibid.*]

[QUHEEFER, WHEEFER, WHEEFLE, s. One who plays the fife or flute, *ibid.*]

[QUHEILL, s. A wheel; pl. *quhelis*, Barbour, xiii. 637. A.-S. *hweol*.]

To **QUHEMLE, WHOMMEL, v. a.** To turn upside down, S.; *whummil* and *whamle* are other forms, Clydes.

And schyll Triton with his wyndy horne,
Ovir *quhemlit* all the flowand ocean.

Bellend. Proems to Cron, st. 2.

On *whomel*'s tubs lay twa lang dails,
On them stood many a goan.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 267.

V. **LOAN**.

"*Whemmla*. To turn any vessel upside down. North." Gl. Grosse.

Sibb. (vo. *Whommel*) thinks this a corr. of E. *whelm*, from Isl. *hilm-a*, obtegere. But it is evidently the same with Sa.-G. *hwiml-a*. *Thet hwimlar i hufvudet*, caput vertigine laborat, ubi omnia intus volvi videntur, perinde ac si cerebrum rotaretur; Ihre. Sw. *hummel* om *tummel*, topay-turvy; Seren. Tent. *wormel-en*, circumversari.

[QUHEN, adv. When, Barbour, i. 250; but generally used as while.]

QUHENSUA, adv. When so or thus.

"*Quhensua* this cruell murtherour wes committit, and justice amorit, and plainlie abusit; never ceasit he of his wickit and inordinat pretenses." Band, 1567, Keith's Hist., p. 406.

QUHENE, QUHEYNE, QUHOYNE, QUHONE, adj. Few; [*a wes wheen*, a small number: compar. *quhenar*, q. v.]

Thocht that war *quheyn*, thai war worthy,
And full of gret chawelry.

Barbour, li. 244, MS.

—We ar *quheynes*, agayne sa fela.

Ibid., xl. 49, MS.

And thai war *quhene* and stad war sua
That thai had na thing for till oyt.

Ibid., ix. 163, MS.

To *quhene*, too few.

He had to *quhene* in his company.

Ibid., xiii. 549, MS.

Ane few wourdis on sic wyse Jupiter said:
But not in *quheyn* wourdis him ansuere maid
The fresche goldin Venus.

Doug. Virgil, 312, 54.

Paucus, Virg.

It is sometimes contrasted with *mony*.

Of mony wourdis echortle ane *quhene* sall I
Declare

Doug. Virgil, 80, 43.

Northumb. a *wheene*, pauci; Ray's Coll., 151.

—In solitude

They liv'd retired, amidst surrounding shades,
Unthought of, as unseen, save by the heart
Of Colin, wha, among the neighb'ring hills
Did tend a *wes wheen* sheep.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 98.

This is evidently an imitation of Thomson's *Fulacina* and *Lavinia*.

"The deil's kind to them, wi' his gowd, &c. but he shoots auld decent folk over wi' a wheen could kail blades." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 28.

"In mod. S.," as Mr. Macpherson observes, "it is used exactly as the Eng. *few*, prefixing the sing. article *a*, and sometimes also *wee* (little) e.g., *a wee quhene*, a very few; also, *a gay quhene*, a tolerable number or quantity."

A.-S. *hæcena*, *hwena*, aliquantum, paulo, *hwon*, paululum, pusillum; Belg. *weynigh*, Germ. *wenig*, parvus; paucus.

[QUHENAR, *adj.* Fewer, Barbour, xi. 605; compar. of *quhene*, q. v.]

QUHERTIE, *adj.* [Prob. for quirky, quirkish.]

"Bot of the rigour to the pure done on your awin landis, and of the appropriing the kirk-landis,—or of the schuiting of honest men fra thair native rowmes, be tytle of your new *quhertie* fewis, tyme servis not to schaw." Ninian Winzet's First Tractat. Keith's Hist., p. 206.

[*Querty* is still used in the West of S. for *quirky*, and applied to such sharp practices as are here implied. Dr. Jamieson must have misread this quotation from Winzet.]

QUHESTLYNG, QUHISTLYNG, *s.* Baying (of a dog), Barbour, vi. 94, 87, Camb. MS.

The Edin. MS. has *questioning*, an inferior form of *questing*, lit., searching, especially used, however, of the baying of a hound. See *quest* in Halliwell. Cf. O. Fr. *querre*, to search.

"The reading *questioning*—is a false one, added afterwards in darker ink." Skeat's Ed., Gl. and Notes.]

[QUHET, *s.* Wheat, *ibid.* V. 398.]

[QUHETHIR, *conj.* Whether, Barbour, i. 177.]

QUHETHIR, THE QUHETHYR, *conj.* However, although, notwithstanding, nevertheless, *ibid.*, i. 332, ii. 231.

Thai durst nocht fecht with thaim, for thi
Thai withdrew thaim all haily;
The *quhethyr* thai war v hundre ner.

Barbour, xvi. 571, MS.

Early editors, either not understanding the term, or supposing that it would not be understood by the reader, have always substituted another; sometimes *yet*, as in the passage quoted; elsewhere, *but*, *then*, *howbeit*, &c. as in Edit. 1620.

The Erie of Murreff, and his men
Sa stoutly thaim contenynt then,
That thai wan place, ay mar and mar,
On thair fayis; *quhethir* thai war
Ay ten for ana, or may, per fay.

Barbour, xii. 564, MS.; although, Ed. 1620.

Mr. Macpherson gives also the sense of *wherefore*. But if used in this sense, I have not observed it.

A.-S. *hwæðere*, id. tamen, attamen, verum. This adverbial and adverbative sense seems merely a secondary use of the term, properly signifying *whether*, as still relating to two things opposed, or viewed in relation, to each other. Mœs.-G. *quhadar*, id. *Whether* or no, is still frequently in the mouths of the vulgar, as signifying, however.

To QUHETHIR, *v. n.* V. QUIDDER.

VOL. III.

QUHEW, LE QUHEW, *s.* A disease of the febrile kind, which proved extremely fatal in Scotland, A. 1420. It appears to have been a sort of *influenza*, occasioned by the unnatural temperature of the weather.

Infirmities ista, quæ non solum magnates, sed et innumerabiles de plebe extincti sunt, Le QuheW à vulgaribus dicebatur, qui ut physici ferunt, causabatur ex inaequalitate vel intemperantia hiemis, veris et aestatis precedentium; quia hiems fuit multum siccæ et borealis, ver pluviosum, et similiter autumnus; et tunc necesse est in aestate fieri febres acutæ, et ophthalmias, et dysenterias, maxime in humidis. Fordun. Lib., xv. c. 32.

The origin is uncertain. From *le* being prefixed, one would think that it must have had a Fr. origin. But in the Scotchchronicon, *le* is often prefixed to names where there is no connexion with Fr. A tower, in the Castle of Edinburgh, is called *le Turni-pyk*, Lib. xiii. c. 47. The county of Kincardine is designed *le Mernis*, *ibid.*, c. 39. Besides, the word both in form and signification is pretty nearly allied to Su.-G. *queisa*, Ial. *kweisa*, also *kweisa*, a fever, morbi in Hyperboreis frequentia species; G. Andr. Ithre has mentioned A.-S. *hwæos* as having the sense of, febricitare. But he has not attended to the passage quoted by Somner, in which it means, *expectorated*; *He hrithod and egealic hwæos*; febricitavit et terribiliter expumavit.

To QUHEW, *v. n.* To whiz, to whistle.

—Eurus with loud shouts and schill

His braith begud to fynd;

With *quheswing*, renewing

His bitter blasts againe.

Burro's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 31.

One might suppose this word to be the root of Su.-G. *hwis-a*, id.

C.B. *chwos* denotes a blasty gust, or puff. It is deduced from *chw*, to act suddenly.

QUHEW, *s.* The sound produced by the motion of any body through the air with velocity.

Than from the heyn down quhirland with ane *quhes*
Come Quene Juno, and with her awin handis
Dang up the yettis—

Doug. Virgil, 239, 50.

"S. Bor. a few, vox ex sono confecta," Radd. It may, however, be radically the same with *Quick*, q. v.

[QUHEYNE, *adj.* Few, Barbour, ii. 244. V. QUHENE.]

To QUHEZE, *v. a.* To pilfer growing fruits, as apples, pease, &c., Clydes.

Allied perhaps to Ial. Su.-G. and Dan. *hwæa*, *hwæas*, keen, eager, sharp-witted; because of the ingenuity and alertness often manifested in pilfering. C.B. *chwic-iaw*, however, signifies to pilfer, and *chwingsi*, a puffer; and we must recollect that this district was included in the Welsh kingdom.

QUHICAPS, *s. pl.* An errat. for *Quhairs*, curlews. Agr. Surv. Sutherl., p. 169.

This should certainly be read *quhairs*, i.e., curlews, as in Sir R. Gordon's Hist. Suth., the work referred to, as printed. V. LAIR-IOIGH.

To QUHICH, QUHIGH, QUHIIHER, (gutt.) *v. n.* To move through the air with a whizzing sound, S. B.

C 4

It quid whichin by, spoken of that which passes one with velocity, so as to produce a whizzing sound, in consequence of the resistance of the air. Cumb. to *whies*, to fly hastily.

Now in the midst of them I scream,
When too'dlin' on the haugh;
Then *quidder* by thaim down the stream,
Loosd nickerin in a lauch.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 361.

The word, in this form, is properly used to denote the quick fluttering of a bird, Ang.

To these may be added Cumb. *whies*, to fly hastily.

This is also an O.E. word. "*Quychyn* or *meayn*. *Moueo*." Prompt. Parv.

This might seem nearly akin to Isl. *quik-a*, *motio*, *inquieta motatio*; from *quik-a*, *moto*, *moveor*, G. Andr., p. 157, *Awecke*, *coloriter subtraho*, *ibid.*, p. 125. But I would rather deduce it from A.-S. *awecoth*, *awith*, *awitha*, *flatus*, *aura lenis*, "puffe, a blast, a gentle gale of wind;" Sommer. This is evidently the origin of A.-S. *awother-an*, *awecother-ang*. V. *QUHIDDER*, v. To the same fountain may we probably trace A.-S. *aweoce-an*, *So-G*. Isl. *aweece-a*, E. *whiz*, as all originally expressing the sound made by the air.

To *QUHID*, *WHUD*, v. n. To whisk, to move nimbly; generally used to denote the quick motion of a small animal, S.

O'er hill and dale I see you range
After the fox or *whiddin* hare.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 419.

An' *whiddin* hares, 'mang brairdit corn,
At ilka sound are startin.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 1.

Isl. *awid-a*, *fervide actio* (impetus, Verel.) *awid-rar*, *pernix fertur*, (is hurried away, or carried swiftly); G. Andr., p. 125. He derives *awida* from *veidr*, the air. *Hwæt*, *citas*; *awid-a*, *propere*, *ib.* p. 125.

There is a striking coincidence between the Goth. and Celt. in this instance. For C.B. *awid-aw* signifies to move quickly; *awid*, a quick turn. *Hawd* is used in the same sense: "A whisk, or quick motion, as the course or sweep of a fly." As *Quhiddir* is nearly allied to the v. *Quhid*, the same analogy appears; C.B. *awid-aw*, to dart backwards and forwards, to be giddy. The same remark may be made as to *Quick*. For C.B. *aweyth-u* signifies flare, anhelare; Arm. *chwee-a*, *id.* The name for the weasel might seem also a kindred term. V. *QUHITRED*.

QUHYD, *WHID*. 1. A quick motion, S.

2. A smart stroke, *synon. thud*.

For quhy, the wind, with mony quhyd,
Maist bitterly thair blew.

Burke's Pilgr. Watson's Coll., ii. 24.

3. In a *whid*, in a moment, S.

He lent a blow at Johnny's eye,
That rais'd it in a *whid*,

Right blye that day,
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 96.

4. Metaph. "a lie." Gl. Shirr, S. properly in the way of evasion, q. a quick turn. If I mistake not, the v. is also used in this sense.

Isl. *awida*, mentioned above, denotes both action and passion, *fervida actio vel passio pressa*; G. Andr.

The ingenious editor of *Popular Ballads* confounds this with *FUD*, q. v.

To *QUHIDDER*, *QUHIDDIR*, *QUHITTER*, *QUHETHYR*, v. n. [1. To rush along, to scamper; also, to run pattering along,

Neutr. as swiftlike *quhiddirand* the stane flaw.

Doug. Virgil, 446, 46.]

2. To whiz. In this sense it is used to denote the sound which is made by the motion of any object passing quickly through the air, S. pron. *quhithir*.

The gynour than delluery
Gert bend the gyn in full gret hy;
And the stane smertly swappyt owt
In flaw owt *quethirand* with a rout.

Barbour, xvii. 684, MS.

Whiddering, Edit. 1620; [*quhedirand*, Skeat's Edit.] In Mr. Pinkerton's Ed. the sense is lost.

It flaw owt *quethyr*, and with a rout.

Young Hippocoon, quhik had the fyrst place,
Ane *quhiddirand* arrow lete spang fra the string,
Towart the heuin fast throw the are dide thyring.

Doug. Virgil, 144, 35.

Rudd. as in many other instances, when no plausible etymon occurred, supposes both v. and s. to be *voce ex sone factae*. But there is no necessity for such a supposition, when there is so evident a resemblance to A.-S. *awother-an*, "to murmur, to make an humming or rumbling noise," Sommer. Hence, *awecotherung*, a murmuring. V. *QUHICH*, v. Or we may trace *quhiddir* to Isl. *hwat*, quick in motion, *hwat-a*, to make haste.

Isl. *awidr-a*, *cito commoveri*.

QUHIDDER, *QUHIDDIR*, s. 1. A whizzing sound; a rush. S. *whithir*. Rudd. mentions also *futhir*, which most probably belongs to *Aberd.*

Than ran thay samyn in paris with ane *quhiddir*.

Doug. Virgil, 147, 3.

Quham baith yfere, as said before haue we,
Saland from Troy throw out the wally see,
The dedly storme ouerquhelmit with ane *quhiddir*;
Baith men and schip went vnder flude togidder.

Doug. Virgil, 175, 9.

V. the v.

2. A slight attack causing indisposition, pron. *quhithir*; a *quhithir* of the cauld, a slight cold, S. [a *glif* or *glouf* o' cauld, Clydes.]; *toutt*, *synon.*

Perhaps from A.-S. *awith*, a puff, a blast, q. a passing blast; or Isl. *awida*, impetus. It may be allied to A. Bor. *whither*, to quake, to shake; Gl. Grose.

QUHIG, *WHIG*, s. "The sour part of cream, which spontaneously separates from the rest; the thin part of a liquid mixture," S. Gl. Compl. vo. *Quhaye*.

A.-S. *awoey*, serum, whey, Belg. *wey*. V. *WHIO*. C. B. *chwig*, clarified whey; also fermented, sour; Owen.

[*QUHILE*, s. A while, time, *Barbour*, i. 171, 326.]

This is evidently from *quhile*, E. *while*, time, Moes-G. *quheil-a*, A.-S. *awil*; q. one while, another while; or as in mod. S. the pl. is used, at times.

QUHILE, *QUHILES*, *QUHILIS*, *QUHIL*, *adv.* 1. At times, now, then, sometimes, S. *while*; often used distributively.

For Romans to rede is delitable,
Suppose that thair be *quhyle* bot fable.
Wynntown, i. Prol. 32.

For of that state *quhile* he, *quohil* he,
Of syndry persownys, held that Se.
Wynntown, vi. 133. 5.

Both words in Wyntown are undoubtedly the same; signifying, now one, then another; or S. "whiles the tane, whiles the tothir."

For fair the be fox left the scho,
He was in sic a dreid:
Quhiles leaping, and scowping,
O'er bushes, banks and brais;
Quhiles wandring, quhiles dandring,
Like royd and wilyart rale.

Burel's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., li. 18. 19.

"There was established by common consent, to reside at Edinburgh constantly, a general committee of some noblemen, barons and burgesses; also in every shire, and *whiles* in every Presbytery, a particular committee for the bounds, to give order for all military affairs." Baillie's Lett., i. 164.

In A.-S. an adv. has been formed on purpose; *hwilon*, aliquando; *hwilon an*, *hwilon twa*, "now (or sometime) one, now two," Somner.

2. Some time, formerly, at the time.

Tharfor he said, that thai that wald
Their hartis undiscumfyt hald,
Sald ay thynk ententely to bryng
All thair empress to gud ending;
As quhiles did Cesar the worthy.

Barbour, iii. 277, MS.

[3. The quhiles, whilst, Barbour, vii. 540.]

QUHILE, QUHILLE, *adj.* Late, deceased, S. *umquhil*.

I drede that his gret wasallage,
And his trawall, may bring till end
That at men quhile full littill wend.

Barbour, vi. 24, MS.

— And Scotland gert call that ile
For honoure of hyz modyr quhille,
That Scota was wytht all men calde.

Wyntown, li. 8, 126.

Isl. Sw. *hwil-a*, to be at rest, Gl. Wynt. V. UM-
QUHILL.

QUHILL, 1. As a conj., until, S.

— Man is in to dreding ay
Off thingis that he has heard say;
Namly off thingis to cum, quhill he
Knew off the end the certanté.

Barbour, iv. 763, MS.

[2. As an adv., whilst, Barbour, i. 60, 270; also, sometimes, as, quhill to, quhill fra, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, to and fro. Ibid. x. 604.]

A.-S. *hwile*, donec, untill, Somner. Or more fully, *tha hwile the*, which seems to signify, *the time that*. For this conj. is evidently formed from the *s*., as marking the time that elapses between one act or event and another. I prefer deriving it from the *s*., as the *v*. does not occur in Moes-G. or A.-S.; although some might be inclined to view it as the imperat. of Su.-G. Isl. *hwil-a*, quiescere. Thus these words might be resolved, "Wait for me till gloamin;" i.e., "wait for me; the Time, that which intervenes between and twilight."

Upon looking into the Diversions of Purley, i. 363, I find that I have given materially the same explanation of this particle with that of Mr. H. Tooke. But he seems to give too much scope to fancy, when he says of the synon. *Till*, that it is a word composed of *to* and *while*, i.e., *Time*.

It is scarcely supposable, that there would be such a change of form, without some vestige of it in A.-S. or O. E. If there ever was such a change, it must have been previous to the existence of the language which

we now call English. For in A.-S. *till* signified *donec* or until, at the same time that the phrase *tha hwile*, (not to while) was used in the very same sense. Although they occur as synon., there is not the least evidence that the one assumed the form of the other.

Besides, one great objection to the whole plan of this very ingenious work, forcibly strikes the mind here. Mr. Tooke scarcely pays any regard to the cognate languages. In Su.-G. not only is *hwila* used, as denoting rest, cessation; being radically the same word with A.-S. *hwile*, and expressing substantially the same idea; but *till* is a prep. respecting both time and place. In Moes-G., as *hwila* signifies time, *till* denotes occasion, opportunity. Now, it would be far more natural to view our *till* as originally the Moes-G. term, used in the same manner as A.-S. *hwile*, to mark the time, season, or opportunity for doing any thing.

But it appears to me still more simple and natural, to view *till* as merely the prep. primarily used in the sense of *ad*, to. The A.-S. word *till*, or *tille*, is rendered both *ad*, and *donec*. Su.-G. *till* also admits of both senses. It is thus defined by Ihre; *Till* praepositio, notans motum ad locum, et id diverso modo; dum enim genitivum regit, indicat *durationem*, secus si accusativo jungatur. Thus all the difference between *till*, *ad*, and *till*, *donec*, is that the former denotes progress with respect to place, the other, progress as to time. As *till* and *to* are used promiscuously in old writing, in the sense of *ad*; *till*, *donec*, may be often resolved into *to*. Thus, "I must work from twelve till six," i.e., from the hour of twelve to that of six; marking progressive labour. In one of the examples given by Dr. Johna. under *until*, which he properly designs a prep., the substitution of *to* would express the sense equally well: "His sons were priests of the tribe of Dan until the day of the captivity."

I have observed that, by our old writers, *unto* is occasionally used in the sense of *until*. V. UNTO.

It is no inconsiderable confirmation of this hypothesis, that although *till* does not occur in the Teut. dialects, *tot*, to, is used in this sense; the same prep. denoting progress both with respect to place and time. *Tot huse gaen*, to go home, to go to one's house; *Tot den nacht to, till night*. I might add, as analogical confirmations, Fr. *jusque à*, Lat. *usque ad*, &c. used in the same sense.

I did not observe, till I had written this article, that Lye throws out the same idea; Add Jun. Etym.

[QUHILOM, *adv.* Formerly, at times. V. QUHILUM.]

QUHILK, *pron.* Which, who, S. quhilkis, pl.

Of hym come Rayne, that gat Boe,
The quhilk was ladyr to Toe.

Wyntown, l. 13, 96.

This writer, as far as I have observed, generally uses it when denoting a person, demonstratively, with the prefixed.

The auld gray all for nocht to him tais
His hawbrek, quhilk was lang out of vaege.

Doug. Virgil, 56, 11.

"Abone the common nature and condition of doggis, quhilkis ar sene in all partis, ar thre manner of doggis in Scotland." Bolland. Descr. Alb., c. 11.

Whilk, *whilke*, is used by O. E. writers, so late, at least, as the time of Chaucer.

And gude it is for many thynges,
For to here the dedis of kynges,
Whilk were foles, & *whilk* were wyse,
& *whilk* of them couth mast quantye;
And *whilk* did wrong, & *whilk* ryght,
& *whilk* mayntend pes & fyght.

R. Branne, Profr., p. xcvi.

A.-S. *hwile*, quis, qualis, who; what; Somner. Moes.-G. *quheleika*, *quhileika*, qualis, cujusmodi; Alem.

Awelick, Sw. *Awelick*, Dan. *Awile*, Belg. *welk*, Germ. *welcke*, *welch-er*, who, which.

Moss-G. *gukelits*, the most ancient, is evidently a compound word, from *guka*, and *leika*, like. This indeed expresses the idea conveyed by *qualis*, *cujusmodi*, of what kind, of what manner, i.e., like to what. With respect to the affinity between the Lat. term *lis*, and Goth. *leika*. V. *Lyk*, *adj.*

[QUHILL, *conj.* and *adv.* Until, whilst. V. under QUHILE.]

QUHILK, *s.* "An imitative word expressing the short cry of a gosling, or young goose." Gl. Compl.

"The gayalings cryit, Quhik, quhik, & the dukis cryit, Quack." Compl. S., p. 60.

QUHILLY BILLY. A belch, a bock; expressive of the noise made by a person in violent coughing or reaching.

Sohe bokkis sic baggage fra hir breist,
They want na bubbis that sittis hir neist,
And ay scho cryis, A priest, a priest,
With lika quhilly billy.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., li. 88.

V. HILLER BELLOW, which seems originally the same. [Leising's Ed. 1879, has *quhillis lillie*.]

QUHILUM, QUHYLUM, QUHILOM, *adv.* 1. Formerly, some time ago.

This tretys furth I wyll afferme,
Haldande tyme be tyme the date,
As Orocius quhylum wrate.

Wyntown, 2. Prol. 22.

2. At times, sometimes.

A gret sterling he mycht half seyne
Off schippys; for quhylum sum wald be
Ryght on the wawys, as on mounte:
And sum wald alyd fra heycht to lowe.

Barbour, iii. 706.

V. UMQUHILA, which is used in both senses.

3. Used distributively; now, then.

He gint, he glour, he gapt as he war wald:
And quhylum sat still in aye studying;
And quhylum on his buk he war reiding.

Dunbar, Meirland Poems, 77. 78.

O. E. id. A-S. *awilon*, *awilom*, *awilem*, aliquando, sometime, Sommer.

QUHIN, QUHYN, QUHIN-STANE, *s.* Greenstone; the name given to basalt, trap, wackin, porphyry, or any similar rock, S.

Thou treuthles wicht bot of aye could hard quhyn
The elckit that horribil mont Caucasus hait.

Doug. Virgil, 112, 82.

On ragged rolkis of hard hark quhyn stane,
With frosya frontis cald elynty clewis schane.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 200, 44.

The only conjecture I can form, as to the reason of this designation, is that it may have had its origin from the sonorous quality of this stone. It is admitted by naturalists, that in this respect it surpasses many other species; and this trivial circumstance would be more likely to strike the minds of a rude people, than any more essential property. Sn.-G. *Asin-a* is defined *Sonum ingratum, streperum edere*; *Ihre*. But *Isi*. *Asin-a* is used with greater latitude. It not only signifies, *sonum edo obstreperum*, but *resono*, *reclamo*; and *Asin*, *voce obstreperae et resonabile*. Gudm. Andr. having given these explanations, adds an illus-

tration, which I shall exhibit in his own words. Hinc *Asin* loci vel tractus nomen in Norvegia, cujus incolae olim *Heinveriar*; unde *Heinveriadaler* in Islandia nomen cepere. Item, *Biorg vin*, *Bergas civitas*, quasi *Biorg Asin*, rupes resonans; cum in rupibus ante urbem magna detur echus resonantia. Lex., p. 126.

If this conjecture be well-founded, the meaning of the term *whin-stane* is the *resounding stone*. This etymon is confirmed by analogy; as the name given in Sweden to at least one variety of this stone is *blaack-sten*, that is as expressed by Linnaeus, *Saxum tinnitans*, or the *ringing stone*. V. Syst. Lapid., p. 80. Syst. Natur. III. Ed. 1770. [CLINKSTONE.]

2. This is commonly used as an emblem of obduracy or want of feeling, S.

"'Oh! woman,' cried Andrew, 'ye hae nae mair heart than a whinstane; will ye no tak pity on me?'" *Petticoat Tales*, i. 247.

The more common phraseology is, "as hard's a whin-stane."

[Be to the poor like onie whinstane,
And hand their nooses to the grunstone.

Burns.

[QUHINGE, *s.* and *v.* V. QUHYNGE.]

To QUHIP, WIPP, *v. a.* To bind about, S.

Sibb. mentions Goth. *wippian*, coronare, praetexere. But this word I have not met with. The only cognate term in Moss-G. is *waib-jan*, *bi-waib-jan*, to surround to encompass. "Thine enemies *bi-waib-jand thuk*, shall compass thee about," *Luke x. 43*. *Isi*. *waf*, circumvolvo. E. *whip*, as applied to sewing round, is radically the same with the S. *v.*

QUHIPPISS, *s. pl.* Crowns, garlands, Gl. Sibb.

Moss-G. *waips*, corona; accus. *wippja*.

To QUHIR, *v. n.* To whiz, S. *whurr*, synon. *quhiddir*, S.

It may be observed, however, that E. *whiz* does not fully express the idea; as properly denoting a hissing sound. But *whir* signifies a sound resembling that which is made when one dwells on the letter *r*.

Furth flew the shaft to smyte the dedely stralk,—
And quhirrand smat him throw the the in hy.

Doug. Virgil, 447, 1.

If not formed from the sound, as expressing the noise made by a body rapidly whirled round in the air; it may be allied to *Isi*. *Awirf-a*, volvi, *Ayr-a*, vertigine agi.

QUHIR, *s.* The sound of an object moving through the air with great velocity.

The sooir schaft flew quhissilland wyth aye quhir,
Thare as it slidis scherand throw the are.

Doug. Virgil, 417, 47.

To QUHISSEL, WISSIL, *v. a.* 1. To exchange.

Here is, here is within this corpis of myne
Ane forcy sprate that dois this lyffe dispise,
Quhilk reputis fare to wissil on sic wyse
With this honour thou thus pretendis to wyn,
This mortall state and life that we bene in.

Doug. Virgil, 282, 15.

2. To change; used with respect to money, S. B.

"Gold suld be quhissel'd & changed with quhite money, with the price thereof allanerly." *Index Skene's Acts*, vo. *Gold*.

"Sindrie persones havand quhite money, will not change for gold, bot takis therefore twelue pennies, or mair for quhisseling of the samin, in high contemp-

tion of our Sovereign Lord, and his authoritie." Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 90. Murray. In Edit. 1568, c. 79, *weistling*, which seems the more ancient orthography.

Belg. *wissel-en*, Germ. *wechsel-n*, permutare, nummo majoris pretii accepto minutam pecuniam per partes reddere; Kilian. Su.-G. *waezel-a*, id. *waezel*, vicissitudo, the state of changing; Ial. *vici*, *vices*, *vices*, *vices*, per vices. Ihre observes, that the most ancient vestige of the word is in Moos.-G. *wik*, which he understands as equivalent to Lat. *vici*; alleging that the terms are allied, and that the Goth. word has the greatest appearance of antiquity, because the Lat. one stands singly, without any cognates, whereas Goth. *wik-a* signifies cedere, to give way, to leave one's place, which is the true idea of vicissitudo.

The learned Lord Hailes, mentioning A.-S. *gislas*, hostages, says; "It may be considered whether this be not the same with *wissel*, i.e., exchanges; *wisselen*, to exchange, is still used in Low Dutch. The Scots used it in the reign of James V." Annals, i. 17, N.

The worthy Judge had not heard of the term, although still used in some counties. His idea as to *gislas*, notwithstanding the apparent analogy of ideas, is not supported by fact. For they appear as words radically different in all the languages in which both are preserved. Franc. *géal*, *kéal*, obsec; *wuechel*, permutatio; Germ. *giest*, *wechel*; Su.-G. *giessel*, *giellan*, *weazel*; A.-S. *wicel-an*, permutare. As to the conjectures concerning the origin of the word denoting an hostage, V. *Giesel*, Ihre, *Giesel*, Wachter.

QUHISSEL, WHISSEL, WISSEL, s. Change given for money, as silver for gold, or copper for silver. Thus it is commonly said, *Gie me my wissel*, i.e., Give me the money due in exchange, S. B.

This phrase occurs in a metaph. sense. *The wheels of your great, skaith and scorn.* Wife of Beith, Old Ball.

I was suspected for the plot;
I scorn'd to lie;
So gat the wheels o' my great,
An' pay't the fee.
Burns, III. 280.

Wheels of his plack. V. CULTEON.

Belg. *wissel*, Germ. *wechsel*, Su.-G. *waezel*, id.

QUHYSSELAB, s. "A changer of money; also, a white bonnet, i.e., a person employed privately to raise the price of goods sold by auction. Tent. *wisseler*, qui quaestum facit foenerandis permutandisque pecuniis." Sibb. Gl.

Sibb. mentions the *s.* as occurring in our Acts of Parliament. But I have not observed it.

[QUHISTLYNG, s. Baying. V. QUEST-LYNG.]

QUHIT, QUHET, QUHYTT, s. Wheat.

"The insufficiency of *quhyt* & darth of the same this year." A. 1541, V. 17.

"Thomas Hay, &c. deponyt be thair athis, that the barrell of *quhyt* sould be Alex' Guthrie Snadounne [herald] to Johnne Williamsounne is war iij sh. Scot. tis nor ony vder." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

[QUHITE, QUHYTE, QUHIT, adj. 1. White, Barbour, viii. 232. A.-S. *hwit*.

2. Polished, burnished; as, *quhite-harnes*, q. v.

3. Silver, silvered; as, *quhite money*, *quhyte werk*, q. v.

4. Hypocritical, dissembling, flattering; as, *quhyte wordes*. V. QUHYTE.

5. The glover's trade was called the *quhyte craft*, q. v.]

QUHITELY, QUHITLIE, adj. Having a delicate or fading look, S. V. WHITLIE.

QUHITE CRAFT. A name formerly given to the trade of glovers.

"Robert Huchunsonn deikin of the *quhite craft* callit the gloveria." MS. A. 1569.

QUHITE-FISCH. The distinctive name given to haddocks, cod, ling, tusk, &c., in our old Acts.

"That na maner of persounes in this realm—send or haue ony maner of *quhite fisch* furth of the samyn, bot it salbe lesum to strangearis to cum within this realme to by the samyn fra merchandis and fremen," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 373.

This phrase does not seem to have been meant to include salmon or herrings. For these are spoken of distinctly, although conjoined with *quhite fisch*.

"Be pakking of salmond, hering and *quhyte fisches* be the merchandis, &c. thair is greit hurt and dampnage sustenit be the byaris thereof," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1573, Ibid., III. 82, c. 4.

"Quhen hering and *quhite fisch* is slane, thay aucht to bring the samyn to the next adiacent burrowis," &c. Ibid. p. 83, c. 7.

"That all salmond treis, hering treis, and *quhite fisch* treis, vniversallie throw the realme salbe of the measure and gage foirsaid." Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ibid., p. 302.

As the name, taken from the colour of the fish, does not accurately mark the distinction between cod, &c., and herrings, whatever may be said of salmon; perhaps it had arisen from the use of the phraseology in Shetland and Orkney.

"The ling, tusk and cod, commonly called the *white fishing*, is the one which has chiefly engaged the attention of the Zetlanders." Edmonstone's Zetl., i. 232.

"By *gray fish* are meant the fry of the coal-fish (Piltocks and Silloks), in contradistinction to ling, cod, tusk, halibut, haddock, &c., which are called *white-fish*." Hibbert's Shetl. Isl., p. 170.

QUHIT-FISCHER, s. One who fishes for haddocks, cod, ling, &c., [in contradistinction to lax, or salmon-fishers.] Aberd. Reg.

QUHITE HARNES. Polished armour, as distinguished from that of the inferior classes.

"That every nobill man, sic as earle, lord, knycht, and barounne, and every grett landit man haifand ane hundreth pund of yerlie rent be anarmit in *quhite harnes*, licht or hevvy as thai pleiss, and wapnit afferand to his honour. And that all vtheris of lower rank and degre, in the lawland, haif jak of plait, halkrek or brigitanis, gorget or pisane," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 362; also p. 363, c. 24.

Dan. *Acid* is not only rendered white, but, "bright, clear;" Wolff.

QUHITE MONEY. Silver. V. QUHISSEL, v.

"My hand has nae been crossed with *white money* but ance these seven blessed days." Blackw. Mag. May, 1820, p. 158.

This is a Scandinavian idiom. *Su.-G. hveita penningar*, silver money.

The phrase is still used, *S.*

Teut. wit gheld, moneta argentea.

QUHYT WORK. Formerly used to denote silver work, probably in distinction from that which, although made of silver, had been gilded.

"*Quhyt Work*. Item, ane greit bassing for feit weching. Item, ane uther bassing for heid weching. Item, xxxi silver plait," &c. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 72.

In another place, *quhyt work of silver* is mentioned, as if it denoted silver work finished in a peculiar mode; perhaps what is now called *frosted work*. V. p. 113.

[**QUHITE**, *v. a.* To cut with a knife. V. **QUHYTE**.]

QUHITTER, *s.* A transient indisposition. V. **QUHIDDER**.

QUHITRED, **QUHITTRET**, *s.* The Common Weasel, *S. Mustela vulgaris*, Linn. V. *Statist. Acc.*, P. Luss, Dunbartons., xvii. 247, *whitrack*, Moray.

"*Mustela vulgaris* ea est, quae *Whitred* nostratibus dicitur. Sylvestris (ea quae *Weasel*) altera major et servior." Sibb. Scot., p. 11.

"Among thame ar mony martirikis, beuena, *quhitredis* and toddie." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 8.

Out come the *Quhitret* furwith,
Ane littill beist of lim and lith,
And of ane sobir schaip.

Burra's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., II. 22.

The writer distinguishes this animal from the *Fittret*, which he introduces in the stanza immediately preceding.

The Fumart and the *Fittret* strane,
The delp and bowest hole to haue,
That was in all the wood.

But there is certainly no difference, except in the orthography. He seems to have adopted the pron. of Aberd., merely for the sake of alliteration.

Her minnie had hain'd the warl,
And the *whitrack*-skin had routh.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., I. 294.

i.e., there was money enough in the purse made of the weasel's skin.

Quhitret has been derived from *Teut. wittern*, odorare, odorem spargere; Gl. Sibb. This indeed expresses one quality of the animal, as when pursued it emits an offensive smell. But I would rather deduce its name from another, which would be more readily fixed on, as being peculiarly characteristic, and more generally obvious. This is the swiftness of its motion; *Isl. hveita*, *Su.-G. hveit*, quick, clever, fleet. Thus we proverbially say, *As clever's a quhitret*, *S. V. QUHID*, *v.*

QUHITSTANE, *s.* A whetstone.

—Sum polist echart spere hedis of stele,
And on *quhitstane* thare axis scharpis at hame.

Doug. Virgil, 230, 11.

Teut. wet-steen, *cos.* V. **QUHYTE**, *v.*

To **QUHITTER**, **QUITTER**, *v. n.* 1. To warble, to chatter; applied to the note of birds, *S.*; [prob. a corr. of *twitter*.]

The gukkow galls, and so *quhitteris* the quale,
Quhill ryeris reirdit, schawis, and every dale.

Doug. Virgil, 403, 26.

The sma' fowls in the shaw began
To *quhitter* in the dale.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. I. 226.

"To *whitter*, i.e., to warble in a low voice, as singing birds always do at first, when they set about imitating any sweet music, which particularly attracts their attention." N. Ibid.

2. It is applied with a slight variation, to the quick motion of the tongue; as of that of a serpent, which, as Rudd. observes, moves so quickly, that it was "thought to have three tongues."

Lik to ane eddir, with schrewit herbis fed,—

Hie vp hir nek strekand forgane the son,

With fourkit toung into hir mouth *quitterand*.

Doug. Virgil, 64, 49.

Linguis micat ore trifulcia. Virg.

Su.-G. quitter-a, garrire instar avium, cantillare, from *quid-a*, ejulare; Germ. *kutter-n*, *queder-en*, Belg. *quetter-en*, garrire, a frequentative from *qued-en*, dicere. cantare; as *quitter-a*, from *quid-a*.

[**QUHITTER**, **QUITTER**, **WHITTER**, *s.* A drink; as, "Tak a guid *whitter* o' the yill," i.e., a good drink of the ale," Ayrs.

So named from the *chirring* sound made in drinking; or, it is a corr. of *quhider*, a rush, a gush, *q. v.*]

[**QUHITTERIN**, **QUITTERIN**, **WHITTERIN**, *s.* Warbling, chirring, chattering, West of *S.*; *quhitter*, is also used.]

[To **QUHITTER**, *v. n.* To scamper, to run pattering along, West of *S. V. QUHIDDER*.]

QUHOMFOR. For whom; Aberd. Reg.

To **QUHOMMEL**, *v. a.* To turn upside down. V. **QUHEMLE**.

QUHONNAR, *adj.* Fewer; the comparative of *Quheyne*, *quhone*. V. **QUHENE**.

The Erie and his thus fechtand war

At gret myschaiff, as I yow say.

For *quhonnar*, be full fer, war thai

Than thair fayis; and all about

War enweround.

Barbour, xi. 606, MS.

Fewer is substituted in all the Edit. I have seen, Pinkerton's not excepted.

QUHOW, *adv.* How.

"Heir it is expedient to schaw quhat is sweiring, & *quhow* mony vertuous conditionis ar requirit to lauchful sweiring." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 30, b.

This orthography frequently occurs in his work and, if I recollect right, in a few instances, in the MS. of Bl. Harry's Life of Wallace. But it is without any proper authority.

The ancient Goths had pronounced the cognate term with their strongest guttural. Ulphilas writes *quhaina*, quomodo. Shall we suppose that our forefathers pronounced it in a similar manner?

QUHOYNE, *adj.* Few. V. **QUHEYNE**.

To **QUHRYNE**, *v. n.* 1. To squeak, to squeal.

"Than the suyne began to *quhryne*, quhen thai herd the asse tair, quhillk gart the hennis kekky! quhen the cokis creu." Compl. S., p. 59.

They maid it like a scraped swyne;

And as they cow'd, they made it *quhryne*.

Montgomery, Watson's Coll., III. 91.

2. To murmur, to emit a querulous sound, to whine.

mistake for *quyntis*, and *armys* should be *armoris*. The line then runs, "The coats-of-arms and badges, or armorial devices, which they bare." For *desceoyit* in l. 185, Camb., MS. has *disceoyit*.

"The Edin. MS. has the misspelling *quhytyes*, (due to omission of *s* and insertion of *h*), an unreal word which much puzzled Pinkerton and Jamieson. The former took it to be a bad spelling of *coats* (of the reading *coates* in Hart); the latter was persuaded that it meant *hats*! Note the use of *disceoyit* (described, discerned, made out) in l. 185, which clearly proves what the *armoris* and *quyntis* were intended for." Prof. Skeat's *Barbour*, p. 665.]

[QUHYNE, *adj.* Whence, *Barbour*, vii. 240.]

QUIB, *s.* Used for *quip*, a taunt, or sharp jest.

—The Dutch has taken Hollan'.
The other, dark anent the quib,
Oryd, O sic doolful sonnets!

A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 65.

QUIBOW, *s.* A branch of a tree, S. B.

Geol. esohb, a bough, a branch.

QUICH, (gutt.) *s.* A small round-eared cap for a woman's head, worn under another, its border only being seen, Ang.

The *quich* was frequently used along with *pinners*, which formed a head-dress resembling a long hood and hennets.

Su.-G. *huf*; whence our *coif*. V. QUAIL, on which *quich* seems a corr.

QUICKEN, *s.* Couch-grass, Dogs-grass, S. *Triticum repens*, Linn. "The *Quicken*. Scot. aust." Lightfoot, p. 1131. This is also the name, S. B. *Quicks*, A. Bor. E. *quich-grass*, Skinner.

So named perhaps because of its lively nature; as every joint of the root, which is left in the ground, springs up anew.

In Loth. it is also called *ae-pointed grass*, as springing up with a single shoot.

"The most troublesome weed to farmers, and which it is the object of fallow chiefly to destroy, is that sort of grass called *Quicken*, which propagates by shoots from its roots, which spread under ground." P. Bendothy, Perth. Statist. Acc., xix. 351, 352, N.

It is more generally expressed in the pl.

"This ground—is full of *Quichens*." Maxwell's *Sol. Trans.*, p. 80.

The Sw. names, *quich-huete*, *quich-rot*, and *quicks*, are evidently allied.

QUICKENIN, *s.* Ale or beer in a state of fermentation, thrown into ale, porter, &c. that has become dead or stale, S. B.

Ial. *quich-er*, fermentum, vel quicquid fermentationem infert cerevisiae, vino, etc. Halderson.

[QUIDDER, *conj.* Whether, Lyndsay. *Thrie Estaitis*, l. 2259.]

QUIDDERFUL, *adj.* Of or belonging to the womb, or what is contained in it.

"Alison Dick, being demanded by Mr. James Simson Minister, when, and how she fell in covenant with the devil; she answered, her husband many times urged her, and she yielded only two or three years since. The manner was thus: he gave her, soul and

body, *quich and quidderfull* to the devil, and bade her do so. But she in her heart said, God guide me. And then she said to him, I shall do any thing that ye bid me: and so she gave herself to the devil in the fore-said words." Trial for Witchcraft, Kirkaldy, A. 1636. Statist. Acc., xviii. 658.

It is singular that a phrase, which I have met with no where else, but genuine and very ancient Gothic, should be found in the mouths of these wretches. There can be no doubt that *quidder* is Ial. *kvidur*, synonymous with Su.-G. *qued*, Dan. *quidar*, A.-S. *cwith*, Alem. *quiti*, uterus; the womb. The Ial. and Su.-G. words also denote the belly; venter. Hence Ial. *quidar fylli*, a belly-full; *Beter er fogr fraede, ena quidar fylli*; "Better to gather wisdom, than to have a bellyfull of meat and drink."

Whether Ial. *quidafull-r*, is applied to a state of pregnancy, I cannot say. Should this be supposed, it would be to attribute a curious stratagem to the devil, to make a poor illiterate female use good old Gothic, that she might give away her child to him, if in a state of pregnancy, as well as herself. Velsius shows that *quidi* by itself is used in this sense. For he quotes these words, *Hafr i knas ac annar i quidi*; Si infantem in gremio habet, et foetum in utero; "If she has one child on her knee, and another in her womb." He also gives what is evidently the very same phrase, *Quitr oc quidafullr*, (vo. *Kwikr*); but he has forgot to translate it. Ibra, however, explains this phrase in Su.-G. in reference to the body in general. It occurs in the Laws of Scania. *Wil bonden quikaer oc quidaes fuldaer i Closter foras*; Si quis sanus vegetusque in monasterium concedere voluerit; ad verbum, plenum ventrem habens. "If any one goes into a monastery in perfect health; or literally, having a full belly." Afterwards he expl. it as denoting one in a fit state for making a later will. Vo. *Qued*, col. 365.

According to this view of the phrase, Satan's votaries must observe the legal forms in entering into their unhallowed paction with him. As he requires a testamentary deed in his favour, they who make it must be "in health of body and soundness of mind."

QUIERTY, *adj.* Lively, in good spirits, S. V. QUERT.

* QUIET, *adj.* 1. Retired, secret; denoting retirement, conjoined with *place*.

2. Applied to persons, as signifying concealed, skulking.

"This Egannus—wald nothir suffer his wyfe nor tendir freindis cum to his presence, quhill his gard ripit thaym, to se gyf they had ony wappinis hid in sum quiet place: traistying, (as it was eftir prouin) sum quiet personis liand ay in wait to inuaid him for the alaughter of his brathir." Bellend. Cron., B. 10, c. 7.

QUIETIE, *s.* Privacy, retirement; from Lat. *quies*, rest.

Sum women for their pusillanimitie,
Ouirret with schame, thay did thame neuer schriue,
Of secrett sinnis done in quietie.

Lyndsay's *Warkie*, 1592, p. 233.

[QUIK, QUICK, *adj.* 1. Living, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 358, Dickson.

2. Gone, lost without hope of recovery, Shetl.]

QUIM, *adj.* Intimate. V. QUEEM.

To QUIN, *v. a.* To con.

My counsell I geve generallie
To all women, quhat ever thay be;
This lessoun for to quin per quair.

Mailland *Poems*, p. 329.

QUINK, QUINOK, s. The golden-eyed duck, *Anas clangula*, Linn. Orkn.

Præter Solandos illos marinos,—alia sex Anserum genera apud nos inveniuntur.—Vulgaris his vocibus eos distinguit: *Quinct*, Skilling, Klaik, Routhurrok, Rig-lard. *Leslaeus*, de Orig. & Mor. Scot., p. 35.

"The claik, quink, and rute, the price of the peice, xviii. d." Acts Marie, 1551, c. 11, Edit. 1566.

A literary friend supposes that this fowl has been denominated from its cry, as it flies aloft, which may be fancied to resemble *Quink, quink*. But I suspect that the term may be corr. from its Norw. designation, *Hviin-and, Quijn-and*. V. Pennant's Zool., p. 587.

QUINKINS, s. pl. 1. The scum or refuse of any liquid, Mearns.

2. Metaphorically, nothing at all, *ibid*.

QUINQUIN, s. A small barrel; the same with *Kinken*; "A *quinquin* of oynyneonis," Aberd. Reg. "Ane *quinguene* of peares;" *Ibid*.

QUINTER, s. "A ewe in her third year; quasi, *twinter*, because her second year is completed." Sibb. GL.

In this case it must be formed from *two winter*, as our forefathers denominated the year from this dreary season. Radd. has observed that, "to the West and South, whole counties turn, W, when a T preceeds, into Qu, as *que, qual, quantity, bequeen*, for *two, twelve, twenty, between*," &c. GL. lett. Q.

QUINTRY, s. The provincial pronunciation of *Country*, S.B.

QUIRIE, s. The royal stud.

"Now was Sir George Hume one of the Masters of the *Quirie* preferred to the office." Spotswood's Hist., p. 466.

He was one of the equestris. Fr. *ecuryrie, currie*, the stable of a prince or nobleman.

• **QUIRK, s.** A trick; often applied to an advantage which is not directly opposed by law, but viewed as inconsistent with strict honesty, S. Hence,

QUIRKIE, adj. 1. Disposed to take the advantage, S.

2. Sportively tricky, Fife; synon. with *Swicky*, sense 2.

QUIRKUM, s. A cant term for a puzzle; from E. *quirk*, and *lume*, an instrument.

"*Quirkums*, little arithmetic puzzles, where the matter hangs on a quirk;" Gall. Encycl.

[**QUIRKABUS, s.** A disease to which sheep are subject, a form of dropsy in the chops, Shetl. Dan. prov. *quirk*, id.]

[To **QUIRM, v. n.** To vanish quickly, Shetl.]

QUIRTY, adj. Lively, S. O. V. QUERT.

QUISCHING, s. A cushion. "Four *quischings*;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1563, V. 25.

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QUISQUOUS, adj. Nice, perplexing, difficult of discussion, S.

"Besides, the truths delivered by Ministers in the fields upon *quisquous* subjects, with no small caution by some, and pretty safely, were heard and taken up by the hearers, according to their humours and opinions, many times far different from, and altogether without the cautions given by the Preacher, which either could not [be], or were not understood by them." Wodrow's Hist., i. 533.

Can this be viewed as a reduplication of Lat. *quis*, of what kind; or formed from *quisquis*, who-so-ever? It may be borrowed from the scholastic jargon, like E. *quiddity*.

[**QUISTEROUN, s.** A scullion, cook: liter. a licensed beggar, O. Fr. *questeur*, "one that hath a licence to beg," Cotgr.

The contracted form *Cuist*, a rogue, a low fellow, occurs in Polwart, and *quaist*, a rogue, is still used in Mearns, as also the phrase "a *quaisterin* body," applied to a person who lives on his friends.

The term also occurs in YWAINE and GAWIN, l. 2400, thus—

I sal hir gif to warisoun
Ane of the foulest *quisteroun*
That ever yit ete any brede.]

QUIT, QUITE, QUITT, QUYTE, adj. 1. Innocent, free of culpability, q. acquitted.

—"Thai salbe tane and remane in firmanee—quhill the tyme thai haif tholit ane assise quethir thai be *guyt* or foule." Parl. Ja. II., A. 1455, Ed. 1814, p. 44.

"They salbe tane and remane in firmanee,—whill the time they haue thollid ane assise whidder they be *quyte* or foule;" i.e., innocent or guilty. Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, V. 351.

—Of rethorick, heir, I proclaim the *quyte*,
Lyndsay, Chalm. Ed. III. 180.

Fr. *quitte*; L. B. *quiet-us*, absolutus, liber.

[2. Free, set at liberty.

And quhen thai yanyit to thair land,
To the king of Fraunce in presand
He send thaim *quyt*, but ransoun fre,
And gret gyftis to thaim gaff he.
Barbour, xviii. 543. MS.

3. Requited, repaid. V. **QUYTE.**]

[To **QUIT, QUIT OUT, v. a.** To clear, to redeem a pledge, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 845, Dickson. V. **QWITOUT.**]

[To **QUIT-CLAME, v. a.** To renounce all claim to. V. **QUYT-CLAME.**]

QUITCLAMATIOUNE, s. Acquittal.

"And the saidis declaratouris to haif the strength and effect of exoneration, *quitclamatounne*, administrationis, and acquitting of him of all crimes and offenses that may be criminalie imputt to him." Acts Mary, 1539, Ed. 1814, p. 602. *Quitclamatounne*, p. 603.

[**QUITTANS, s.** A discharge, Accts. L. II. Treasurer, i. 243, Dickson. Fr. *quittance*.]

QUITCHIE, adj. Very hot. Any liquid is said to be *quitchie*, when so hot as to scald or burn a person who inadvertently puts his finger into it, Fife.

This seems allied to Teut. *queto-en*, to hurt, to wound; with this difference only that *queto-en* is used more properly to denote the effect of a bruise, whereas the S. term is confined to the injury caused by intense heat.

To QUITTER, *v. n.* To warble, &c. V. QUHITTER.

QUO, *pret. v.* Said; abbrev. from *quoth* or *quod*, S.; Lancash. *ko*, id.

QUOAB, *s.* A reward, a bribe. V. KOAB.

QUOD, *pret. v.* Quoth, said, S.

"Alexander answerit to the imbasadour, *quod* he, it is as onpossibil to gar me and kyng Darins duel to giddir in pace and concord vndir ane monarche, as it is capossibil that tua sonniss and tua munis can be at one tyme to giddir in the firmament." Compl. S., p. 166.

"A-S. *cwoeth*. The Saxon character which expresses *th*, is often confounded with *d* in MSS. and in books printed in the earliest periods of typography." Gl. Compl.

This observation certainly proceeds on the idea that *quod* is an error of some old transcriber or typographer. But it has not been observed, that it frequently occurs in Chaucer.

Lordings (*quod* he) now herkeneth for the beste,
—Sire knight (*quod* he) my maister and my lord. —
Cometh nere, (*quod* he) my lady prioresse.

Profr. *Knights T.* ver. 790. 889. 841.

It may also be found in P. Ploughman.

A-S. *cwoeth-an*, *cwoeth-an*, Moos.-G. *cwoth-an*, Alem. *quod-an*, *quhad-an*, Isl. *quod-in*, dicere. *Quod* is most nearly allied to Alem. and Isl. Alem. *quhad*, dicit, dixit, *quod th*, dixi. Schilter, vo: *Cheden*.

QUOK, *pret.* Quaked, trembled; *quuke*, S. A.

The land alhals of Italy trymbitt and *quok*.

Doug. *Virg.*, 91, 2.

QUOTHA, *interj.* Forsooth, S.

"Here are ye clavering about the Duke of Argyle, and this man Martingale gaun to break on our hands, and lose us gude sixty pounds—I wonder what duke will pay that *quotha*." Heart of Mid Lothian, ii. 301.

Most probably from *quoth*, said, A-S. *cwoetha*, dicere, but whether formed from the first or third person, seems uncertain.

QUOTT, QUOTE, QUOTT, *s.* The portion of the goods of one deceased appointed by law to be paid for the confirmation of his testament, or for the right of intromitting with his property.

From this fund the salaries of the lords of Session were to be paid, by order of Queen Mary. In a precept addressed "to the collectoris and ressaveris of the *quotts* for confirmation of the testaments of the personis deceased within our realme," she enjoins "the sounne of ane thousand six hundred punds, usuale money of our said realme, to be uplifted and uptaken yeirlie—off the fyrst and reddiest fruits, and profits, that hereafter sall happen to be obtaint of the said *quotts*, for the confirmation of the said testaments of the persons deceased." Acts Sederunt, 13th April 1564. It is afterwards ordained, that "twelve pennies of every pound of the deads part shall be the *quote* of all testaments, both great and small, which shall be confirmed." Ibid. 8th Feb. 1686, p. 101.

Fr. *quote*, the several portion or share belonging or falling to every one. *La quote des tailles*, the assessing of taxes. L.E. *quota*, share, portion.

QUOY, *s.* A young cow. V. QUEY.

QUOY, *s.* A piece of ground, taken in from a common, and inclosed, Orkn.

"The said *Quoy of land*, called *Quoy-dandie*, is to be exposed to sale, &c.—What is called a *quoy* in Orkney, is a piece of ground taken in from a common, and inclosed with a wall or other fence; and its boundaries being thus precisely fixed and ascertained, no doubt can arise as to its extent." Answers for A. Watt, to Condescendence D. Erskine, Kirkwall, Nov. 27, 1804.

The term *sheep-quoy* is also used as synon. with *bucht*, Orkn.

Isl. *kvi* conveys the same idea, for it denotes a fold or bucht for milking ewes. *Clastrum longum et angustum, quale paratur, ubi oves ordine mulgendo includuntur*; G. Andr., p. 156. *Septum quo pecudes per noctem in agro includuntur. Vestro-Gothi dicunt, kvi; Verel.* It is certainly the same word which is transferred to a long and narrow way inclosed. *Kvi, qui, Via porrecta, hominibus utrinque clausa*; Su.-G. *quia*. Teut. *koye*, locus in quo greges quiescunt stabulanturque; *koye van schaepen*, ovile, Kilian.

The primary idea conveyed by this word is that of an inclosure. Perhaps the Gothic inhabitants of Orkney originally used it to denote a fold, as in I.-I.; and it has been afterwards transferred to a piece of ground inclosed for culture; from its resemblance to a fold. The word seems radically to have been common both to Goths and Celts. Wachter, vo. *Kois*, refers to C. B. *cau*, claudere; *kay*, Lhuysd.

A *ringit quoy* is one which has at least originally been of a circular form. But it is conjectured that it has derived its name from being surrounded on all sides by the hill-ground. For more generally, it has the form of a rounded square. The name is properly given to a piece of a common, which has been enclosed, and thus completely detached from the rest, as being fenced by a wall of turf, or *fail-dyke*. It is said scornfully to one who has a possession of this kind; "You have nothing but a *ringit-quoy*," as signifying that he has as it were stolen what he calls his property; that he has no right to hill pasturage in common with his neighbours, as not paying *Scatt* for his *quoy*, and no right to point the cattle which trespass on this inclosure. *Ring-fences*, I am informed, are used in England.

QUOYLAND, *s.* Land taken in and inclosed from a common, Orkn.

"Cornequoy iij farding $\frac{1}{2}$ farding terre *quoyland* but scat."—"Dowcrow iij farding half farding terre *quoyland* butt scat." Rental of Orkn., A. 1502, p. 11.

[QURD, *s.* A turd, Banff.]

QUY, QUYACH, *s.* A young cow. V. QUEY.

QUYLE, *s.* A cock or small heap of hay, Renfrews.; the *coll* or *coil* of other counties.

To QUYLE, *v. a.* To put into cocks, *ibid*.

[QUYLE, *s.* A burning coal, Banffs.; the local pron.]

[QUYNTIS, *s.* Cognisances, armorial devices, Barbour, xiii. 183, Skeat's ed. O. Fr. *cointise*. Edin. MS. has *quhytyss*, q. y.

The term occurs again in xi. 194 as *quynties* in Edin. MS., and as *quynties* in Skeat's ed.]

QUYNYIE, QUYNIE, QVEINGIE, *s.* A corner. O. Fr. *coing*, id.

"I believe an honeste fallow never—cuttit a fang frae a kebbuck, wi' a whittle that lies i' the *quinyie* o' the mann ower the claith." Journal from London, p. 1. 2.

This provincial pronunciation accords with the ancient orthography.

"The commissioners appointed by the king's majesty anent repairing the High Kirk [Glasgow]—thinks guid that the laigh steeple be taken down to repair the mason work of the said kirk, and that the bell and clock be transported to the high steeple, and that the kirk have a *quincee* [i.e., *quinyie*] left at the steeple foresaid for the relief thereof." Life of Melville, i. 440.

[To QUYT, *v. a.* To acquit, exonerate, Shetl. Dutch, *quyten*, id.]

[QUYT, QUYTE, *adj.* Acquitted, innocent. V. QUIT.]

To QUYT-CLEYME, QWYT-CLEME, *v. a.* To renounce all claim to. O. E. *quit-claim*. V. Phillips.

—Frelly delyveryd all ostage,
And *quyt-clamyd* all homagis,
And alkyn strayt condytywys
That Henry be his extorsyownys
Of Willams the Kyng of Scotland had.

Wynetoun, vii. 8. 490.

My reward all sall be askyng off grace,
Pees to this man I brought with me throu chane:
Her I *quytcleym* all othir giftis in Frane.

Wallace, ix. 387, MS.

In Perth edit. *quyt cleyne*.

QUYT-CLAME, QWYT-CLEME, *s.* A renunciation.

Of all thir poyntis evyr-ilkane,—
Bychard undyr hys gret sele
As a *quyt-clame* fre and pure
Be letytre he gave in fayre tenwre.

Wynetoun, vii. 8. 501.

"That George of Huntly sall content & pay—the soume of sextene merkis vsuale money of Scotland sucht be the said erle—for the males & anuale of the landis of Monycabo of the term of Witsunday,—because the said terme is exceptit in the *quytclame* & discharge gevin be the said William to the said erle." Act. Audit., A. 1493, p. 170.

[QUYTLY, *adj.* Freely, securely, Barbour, x. 548.]

QUYTE, *part. pa.* Required, repaid.

Thi kyndnes sal be *quyt*, as I am trew knight.
Gowan and Gologras, i. 16.

Fr. *quitt-er*, to absolve. *Quit* is used in the same sense by Shakspeare.

To QUYTE, *v. n.* 1. To skate, to use skates for moving on ice, Ayrs.

2. To play on the ice with *curling-stones*, Ayrs.

In Tent. *hote* signifies talus, astragalus, a huckle-bone, a die, and *hot-en*, to play at hot cockles, at dice, at chess, &c. The term may have been transferred to curling, because of the care taken to direct the stones properly, as in general resembling that of placing men at chess, &c. Or can it have any relation to E. *quoit*, discus?

QUYTE, *s.* The act of skating, *ibid.*

[QUYTE, *s.* A coat, Banffs.; the local pron.]

QWERNE, *s.* [Prob., a mass, quantity. V. CURN.]

—"For the wrangwis spoliatioun—of—thre bollis of malt, a *querne* of roasts of vi stane," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1482, p. 100.

[To QWIT, QWIT-OUT, *v. a.* V. QUIT.]

[QWIT-CLEME, QWYT-CLEME, *s.* and *v.* V. under QUYT, *v.*]

QWITOUT, QWET-OUT, *part. pa.* Cleared from incumbrance in consequence of debt; the same with *Out-quit*.

"The actionne aganis James Scrimgeour—for the wrangwis detenciounne—of xij skore of merkis—for the redeming & out qwytyng of the landis of the toune of Handwik, redemit & *quytout* be David Ogilby of that ilke fra the said James, quhilk he had in wedaet," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 96.

"It was grantit be the procuratour of the said James that the said landis of Handwik was *quyt out* fra him." *Ibid.*

L. B. *quitt-are*, *quitt-are*, absolvere a debito.

[QWYRBOLLE, *s.* Hardened leather; liter. boiled leather, Barbour, xii. 22, Skeat's ed. Fr. *cuir*, leather, and *bouilli*, boiled. V. TYRE.]

[To QWYT, *v. a.* To quit, i.e., requite, repay, Barbour, ii. 30, 438.]

[QWYT. An errat. for *quytly*, freely, *ibid.*, ix. 651.]

R.

RA, RAA, RAE, RAY, s. The sail-yard, Shetl.

"And the maistir quialit and cryit, Tua men abuse to the foir *ra*, out the raibandis, and lat the foir sail fal.—Tua men abuse to the mane *ra*." Compl. S., 62.

"Our Scottis schipis war stayit, the saillis tane fra the *reyes*, and the merchands and marineris war comendit to suir custodie." Knox's Hist., p. 37. Printed *rips*, Lond. Edit., p. 41.

Isl. *raa*, Belg. *ree*, Su.-G. *segelraa*, from *segel*, a sail, and *raa*, a stake, a perch; antenna, quasi veli perticam diceres; Ibra.

RA, RAA, RAE, s. A roe; pl. *rais*.

"That the justice Clerk sall inquire of Stalkaria, that slayis Deir, that is to say, Harte, Hynde, Daa and *Raa*." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 39. Edit. 1566. *Rae*, Murray, c. 36.

—Kiddis skippend throw ronnyis eftir *rais*.
Doug. Virgil, 402, 22.

Isl. *ra*, Su.-G. Dan. *raa*, A.-S. *raege*, *raa*, Belg. *ree*, Germ. *raa*.

[**RAAB, s.** Fallen rock; as, "the *raab* of a cliff," the fall of a mass of rock from the face of a cliff, Shetl. Isl. *hrap*, a fall.]

[**RAACA, s.** Same with *Raaga*, q. v.]

[**To RAAD, v. a.** To regulate, to arrange properly, Shetl. Dan. *raad*, id.]

[**RAAG, s.** Prudence, economy, ibid. Isl. *rad*, *rada*, Dan. *raad*, id.]

[**RAAG, RAAK, s.** An idle drone, a lounging, good-for-nothing fellow, ibid. Sw. *vrak*, Dan. *vrag*, wreck, refuse of any kind.]

[**RAAGA, RAACA, s.** Driftwood, wreck; hence *Raaga-tree*, a tree that has been torn up by the roots and drifted by the sea, ibid. Sw. *vraka*, Dan. *vrage*, to reject, refuse.]

RA'AN, part. pa. Torn, rent, riven, Dumfr. Isl. *hruf-a*, divellers.

RAAND, s. A mark or stain. V. **RAND**.

To RAAZE, v. a. To madden, to inflame, Perth. ; synon. with **RAISE**, q. v.

Belg. *raas-en*, to anger.

RAB, s. A harsh abbrev. of *Robert*, S.

RABANDIS, RAIBANDIS, s. pl. The small lines which make the [upper edge of a] sail fast to the yard, E. corr. *robbins*, [or *robans*.]

Do loas your *robandis*, and lat down the sails.
Doug. Virgil, 76, 37.

Compl. S. *raibandis*. V. **RA**, I.

"The phrase, *cutting the raibandis*, alludes to a mode of furling the sails to the yards, similar to that still practised in the Mediterranean, where bands of rushes and long grass are employed; which are cut or torn when the sails are unfurled." Gl. Compl.

Su.-G. *reyband*, robbings, Seren. This seems differently formed from our term, *ra*, signifying the side, q. the *side-bands*. But Wideg. gives *raaband*, as signifying rope-band.

Mod. Sax. *rae-band*, struppas, strophus, funis quo remus ad scalum alligatur; *Rae, rha, rah*, antenna, lignum transversum in malo, cui appenduntur vela; Kilian.

To RABATE, REBATE, v. a. To abate; Fr. *rabat-re*.

"His furiosity may *rabate*." Fount. Dec. Suppl., ii. 637.

"And samekle as it is wer na Paris siluer, or siluer of the new werk of Bruges, to be defalkit and *rabatit* in the price of the said siluer." Acts Ja. IV., 1489, Ed. 1814, p. 222.

RABBAT, s. A cape for a mantle.

"Ans *rabbat* of hollans claith, embroiderit with gold, siluer, and purpour silk." Inventories, p. 234.

"Huidis, quaffis, collaris, *rabattis*, orlyceitis," &c. Ibid. A. 1578, p. 231. V. **REBAT**.

* **To RABBLE, RABLE, RAIBLE, v. a. and n.**
1. To assault in a riotous and violent manner, to mob, S.; from the E. *s. rabble*.

"Those who *rabbed* the Missionary and his Protestant Meeting at St. Ninian's Chapel did not compare when cited before the Lords of Justiciary at Edinburgh." Assembly Record, A. 1726, p. 166.

—"The Whiggs, in the afternoon, put on their boonfyres,—and were solemnising the occasion with all possible joy, till about nyne at night, that the magistrates thought fitt to stirre up a mob and *rable* them, by breaking their windows, scattering their boonfyres, and allmost burning their houses." Culoden Papers, p. 336.

"These are sair times wi' me!—amaist as ill as at the aughty-nine, when I was *rabbed* by the colle-ganers." Heart M. Loth., i. 193.

2. [To talk or read in a loud, rapid, incoherent manner, West of S.] "To rattle nonsense," Shirr. Gl.

3. *To rabble aff*, to utter in a careless hurried manner, S. B.

[4. To do any kind of work in a careless and hurried manner, West of S., Banffs.]

RABBLE, RABBLACH, s. 1. A rhapsody; idle, incoherent discourse; as *a mere rabble of nonsense*, S.

—"That unexampled manifesto, which, at Canterbury's direction, Balcanquhal, Ross, and St. Andrews, had penned, was now printed in the King's name, and sent abroad, not only through all England, but over sea, as we heard, in divers languages, heaping up a *rabble* of the falsest calumnies that ever was put into any one discourse that I had read." Baillie's Lett., i. 172. V. also p. 362.

"They have as yet another strong argument and reason for their precedence, which is of great force in their conceit;—their long-drawn and farr-strained

pedegria,—which genealogie and pedegrie the Sinclars have sent of late into France, Denmark, and other kingdomes, with a *rabble* and number of idle long-tayl'd, big, and huge titles, which would make any of sound judgment, or but meanly versed in histories or registers, to laugh merrily." Gordon's Hist., Earls of Sutherland, p. 436.

"It is not only a maigre defence, but bewraying also evidentlie perverseness of mindes, and guiltines of conscience, to runne to such doting dreames, and ridiculous raveries, as, albeit they were not repelled by cleare scripture, yet were fitter to bee an addition to *rables*, or to make vp the last booke of *Amades de Gaulle*, then to be reputed profound pointes of Christian wisdoms." Forbes's Defence, p. 65.

"Who is he that saies he must be worshipped by infinit traditions, which are outwith the booke of the scripture, and many against the booke of the scripture, and bids serue him according to a *rabble* of vyle traditions invented by the brane of man?" Rollock on 2 Thea., p. 61.

[2. Careless or indistinct reading or speaking; any kind of work done in a careless, hurried manner, West of S., Banffs.]

3. Any kind of building fallen into decay, *ibid.*

4. One who works in a careless, hurried manner, *ibid.*

Tent. *rabbel-en*, garrere, nugari, blaterare, præcipitare, vel confundere verba; Kilian. Isl. *rabba*, to speak as a buffoon, to trifle in conversation; *rabba*, confabulatio, quasi pluralitas verborum; G. Andr. "*Rabbe-rode*, a repetition of a long roundabout story; a rignerole. *Exmore*." Gl. Grose. q. a rhapsody learned by rote. V. RATTRIM.

RABIATOR, *s.* A violent, noisy, greedy person, Ayr.

"Black was the hour he came among my people for he was needy and greedy.—Of all the manifold ills in the train of smuggling, surely the excoisemen are the worst; and the setting of this *rabiator* over us was a severe judgment for our sins." Annals of the Parish, p. 187. V. RUBIATOR.

RABIL, *s.* [Another form of *rabble*.] "A disorderly or confused train or going; something different from the present acceptance of the word *rabble*;" Rudd. [A noisy crowd.]

It seems very doubtful if this be the sense in which it is used by Doug.

And every wicht in handis hynt als tite
Ane hate fyrebrand, eftir the auld ryte,
In lang ordoure and *rabil*, that al the stretis,
Of schynand flambe lemys brycht and gletis.

Virgil, 365, 35.

Here it is conjoined with *ordoure*, in translating Lat. *ordo*, so as rather to convey the idea of some regularity.

—Lucet via longo
Ordine flammaram.—

Virg.

It corresponds more to *file* or *row*. Thus it is used as to swans, which observe a certain order in their flight.

The flight of birds fordynns the thik schaw,
Or than the rank vocit swannys in a *rabil*,
Soudand and souchand with nois lamentabil.

Ibid. 379, 33.

In aue lang *rabill* the women and matrons
With al there fore fled reuthfully attonis
From the bald *flambe*.—

Ibid. 462, 36.

The term used by Maffei is *ordo*; and *rabill* is the only one employed for translating it.

[Both Ruddiman and Jamieson have left out and lost sight of the main element of a *rabble*, viz. the noise: hence the difficulty expressed above. As Prof. Skent has well said, "The suffix *-le*, gives a frequentative force; a *rabble* is 'that which keeps on making a noise.'" And this meaning is confirmed by the O. Dutch *rabbelen*, 'to chatter, trifle, toy,' from which it comes."]

RABLER, RABBLER, *s.* 1. A rioter, a mobber.

—"Decerning Patrick to crave Robert Cairns's pardon in a public meeting of the trades in the Magdalen Chapel, in regard he had there publicly called him a *rabler* and a robber.—3rd. The calling one a *rabler* is of late but reputed a sport." Fount. Dec. Suppl., iv. 356, 357.

[2. One who speaks, reads, or works in a careless, hurried manner, West of S., Banffs.]

RABLIN, RABBLING, *s.* 1. The act of mobbing.

"The General Assembly, to prevent *rabbling* of Messengers by the people, and horrid profanation of the Lord's day, which frequently falls out in cases of transportation, when the defending party and parish are to be summoned; appoints—that the Minister himself—intimate out of the pulpit to heritors, &c., that there is such a call, and such a transportation designed." Acts Am., A. 1704, A. 7. *Rabbling*, Dundas's Abridg., p. 261.

[2. The act of speaking, reading, or working in a careless, hurried manner, West of S., Banffs.]

RABSCALLION, RAPSCALLION, *s.* A low worthless fellow; often including the idea conveyed by E. *tatterdemallion*, S.

"What else can give him sic an earnest desire to see this *rapscallion*, that I maun ripe the haill mosses and mairs in the country for him?" Tales, 2d Ser., iv. 347.

I do not find this word given in any E. dictionary, whether general or provincial. It is probable that E. *cullion* or *scullion* may have entered into the composition. It would savour too much of fancy to view it as formed of Lat. *rap-ere*, to snatch, and *ascalon-ia*, an onion, q. one who breaks gardens, and carries off their produce.

To RABUTE, V. REBUTE.

RACE, *pret. v.* Dashed. *Race down*, precipitated, threw down with violence.

His Banerman Wallace slew in that place,
And sone to ground his baner *down* he *race*.

Wallace, x. 670, MS.

It is evidently the same with the *v. s.* *Rasch*, q. *v.* This word is ejected in old Edit., and the passage thus altered—

His bannerman in that place Wallace slew,
And then to ground the banner soon it flew.

RACE, *s.* 1. A strong current in the sea, S. V. RAISS.

2. The current of water which turns a mill, S. B.

"He remembers the wauk-mill at Kettoch's Mill, which stood in the same place where the present wauk-mill is, upon a small island lying between the meal-mill race, and the north grain of the river." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1793, p. 67.

The current, in its passage from a mill, is called the *tail-race*, *q.* from behind.

"Depones, That the refuse at the Gordon's Mill field is discharged into the river by the *tail-race* of their mill." *Ibid.*, p. 164.

3. Obliquely applied to the connection or train of historical narration.

"Bot gif yee weigh the mater weill, and consider the *raes* of the historie, yee shall finde that he had many particulars that mooved him to seeke the prorogation of his dayes." Bruce's Eleven Serms., I. 6. a.

It is used in a sense pretty similar in E.

RACE, *s.* Course at sea.

Bany Orizon with his stormy face
Bywault oft the shipman by hys *raes*.
Donq. Virgil, *ProL*, 200, 33.

Su.-G. *raes* signifies a course, whether by land or water, Belg. *repe*, a voyage.

RACER, *s.* A common trull, So. and W. of S.

Young Andrew Mar o' Brechan-howe
Cam there to sell his filly;
An' having little in his pow,
Took up wi' *raeser* Nelly.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 76.

RACHE (hard), *s.* 1. Properly, a dog that discovers and pursues his prey by the scent; as distinguished from the greyhound.

Also *rachis* can rya under the wod rise.

Gosson and Gol., iv. 27.

"The second kynd is ane *rache*, that sekis thair pray, baith of fowlia, beaistis and fische, be sent and smell of thair noia." Bellend. *Descr. Alb.*, c. 11.

"He take gret delyte of huntynge *rachis* and houndis. He ordanit,—that ilk nobill suld nuris twa *rachis* and ane hound to his huntynge." Bellend. *Cron.*, B. ii., c. 4. Duo *odorice*, *q. u.*, unum venatorium canem aleret; Boeth.

O. E. *rac*, *rache*, *rathe*, *id.*

But thou the *rac* me love,
Thou playst, or hyt be eva,
A wonder wyld game.

Lybans, Ritson's A. M. Rom., ii. 46.

Lye expl. A.-S. *raec*, *braccus*; at the same time expressing his suspicion that it denotes that kind of dog which the Dutch call *Brack*.

2. A poacher, a night wanderer, Selkirks.

Lal. *racke*, *canis sagax*, G. Andr. A.-S. *raec*; Su.-G. *racka*, *canis foemina quippe quae continuo discurrit*; L. B. *racka*; Norm. *racches*, *cani venatici*, Hieske, A.-S. Gramm., p. 154. Teut. *brache*, used in the same sense, is probably from the same root. Verel. derives Lal. *racke*, *rakka*, from *raka*, *prakka*, circumcurritare. Another, says Wachter, might possibly deduce it from Germ. *riech-en*, *vestigia odorari*, and *brack* from *be-riech-en*, *odoratu investigare*. Fr. *braque*, Ital. *bracco*, L. B. *bracc-us*, *bracc-o*, E. *brache*, *id.* V. BRACHILL.

RACHE, Houlate, iii. 16, 18. V. RATH and RATH.

RACHLIE (gutt.), *adj.* Dirty and disorderly, S. B.

Lal. *ragt*, *miscellaneous*; *ragla*, *miscere*, G. Andr. V. next word.

Lal. *arakleg-r*, 1. *rejectaneus*; 2. *incomptus*, *male habitus*; from *arak*, *rejectanea*; Halderson.

RACHLIN, *adj.* 1. Unsettled; a term applied to a person who is of the hare-brained cast, S. B. A. Bor. *rockled*, "rash and forward, in children;" Grose.

2. Noisy, clamorous; as, a *rachlin queyn*, a woman who talks loud and at random; synon. *rollochin*, E. *rattling*.

Su.-G. *ragt-a*, *incertis gressibus ire*, *huc illuc ferri*, *ut solent ebrii*; Ihra. Lal. *ragalina*, *perverse delirans*, from *rag-a*, *evocare ad certamen*. Su.-G. *raggalen*, *furiatus*; *ragla*, *ineptire*.

RACHTER, RAYCHTER, RAUCHTER, *s.* [Prob. a rafter, plank, batten, or scantling of wood.]

"Ane schip laidnit with *rachteris* & dalis, sparris & gythstingis." &c. *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1551, V. 21.

"*Raychteris*, & burne wod." *Ibid.*, V. 24.

"To byg ane stark bastalye with *rauchteris* or dailis." *Ibid.*, A. 1543, V. 18.

* To RACK, *v. n.* To stretch, to extend.

"He has a conscience that will *rack* like raw plaiding;" a proverbial phrase, Loth. V. RAK, *v.* to reach.

To RACK up, *v. n.* To clear up; spoken of the sky or atmosphere, as, when the clouds begin to open, so that the sky is seen.

RACK, *s.* 1. A very shallow ford, where the water extends to a considerable breadth, before it narrows into a full stream. Applied only to a ford of this kind, in which the passenger has to take a slanting course; Teviotdale.

Perhaps from *Rack*, *v.*, to stretch, because one, in passing, does not observe the straight line.

2. The course in curling, Lanarks. V. RINK.

3. An open frame, fixed to the wall, for holding plates, &c., S. Probably denominated from its resemblance to the grate in which hay is put before horses.

"O E. *Rakke*. *Presepe*." *Prompt. Parv.* Belg. *rak*, *id.* *Schotelrak*, "a cupboard for platters;" Sewal.

[RACK-PIN, RACK-STICK, *s.* A stick for twisting and tightening binding ropes. S.]

[RACK-STOCK. To *tak rack-stock*, to call to, or take, strict account, to claim every thing belonging to one, West of S., Banffs.]

RACK, *s.* The name given to Couchgrass, *Triticum repens*, Linn., in Loth. and other counties; *Quicken*, synon.

This may receive its name because gathered and burnt. V. WRACK, sense 3.

RACK (of a mill), *s.* A piece of wood used for the purpose of feeding a mill, S.

[**RACK**, *s.* Care, concern, matter, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 1548. Corr. of *E. reck.*]

RACKLESS, *adj.* Heedless, regardless, S. O. E.

"*Rackless* youth makes rueful age," S. Prov.
"People who live too fast when they are young, will neither have a vigorous, nor a comfortable old age."
Kelly, p. 284. V. **RAK**, *s.*

RACKLIGENCE, *s.* Chance, accident, S. B.
It seems properly to signify carelessness, that inattention which subjects one to disagreeable accidents.

By *racklignesse* she with my lassie met,
That wad be fain her company to get,
Wha in her dallery had run o'er the score.
Ross's Helensie, p. 90.

[**RACK**, *s.* A blow, Clydes., corr. or abbrev. of **RACKET**, *q. v.*]

RACKABIMUS, *s.* A sudden or unexpected stroke or fall; a cant term; Ang. It resembles **RACKET**, *q. v.*

RACKART, *s.* 1. "A severe stroke," Buchan, Gl. Tarras; apparently corr. from *Racket*.

Fall death, wi' his lang scyth-an't spar,
'S lent Will a *rackart*.

Tarnad's Poems, p. 10.

[2. An uproar, a noisy game or brawl, Banffs.]

[**RACKAT**, *s.* The game of tennis, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 1031. *E. rackett*, the bat or battledore used in tennis; Fr. *raquette*.]

RACKEL, **RACKLE**, **RAUCLE**, *adj.* 1. Rash, stout, fearless, S.

Auld Scotland has a *raucle* tongue;—
An' if she promise auld or young

To tak their part,
Tho' by the neck she should be strung,
She'll no desert. *Burns*, iii. 25.

It denotes haste or rashness both in speech and in action.

This is evidently the same with *Rakel*, in O. E. hasty, rash; Tyrwhitt.

O *rakel* hond, to do so foule a mis,
O troubled wit, o ire *raccheles*,
That unavised smitest gillties.

Chauc. Manciples T. ver. 17227.

He also uses *rakelness* for *rashness*.

2. Stout, strong, firm, especially used of one who retains his strength long. Thus, *He's a rackle carle at his years*, Clydes.; "A *raucle* carlin," a vigorous old woman.

An' there a *raucle* carlin stood
Kyrning the Witch o' Endor's blood.
As thick as atoms in the sun,
The little elves did roun' them run.

Travis's Poetical Reveries, p. 22.

"Our bit curragh's no that *rackle* sin it got a stave on Monanday was auchtnichts on the Partan-rock." Saint Patrick, i. 220.

3. In Ayra., the idea of clumsiness is conjoined with that of strength.

"Ye wad hae something to gape and girn for, gin ye had endured sic an uncanny tassel as I endured in

streacking down the unlovesome and *raucle* carline." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1820, p. 513.

Shall we view it as a dimin. from *lal. rack-r*, ready, brave; fortis, impiger; Gl. Guanelang. S. Sa.-G. *reke*, *rekte*, heroes?

RACKEL-HANDIT, *adj.* Careless; rash, precipitate, S.

"Ducholly is a wee thought thin-skinned in matters of military procession—he's ready and *rackle-handed* forbye." Tournay, p. 13.

This is used in the same sense with *Rackless*, *E. reckless*. "One who does things without regarding whether they be good or bad, we call *rackless-handed*." Gl. Shirr.

Can the first part of this word be from Fr. *racle*, a rasp or grater, *q. rough-handed*? *Racler*, to scrape, to grate, to rub, to scrub. *A'bander, et à racler*, by right or by wrong; at all events. *Racler le boyau*, is a phrase applied to one who plays roughly on the violin or any other stringed instrument, Dict. Trev.

RACKLENESS, **RAUCLENESS**, *s.* Vigour and freshness in an advanced period of life, *ibid.*

RACKET, *s.* A dress frock; *cattouche*, or *cartouche*, an undress frock, Loth.

Su.-G. *rocke*, A.-S. *roce*, Alem. *rakk*, Germ. *rock*, Belg. *rock*, L.-B. *rocc-us*, *rock-us*, Arm. *roket*, Fr. *rocket*, toga. Ihre traces *E. frock* to this source.

***RACKET**, *s.* 1. A blow, a smart stroke, S.

The wabster lad bang'd to his feet,
An' gae 'im a wasfu *racket*.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 135.

2. A disturbance, an uproar, S. This is very nearly allied to the sense of the word in *E.*

"Scot. we use *Racket*; as, *He gave him a racket on the lug*, i.e., a box on the ear," Rudd. vo. *Rak*, 2.

Perhaps from the instrument with which balls are struck at tennis, called a *racket*, Fr. *raquette*. V. KETCHER-PILLARIS. Or, both may be from *lal. rek-a*, *arek-in*, propellers; Belg. *rack-en*, to hit. Of *racket*, as used at tennis, Johna. says;—"whence perhaps all the other senses." But *racket*, common to S. and E., as denoting a bustle, or confused noise, caused by a multitude, seems rather allied to Su.-G. *ragat-a*, tumultuari, grassari. Hence, according to Ihre, Ital. *ragatta*, altercation, strife.

[To **RACKET**, *v. n.* To behave in a noisy and rude manner, S.]

[**RACKETIN**, *s.* Noisy rude behaviour; also, the act of behaving in a rude and noisy manner, S.]

RACKLE, *s.* 1. A chain, S. B.

Rakyl occurs in the same sense in an O. E. poem, published from Harl. MS. 78.

He dyght hym in a dyvell's garment; furth gae he goo;—
Rynnyng, roaryng, wyth his *rakyls* as devylls semid to doo.
Janieson's Popular Ball., i. 259.

[2. The noise or clank of a chain, or of an iron ring, Banffs.]

Belg. *recks*, O. E. *raktyne*, *id.*

Perhaps Fr. *racle*, the iron ring of a door, is allied.

[To **RACKLE**, *v. a. and n.* 1. To chain, to put on the chain, Banffs.

2. To rattle or clank as a chain, *ibid.*

3. To shake violently, *ibid.*]

RACKLER, s. A land-surveyor; from his using a *rackle*, or chain, *Aberd.*

[**RACKLIN, s.** A clanking noise; also, the act of rattling or clanking, *ibid.*]

RACKMEREESLE, adv. In a state of confusion, higgledy-piggledy; a term used in some parts of Fife. But it seems merely local, and is now almost obsolete.

To **RACKON, v. n.** To fancy, to imagine, to suppose, *S. B.*; elsewhere pron. *reckon*.

[**RACK-PIN, RACK-STICK, s.** V. under **RACK, v.**]

[To **RACK-STOCK, v.** V. under **RACK, v.**]

[**RACTIS, s. pl.** The rack; instrument of torture, *Lyndsay, Exper. & Courteour, l. 5, 100.*]

To **RACUNNYS, v. a.** To recognise in a juridical sense, to subject to a recognisance by an assise, in consequence of which execution is made on the whole property of the recognisee, either for debt, or for some crime.

His wale may Schyr Ranaid mak this band;
Gyff he will nocht racunnyas all his land
On to the tyme that he this werk haiff wrocht.

Wallace, iii. 276. MS.

Fr. recognise, L.-B. recognoscere. V. Cowel, vo. Recognisance; Du Cange, vo. Recognitio.

[**RAD, part. pa.** Rode, *Barbour, iv. 28.*
R. RADE, v.]

RAD, RADE, RED, adj. Afraid; red, *Clydes.*
I see red, I am afraid, Dumfr.

Bot as red was Richard of Clar,
That he fled to the south countrie.
Barbour, xv. 76. MS. Edit. 1630. feared.

The Bischop than began tretty to ma,
Thair lyffs to get, out off the land to ga.
Bot thair war rad, and durst nocht weill affy.

Wallace, vii. 1060. MS.

—I am rycht *rade*,

To behald your Hellynes, or my tail tell.

Houlate, l. 8. MS.

At the quhillk tre, quhen thay eschaipit had
The stormes blast, and wallis made thaym *rad*,
Thareon thare offerandis wald thay affir and hing.—
Doug. Virgil, 440. 10.

Yit we maun half sum help of Hope.

Quod Danger, I am *rad*
His hastyness bred us mishap,
Quhen he is highlie horst.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 100.

Now I am *rad* ye leave an hand.

—For he was *rad* that young Sir Gryme
In his travel he should them tyme.

Sir Egeir, p. 30. 31.

This word occurs in our old *Ysaie* and *Gawie*; but it was unknown to *Ritson*.

And if it so bytide this nyght,
That the in slepe dreche an wight,
Or any dremis mak the *rad*,
Turn agayn, and say I had.

R. M. Rom., i. 21.

I have not met with this word, or one derived from it, in any O.E. work; unless *redds* should be thus expl. in the following passage—

The abbas be the honde hur toke,
And ladd her forthe, so seyth the bokes,
She was *redd* for ronne.

Le Bone Florence, ibid. iii. 80.

Su.-G. rone signifies a young boar. But the sense of this term is uncertain.

It is evidently an old participle. For the *v.*, *I red*, is used both in the South and West of *S. i.e.*, I am afraid.

Rudd, oddly deduces this, per *aphaeresin*, from *fraid*, *afraid*, or *dread*, in *Spenser drad*. The obvious origin is *Su.-G. raed-as, radd-a*, to fear, *Alam. red-en, id.* [*Isl. hraeddr, afraid, Swed. raidd, fear-ful*], *Dan. raed, red, afraid, raedde, fear, reddelig*, terrible, *ofraedd*, greatly affrighted, from *of*, intensive, and *raedde*. From the last word the learned *Ihre* derives *E. afraid*. This, however, is perhaps more directly from *Fr. affray-er*, to frighten; though the origin of the *Fr.* word is most probably Goth.

RADDOUR, s. Fear, timidity.

Off Wallace'com the Scottis sic comfort tak,
Quhen thair him saw, all *raddour* thair foruk.

Wallace, x. 94. MS.

Mr. Pink. to the expl. of the term, adds, "rubor, pudor," *Gl. S. P. R.*; as if it were derived from the terms denoting *redness*. But it is evidently from the same origin with the adj. *Rad*. V. **RADDOUR**.

This word, although of Goth. origin, has received a *Fr.* termination, as if it had been confounded with *rador*, violence. This form is retained in its diminutive, *Draddour*.

RADNES, RADNESS, s. Fear, timidity.

Se did this King, that Ik off *rad*;
And, for his wtrageous manheid,
Comfortyt his on sic maner
That name had *radness* quhar he war.

Barbour, ix. 104. MS.

RAD, s. Council, advice. V. **RED**.

RADDMAN, s. A counsellor; a term formerly used in the Orkney islands. V. **LAGRAETMAN**.

To **RADDLE, v. a.** Apparently, to riddle, to pierce with shot, *A. Bor.*

"He—spake o' *raddling* my bones, as he ca'd it, when I ask'd him but for my ain back again—now I think it will riddle him or he gets his horse ower the border again." *Rob Roy, ii. 100.*

RADDOWRE, s. Rigour, severity. *Chaucer, reddour, violence.*

Set hye will war to do sic
Almows, perchawns his successeure
Wald thame retrete wyth gret *raddowre*,
And dyspoyle thame hallie.

Wyntoun, vii. 6. 97.

Radure in *Frynche* is a gud thyng;
For But *radure* all governing
Sall all tyme bot dyspyssyd be:
And quhare that men may *radure* se,
Thair sall drede to trespas, and swa
Peysbill a kyng his land may ma.
Thus *radure* dred than gert hym be.

Ibid., viii. 43. 115, &c. V. RADRE, adj.

O.E. "*Rydowre* or *rigowre* or great hardness. Rigor." Prompt. Parv.

RADE, RAID, s. 1. An invasion; properly, of the equestrian kind.

Schyr Andrew syne wyth stalwart hand
Made syndry rades in Ingland,
And brynt, and slew, and dyde gret skath,
And rychild and stuffid his awyne batha.
Wyntown, viii. 84. 84. V. also Wallace,
viii. 1485.

"The conspirators, without regarding his tears or indignation, dismissed such of his followers as they suspected;—and though they treated him with great respect, guarded his person with the utmost care. This enterprise is usually called the *Raid of Ruthven*." Robertson's *Hist. Scotl.*, p. 365. Ed. 1791.

2. Used in contempt for denoting a ridiculous enterprise or expedition, S.; as, "Ye made a braw *raid* to the fair yesterday." "Whatten a *raid* is this ye've ha'en?" "What a fine business is this you have been about?"

That our ancestors viewed the *v. to ride* as the origin of the *s. raid*, appears from the sense in which the pret. of *v.* occurs in one of our Acts.

"It is desyrit to be concludit in this present parliament, quhair Scotismen, vnassurit with Ingland, *raid* vpon Scottismen assurit with England [i.e., under English protection] the tyme they war assurit, and take thair gudis and gear, quhether gif they assurit persounis spulyeit haue iust actioun and place to ask restitution of thair gudis, and amendis for the dampnages done to thame or not.—Quhair na sic chargeis come to thair eiris, that thair Scottismen assurit, as said is, sall haue place and actioun to persue the persounis vnassurit that spulyeit for restitution,—gif the spulyeiris had na speciale command, nouthir in writ nor word, of my lord Gouvernour, to *ryde vpon* sic assurit persounis;" i.e., to make a *raid* or inroad upon them. Acts Mary, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 494.

O. E. *rode*, *road*, is used precisely in the same sense. "Whither make ye a *rode* to-day?" 1 Sam. xxvii. 10. A.-S. *rad*, *rade*, equitatio, iter equestre;—item, *invasio*, *incurso*,—an invasion,—*irade* or irruption, Sommer; from A.-S. *rid-an*, to ride, as Germ. *reiten*, id., from *reit-en*; *herireita*, a military invasion, from *her*, an army, and *reiten*. Ihre views Su.-G. *rid*, Isl. *Arid*, an attack, a combat, as a cognate. Hence *skothrid*, a battle in which men fight with weapons; *griothrid*, one in which they fight with stones. But it seems doubtful if these terms be from the same root. The analogy of derivation from *reid-a*, to ride, is lost in Isl. *Arid*. This also seems primarily to signify a storm.

RADE, RAID, s. A road for ships.

Now is it bot ane firth in the sey flude;
Ane *rade* vnakkir for schip and ballingere.
Doug. Virgil, 39, 22.

On I stalk
From the port, my navy left in the *raid*.
Ibid., 77, 52.

"Gif it happins, that—he quha is challenged payes his custome;—and his schippe is in the *radde*, they may pas away weill, and in peace." Burrow Lawes, c. 27, s. 2.

The word was used so late as the reign of Charles I. For in a charter granted by him to the city of Edinburgh, he gives "the port-customs, harbour, soil, and *raid* of Leith." Maitland's *Hist. Edin.*, p. 264.

Sir James Balfour writes *rad*.

"The Provost, Ballies, counsall and communitie of Edinburgh, hes gude richt, title and power to buy, sell, or utherways to intronmet with schippis of weifair per-

tenand to ony strangeris that cumis within the *read*, havin or port of Leyth." A. 1522. Practicks, p. 51.

Fr. *rade*, Belg. *rade*, Su.-G. *redd*, id. which Ihre derives from *red-a*, *parare*, because ships are there prepared for sailing. Rudd. after Skinner, perhaps more naturally, from the *v. ride*, as we say, *to ride at anchor*; and as the *v.* is used in the following passage:

Furth of the foreschip lats they ankiris glide,
The navy *rade* endland the schoris side.
Doug. Virgil, 198, 35.

It seems to have been a figure of considerable antiquity, to call a ship, a *raider* of the main.

The only difficulty I have as to this etymon, is that Isl. *brimreid* occurs in Hervar. S., c. 15, as denoting an assault or firth. V. Verel. Ind. vo. *Brimasmt*. But the learned writer, neither here, nor in his Notes on Hervar. S., gives any light as to the proper meaning of *reid* in this connexion.

RADE, adv. Rather.

To the thow thought I was not wort an prene,
And that I am ful *rade* on the besene,
And yit the lytil kyndnes that thow
To me hes had well sal I quite it now.

Priests of Pobleis, S. P. R., i. 43.

i.e., Thou thoughtest that I was much rather dependent on thee. This is the same with *rathe*, used by Chaucer, *soon*; whence *rather*, sooner, the original sense of the E. comparative adv. V. RATH.

To RADOTE, v. n. To rave, particularly in sleep; Fr. *radot-er*.

Than softlie did I snoufe and sleep,—
Radoting, starnoting,
As wearie men will do.

Burel's Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 34.

To RADOUN, v. n. To return.

Sam wytt agayn to Wallace can *radoun*;
In hys awn mynd so rewillyt him resoun,
Sa for to do him thocht it no waslage.

Wallace, x. 413, MS.

Fr. *redoun-er*, to restore, to give back again.

RAE, WRÆ, s. An inclosure for cattle, S. B.

Isl. *ra*, Su.-G. *raa*, *wraa*, a corner, a landmark; Dan. *vraa*, id. also a hiding place.

RAE, s. A roe. V. RA.

RAEN, s. A raven; softened in pron. from the E. word, or from A.-S. and Isl. *rafn*, id.

"*Raens*, ravens. *Raen-nest-heugh*, the steepest precipice generally among precipices;" Gall. Encycl.

RAFE, pret. Tore, from the *v. to rive*.

"Assignis to David West—to prufe that David Bouy gafe him a lettre of quitcleme, of the hale soume of xx lb., & eftir that the said lettre was deliverit to him, the said David Bouy tuke it again, & *rafe* & destruyt it, but the said David Westis consent." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1480, p. 73.

RAFF, s. 1. Plenty, abundance, S. B. [*In raf*, abundantly.]

The Laird aye bade me deal a piece of bread:
And I thought aye ye wad break naithing aff,
I mind ye liked aye to see a *raff*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 93.

He'll bless your bouk whan far awa,—

And scaff and *raff* ye aye sall ha'.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 363.

He dede als so the wise

He gaf has he gan winne

In raf;

Of plays ar he wald blinne,
Sex haakes he gat and gaf.

Sir Tristram, p. 24.

"Equivalent to *rathely*, speedily, from *Rathinga*, Sax. *subito*;" Gl. Tristr.

Notwithstanding the change of the vowel, most probably from the same source with E. *rye*. Ial. *ryf-ar*, liberalia, whence *ryf/d*, liberalitas. Su.-G. *ryf*, frequens, largus, A.-S. *ryfe*, id.

Allied to A.-S. *raef*, spolia; from the idea of the abundance supplied, to a people living in a predatory way, by booty.

2. [Overflow, superabundance; hence] a flying shower; *skarrach*, *skift*, synon. Ang.

[3. Rank, rapid growth, Banffs.]

4. Worthless stuff; also, a person of worthless character, *ibid.*

To **RAFF**, *v. n.* [To abound, to overflow; generally applied to mirth or fun, Loth.]

"*Raffing fellows*, ranting, roaring, drinking fellows;" Gall. Enc.

RAFFAN RAFFIN, RAFFING, *adj.* "Merry, roving, hearty," Gl. Rams.

Thy *raffan* rural rhyme see rare, —
See gash and gay, gash fowk gae gare
To ha'e them by them.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 350.

RAFFIE, *adj.* 1. Applied to anything that springs rapidly, or grows rank; as, *raffy* corn, rank grain, Stirlings.

2. Plentiful, abundant, Aberd.

C. B. *rhaz*, a spread, a diffusion; *rhaz-n*, to spread out, to diffuse.

Tent. *rep*, Belg. *rapp*, citus, velox, *rafs-a*, *raff-a*, celeriter anserre; Lat. *rap-idus*.

[3. Loose living, of low character, Clydes.]

[**RAFFISH**, *adj.* Worthless; of bad character, Banffs.]

RAFFEL, *s.* Doe-skin.

Their gloves wer of the *raffel* richt,
Their schone wer of the straitis.

Chr. Kirk, st. 2.

From *ra*, *rae*, a roe, and *fell*, a skin.

To **RAG**, *v. a.* To rally; also, to rate, to reproach; for it is applied to what is spoken in this way, whether in jest or in earnest, S.

The latter seems the original application; Ial. *raeg-a*, Alem. *ruag-en*, Germ. *rug-en*, Su.-G. *roej-a*, to accuse. V. **BULLRAG**.

RAG, RAGGIN, *s.* 1. The act of rallying, or reproaching roughly, Clydes.

2. A debate or contention, Loth., Renfr.

[**RAGGLE, RAGGLIN**, *s.* A wrangle, dispute, bickering, West of S., Banffs.]

[To **RAGGLE**, *v. a. and n.* To wrangle, dispute, banter, *ibid.*

To **RAG, RAGGLE**, *v. a. and n.* To winnow partially, Gall., Banffs., Clydes.

"Corn is said to be a *ragging*," when put "the first time through the fans, or winnowing machine. When this is done, it is *ragged*, cleaned of its *raes* and roughness;" Gall. Enc.

But it is extremely doubtful if it has any affinity to the E. noun substantive. [Prob. allied to Swed. *vraka*, Dan. *vrage*, to disperse, reject, refuse. V. **RAAGA**.]

[**RAG, RAGGLE**, *s.* A partial winnowing, Banffs.]

RAG-FALLOW, *s.* A species of fallow, Loth.

"Two different modes are followed in sowing wheat after clover; the first is called *rag fallow*, and consists in ploughing the clover down immediately after the first cutting; two furrows are generally given before the dung is applied, which is ploughed in with the third, and the wheat sown immediately after." Agr. Surv., E. Loth., p. 110.

[So called because of the repeated efforts to break up and scatter the materials in and of the soil.]

RAG-FAUCH, RAG-FAUGH, *s.* The same with *Rag-fallow*, Loth.

"*Rag-faugh*—is grassland broken up in the summer, after the hay is cut, and three times ploughed, and dunged." Agr. Surv. Mid. Loth., p. 90.

"*Rag-fauch* is ground ploughed up, and prepared for wheat, that has been two years in grass, and generally gets three furrows, but sometimes requires a fourth." *Ibid.*, p. 3. V. **FAUCH, FAUGH**, *v.*

To **RAG**, *v. n.* A term applied to the shooting of grain, Gall.

"Corn is said to be beginning to *raggy* when the grain-head first appears out of the *shot-blade*; corn first *raggs* which grows on the sides of *riggs*, by the *fur brow*;" Gall. Enc. [Su.-G. *raggy*, rough hair; Dan. *dial*, id. The original sense is that of shagginess. V. *Skeat's Etym. Dict.*]

RAG, RAG-A-BUSS, RAGABUSH, *s.* 1. A tatterdemallion; apparently synon. with E. *ragamuffin*, Roxb.

2. A vagabond, a scoundrel, Berwicks.

Ragabash is expl. "a ragged crew of unmannerly people;" Gall. Enc.

"The *ragabash* were ordered back,
And then begun the hubbub.

Ibid., p. 267.

RAG-A-BUSS, RAGABRASH, *adj.* 1. A name given to those who are very poor, Roxb.

2. Mean, paltry, contemptible, Selkirks.

"However, I came something to myself again, an' Davis, he thought proper to ascribe it a' to his *ragabash* prayer." Brownie of Bodasbeck, ii. 47.

3. Also expl. as signifying "good for nothing, reprobate," Ettr. For.

"*Ragabash*, an idle, ragged person, North;" Grose. This seems a corruption of the other.

As, in ancient times, those who derived benefit from any mineral spring, were wont to leave behind them a gift proportionate to their ability, in honour of the genius of the place, or the saint who presided over the

fountain; the poor, who could leave nothing more valuable than a *rag*, suspended it on the nearest bush or shrub; and were hence denominated *Rag-a-buss* Folk.

[RAGBANES, RAGABANES, *s.* The skeleton of an animal, Shetl.; liter., the rough bones.]

[RAGBILD, *s.* A ragged person, Shetl.]

[RAGGIE, *s.* A ragman, Orkn. and Shetl.]

RAGGIT-STAFF. ["The figure of a branch with the twigs roughly cut off; the family badge of the Beauchamps and Nevilles," Gl. Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. Dickson.]

"Item, a purr maid of perle, in it a moist ball, a pyn of gold, a littill chenye of gold, a *raggit staff*, a serpent tounge sett." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 5.

Raggit seems to signify jagged or notched. L. B. *ragiatus* occurs for *radiatus*; Du Cange.

To RAGGLE, *v. a.* 1. To ruffle, to tear the skin, S.

2. In architecture, to jagg, to make a groove in one stone for receiving another, S.; C.B. *rhig*, a notch, a groove.

Most probably of the same family with E. *ragged*, a term applied to stones that are indented, or jagged.

RAGLAT PLANE. A species of plane, used by carpenters, in making a groove for shelves of drawers, &c., S.

[RAGLINS, *s.* The vacant space between the top of a wall and the slates, Shetl.]

RAGLISH, RAGGLISH, *adj.* 1. Rough, boisterous, Buchan.

When *raglish* winds blew o'er the hill,
An' stormy was the weather,
Emotions soft my breast did fill
For Nell among the heather.

Terras's Poems, p. 74.

Had *ragliak*-win's untheekit barn or byre—
Ibid., p. 117.

"*Raggiish*, rough, boisterous;" Gl. Terras.

2. Harsh, severe, Buchan.

Ye neighbours douce and even down,
Wha ne'er experienced a stoun'
Or *raggiish* backward anib,—
Ye're happy when auld age links in, &c.

Ibid., p. 18.

[3. Coarse, worthless; applied also to a person of worthless character, Clydes., Banffs.]

There are various Goth. terms of similar form, and not very remote in sense: Isl. *ragalinn*, perverse delirans, &c., mentioned under RACHLIN, q. v.

[RAG-NAIL, *s.* The rough skin that rises round the nails of the fingers, Banffs.]

RAGMAN, RAGMEN, RAGMENT, *s.* 1. A long piece of writing; sometimes used to denote a legal instrument, bond, or agreement.

—Swa thai consentyd than,
And mad a-pon this a *ragman*

With mony selys of Lordis, thare
That tyme at this Trettis ware.

Wynetoun, vi. 17. 26.

The Bruce and he completyt furth thar bandis,
Syn that samyn nycht thai sellyt with thar bandis.
This *ragment* left the Bruce with Cumyn thar,
With King Edouard haym in Ingland can far.

Wallace, x. 1149, MS.

2. A discourse, resembling a rhapsody, a loose declamation, a collection full of variety.

Of my bad wit perchance I thought have fenit
In ryme an *ragment* twise als curious,
Bot not be twentye part sa sentencius.

Doug. Virgil, 3, 24.

With that he raucht me ane roll: to rede I bogane,
The roycetest ane *ragment* with mony ratt rime.

Ibid. 239, a. 53.

3. An account, especially one given in order to a judicial determination.

Yit to the judge thow sall give compt of all;
Ane *raknyng* rycht cumis of ane *ragment* small.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 55.

Ragman occurs in O. E. apparently as synonym. with *breuet*, i.e., a brief, in the account given of a preacher and vender of Indulgences.

Thare preached a pardonere, as he a priest were,
Brought forth a bul with many bishops seales;
And said that himselfe might absoyle hem all
Of falsehode, of fasting and of vowes broken.
Lewde men leued him wel, and liked his wordes,
Commen up kneeling, to kisse his bulles.
He bouched hem with his breuet, and blered her eies,
And raughte, with his *ragman*, both ringes & broches.
Thus thai giuen her gold, glotons to kepe.

P. Ploughman's Vision, A. 2, a. Ed. 1561.

Skinner derives *bouché* from Fr. *bouch-er*, obturare. But here it evidently signifies, hoodwinked, which is one of the senses of the Fr. word. V. *Boucher*, Cotgr.

Radd. with considerable plausibility, derives this term from Ital. *ragionamento*, a discourse, *ragionare*, to reason, from Lat. *ratiocinari*, *ratio*. But he is certainly mistaken in connecting this with the "famous *Ragman's Row*, or *Roll*," q. v.

It would appear, that the term *Rageman* anciently signified some office allied to that of a herald, or rather of a recorder.

Ther is non heraud hath half swich a rolle
Right as a *rageman* hath rekned hem newe.
Tombe vpon Tabernacles, tyldes vpon loftes.

P. Ploughman's Credo.

This word may perhaps be derived from Tent. *reghe*, ordo, series; or Germ. *rache*, a cause, a narration, an explanation of anything by its causes; also, in a forensic sense, a cause under litigation. A history, which related a series of events, was denominated, by the ancient Franks, *katatrahha*, and an historian, *katatrahhari*; from *katat*, res gesta, and *rachi*. Among the *Salii*, and *Ripuarii*, there were judges and assessors with the Counts, whose business it was to enquire into causes, and of consequence to protect the innocent to whom the name of *Rachimburgii* was given; from *rache*, a cause, and *bergen*, to protect; Wachter, vo. *Rache*.

RAGMAN'S ROW, or ROLL. "A collection of those deeds by which the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland were tyrannically constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I. of England, A. 1296; and which were more particularly recorded in four

large rolls of parchment, consisting of thirty-five pieces bound together, kept in the tower of London, and for the most part extant in Prynn's third. vol. from p. 648 to 665." Rudd.

This learned writer views the phrase as having the same origin with *Ragmen*, *ragment*, a rhapsody, q. v. The editors of the *Encycl. Britan.* say that it is more rightly *Ragimund's* roll, so called from one Ragimund a legate in Scotland, who calling before him all the beneficed clergymen in that kingdom, caused them upon oath to give in the true value of their benefices; according to which they were afterwards taxed by the court of Rome; and that "this roll, among other records, being taken from the Scots by Edward I., was redelivered to them, in the beginning of the reign of Edward III."

But this derivation evidently rests on a misnomer. No legate of the name of *Ragimund* ever came into this country. The name of the legate referred to was *Bagimund*. In our old laws this assessment is called "the said taxation of *Bagimont*," and "the said taxation, as is content in the buik of *Bagimont's* tax." Acts Ja. III., 1471, c. 54. Ed. 1566, c. 43. Murray. Ja. IV., 1493, c. 70. Ed. 1566, c. 39. Murray. V. Aw, v.

According to Spotswood, the lists taken at this time were afterwards called *Bagiment's Rolls*. "The same year." (1274) he says, "was one *Bagimund* a Legate directed hither, who calling before him all the beneficed persons within this kingdom, caused them upon their oath give up the worth and value of their benefices; according to which they were taxed. The table (commonly called *Bagiment's* rolls) served for the present collection, and was a rule in aftertimes for the prizes taken of those that came to sue for benefices in the court of Rome." Hist. p. 46.

This legate is called by Fordun, *Bagimondus*. Lib. x. c. 36, p. 122.

But although there had been a legate of the name of *Bagimund*, who had done what is here ascribed to him, still there would have been reason to doubt whether this was the origin of the phrase. For it appears to have been early used in England; and it is not probable that it would be adopted in the laws of that country, as a phrase of general use, merely from the circumstance of its having been given in Scotland to a particular roll. *Rageman* is defined by Spelman, "a statute concerning justices appointed by Edward I. and his council to make a circuit through England, and to hear and determine all complaints of injuries done for five years preceding Michaelmas in the fourth year of his reign;" Gl. vo. *Rageman*. V. also Cowel.

We find, indeed, the phrase "*Ragman's Roll*," used by E. writers, in particular reference to Scotland. Baker, in his Chronicle, says that "Edward III. surrendered, by his charter, all his title of sovereignty to the kingdom of Scotland, restored divers deeds and instruments of their former homages and fealties, with the famous evidence called *Ragman's Roll*;" Fol. 127.

Ottarbourne also speaks of the restitution of these deeds, and of "the letter which is called *Ragman*, with the seal of homage made to the noble king Edward I.;" Chron. Angl. ap. Du Cange.

It does not appear, however, that we are therefore to conclude that the phrase originated from this deed. It seems to have been of general acceptance in E., as signifying those letters patent which were delivered by individuals into the hands of government, in which they confessed themselves guilty of treasonable acts, misprisions, or other crimes, and submitted themselves to the will of their sovereign. In the letters of Henry,

A. 1399, *de Ragemannis comburendis*, Rymer, Tom. 8, p. 109, we have the following passage: *Licet nuper, tempore D. Ricardi nuper regis Anglie—quamplurimi subditi—regni nostri Anglie per diversas scripta, cartas, sive literas patentes, vocata Raggemane sive Blank Chartres, sigillis eorundem subditorum separatim consignata et in cancellaria ipsius nuper regis postmodum missa, ac reos et culpabiles de diversis prodicionibus, ac misprisionibus et aliis malefactis, per ipsos contra ipsum nuper Regem et regaliam suam factis, fore cognoverint—ordinavimus, quod omnia singula scripta, cartas, seu literas, predictas—comburentur et destruantur.* Ap. Du Cange.

Thus we find that *Rageman* is expl. as denoting a statute which respected complaints of injuries, and also such letters as contained self-accusations of certain crimes committed against the State. It is probable, therefore, that the word, according to its original meaning, necessarily included the idea of accusation or crimination. This sense, indeed, even its structure seems to require. Isl. *raega* signifies, to accuse, to criminate; whence *raeyd-r*, an accused person, *rogur*, a calumny, *raege*, *raetr*, and *ras-kull*, an accuser. Moes.-G. *wrah-jan*, A.-S. *wreg-an*, Alem. *ruag-en*, *ruog-en*, Germ. *ruy-en*, Belg. *wroegh-en*, Su.-G. *roj-a*, accusare. To this origin Junius traces E. *rogue*. A.-S. *wregere*, as well as *wregend*, signifies an accuser. V. Wachter, vo. *Rugen*. According to Schilter, Alem. *ruagstab*, *ruogstab*, properly signifies letters of accusation, from *ruag-en*, to accuse, and *stab*, A.-S. *staef*, a letter.—Proprieque adeo *ruogstab*, literas actoris ad judicem directas sive libellum accusatorium designat. It seems thus in some degree to correspond to the *Porteous-roll* of later times.

This etymon is not a little confirmed by the use of the term *Rageman*, in P. Ploughman, as applied to the Devil, in allusion perhaps to his being called "the accuser of the brethren," Rev. ii. 10.—When describing an allegorical tree, Langland says that when it was shaken, the devil gathered all the fruit both great and small: by which he seems to mean that he held even the saints in *Limbo Patrum*. Then Pierce is introduced as trying to hit him with an apple, that if possible he might make him quit his prey.

Adam, and Abraham, and Essay the prophete,
Sampson, Samuell, and Saynct John the Baptist,
Bare hem forth boldly, no body him let;
And made of holy men his horde, in *limbo inferni*.
There is darkenes, and drede, and the deuell mayster,
And Pyers of pure tene of that apple he caught
He hit oft at him, hit if it might,
Filius, by the Faders will and frones of *Spiritus Sancti*,
To go rob that *rageman* and reue the fruit from him,
And speke, *Spiritus Sanctus*, in Gabriels mouth.

Fol. 88, a.

It would appear, that the word had been sometimes used in Scotland as expressive of the strongest obligation. Thus in the account given in Fordun, of a conspiracy, against David Bruce, it is said, that the conspirators having formed their plan, lest any of them should flinch from it, *Editae sunt indenturae ragmannicae hinc inde firmiter roboratae*; or as it is expressed in the MS. of Coupar, *Litterae ragmannicae sigillis firmiter roboratae*. *Scotichron.* L. xiv., c. 23.

RAGNE, pret. Reigned.

"*Galdus ragne mony yeris efter in great felicity, & occupyit his pepyll in virtewis laubouris & exercitioun.*" Bellend. Cron., B. 4, c. 21. "Afterwards it is said that he was the maist vailyeant prince that eir *rang* above the Scottia." Ibid.

The latter is the most common form. But *ragne* most nearly resembles the Lat. v. *regnare*.

RAGWEED, s. Ragwort, an herb, S. *Senecio jacobaea*, Linn.

Let warlocks grim, an' wither'd hags,
Tell how wi' you on ragweed nags,
They skim the mair, an' dizzy crags,
Wi' wicked speed.

Burns, III. 72.

This passage shows, that the vulgar still view ragwort as one of these herbs which have been subjected to magical influence; especially as being employed by witches as a steed in their nocturnal expeditions. It also confirms the explanation given of *Buneward*, q. v.

RAGYT CLATHES. Prob., slashed clothes, S.

"That na yeman na comone to landwart wer hewyt clothes [apparently, coloured clothes] sidder than the kne, na yit *ragyt clathes*, bot allanerly centynnal yemen in lordis housis;" i.e., those employed as sentinels. *Parl. Ja. L.*, A. 1429; *Acta*, Ed. 1814, p. 19, c. 10.

This seems to signify slashed. As Du Cange views *L. B. ragat-us* as synon. with *radiatus*, he expl. the latter, *Segmentis diversi coloris distinctus pannus. Tunica ragata cum punchia. Statut. Massiliens.*, MS., A. 1276.

RAIBANDIS, *s. pl.* V. **RABANDIS**.

To RAICHIE, (*gutt.*), *v. a.* To scold, Upp. Clydes.

RAICHIE, *s.* The act of scolding, *ibid.*

Lal. rag-a, laceocore, timorem exprobrare; Halderson; Promoveo, cito, evoco ad certamen, G. Andr.; or *rag-i-a*, calumniari. The last syllable of the *v. to Bullirag* has probably a common origin.

RAICH, RAIGH, RAICHIE, (*gutt.*), *s.* Abbrev. of the name *Rachel*, S.

RAID, *s.* A hostile or predatory incursion, an inroad, S. V. **RADE**.

RAID, RAIDS, *s.* A road for ships. V. **RADE**.

[**RAID**, *adj.* Afraid, Lyndsay, Squyer Mel-drum, l. 1250. V. **RAD**.]

RAID TIME. The time of spawning.

"For keiping of the fischings in *raid tyme* fra all manner of nettis, cobillia, wawspers, heryvalteris, & all uthir instrumentis." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1648, V. 20. V. **REDE FISCH**.

RAIF, *part. pa.* Riven, rent.

My ranist spreit on that desert terrbill,
Approchit near that ugle fude horribill—
With brayis bair, *rai/* rochis like to fall.

Palice of Honour, l. 2.

Su.-G. rife-a, to rive.

RAIF, *s.* Robbery, rapine.

"Persuand the grit solistines of diuerse staitis in conqueuing reches,—sum be raif and spulye, and sum be trason," &c. *Compl. S.*, p. 284.

A.-S. *reaf*, spolia; *reaf-ian*, to rob; *Su.-G. rof*, from *rife-a*, rapere; *Lal. rîf*. V. **REIFE**.

To RAIF, *v. n.* To rave, to be delirious.

Their lyf is now in isoperdy, thay *raif*,
Full nere there dede they stand—

Doug. Virgil, 279, 36.

Belg. *rev-en*, Fr. *ré-ver*.

[**To RAIFFELL**, *v. n.* To play, to revel, Lyndsay, Complaynt to the King, l. 175. E. *revel*.]

To RAIK, RAKE, RAYK, REYKE, *v. n.* 1. To range, to wander, to rove at large, to go, S.

Full wele sufferit hir handis the tame dere;—
Ouer all the wodis wald he *rait* ilk day
And at euin tide return hame the strecht way.

Doug. Virgil, 224, 39.

The rankest theif of this region
Dar partly compeir in seassoun,
And to the tolbuth sone ascend,
Synne with the lordis to *rait* and roun.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 162, st. 7.

Holde thi greyhounds in thi honde;
And cupull thi raches to a [tre];
And lat the dere *reyke* over the londe;
Ther is a herd in Holteby.

True Thomas, Jamieson's Popular Ball., II. 31.

2. Applied to cattle, when they will not settle on their proper pasture, but move off to the corn, &c. Then they are said to be *raikin*, S.

Su.-G. rack-a, curritare.

3. To walk with a long or quick step, to make great progress in walking, to move expeditiously, S.

—A lady, lufsom of lete, ledand a *knight*
Ho *raykes* up in a res bifor the rialla.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., II. 1.

In this sense Rudd. expl. the following passage—
—Wide quhare all lous ouer feildes and the land
Pasturit there hors *reiked* thams fast by.

Doug. Virgil, 187, 51.

But it seems rather to signify, *ranging*. The term, however, is frequently used in this sense, S. "*Raiking*, making much way.—To *rait* home, i. e., go home speedily," Rudd.

4. To *rait on raw*, "to go or march in order;" Rudd. This scarcely expresses the sense. It is certainly, to go side by side, q. in a row.

Accepitque manu, dextramque amplexus inhaesit,
Progressi subeant luco.

Virg.

And furth anone he hynt hym by the hand,
Ane wele lang quible his rycht arms embrasand.
Synne furth together *rait* they on raw,
The fude thay laif, and enteris in the schaw.

Doug. Virgil, 244, 39.

[5. To do work with energy, speed, or skill; followed by prep. *at*, and a part. noun denoting the action; as, "He *raiks* at the singin for hours," West of S., Bauffs.]

6. To be copious in discourse, to extend a conversation.

Than all thay leuche upon loft, with laiks full mirry;
And raucht the cop round about full of ryche wynis;
And *raitet* lang, or thay wald rest, with ryatus speiche.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 50.

Su.-G. reik-a, *Lal. reik-a*, to roam, to wander abroad, *reikun*, travelling; *Vel til reika*, able to range. The second sense is correspondent to *Su.-G. rak-a*, to run, to go swiftly. In illustrating this *v. I*hre refers to our S. term. *Su.-G. rack-a*, *Lal. rak-a*, to run hither and thither; *Arakningar*, cursationes. *Ir. rack-a*, ire.

RAIK, RAYK, RAKE, *s.* 1. The extent of a course, walk, or journey, S. A lang *rait*.

a long extent of way; also a long excursion; a *sheep raik*, a walk or pasture for sheep, S. also *cattle-raik*, q.

—That land, that oysyd all
The Berys rayk all tyme to call,
Was gyvyn on that condytywne
To fownd there a relygyowne.

Wyntoun, vii. 6. 104.

Cervum Apri beato Andree contulit. Fordun. Lib. v. c. 36.

"A *sheep-raik*, and a *sheep-walk*, are synonymous." Bannatyne Poems, Note, p. 377.

2. A swift pace. Thus it is said of a horse, that takes a long step, or moves actively, that he has a *great raik of the road*, S.

Of well-drest footmen five or sax or more,
At a goed *raik* were rinnin on afore.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 96.

The verbs mentioned above, perhaps, primarily imply the idea of extension; from *Su.-G. ræck-a*, *Isl. reik-ia*, &c. extenders. What is a *lang raik*, but a great extent of ground? Or, a *great raik*, but the capacity of reaching far, as including a considerable space in each step? Ihe mentions Scot. a *long raik*, rendering it, *longa vise serie*, *longum iter*. For he improperly traces it to *Su.-G. ræck-a*, *ordo*, *serie*.

3. The act of carrying from one place to another, whether by personal labour or otherwise, S.

He brings *tea*, *thrie*, &c. *raik* a day; applied to dung, coals, &c., in which carts and horses are employed, as equivalent to *draught*. It is also applied to the carriage of water in buckets. In this sense, a *raik* is synon. with a *gang*. I need scarcely add, that both these terms primarily respect motion, or the extent of ground passed over.

Sappois that he, and his houshold, suld dē
For falt of fude; thairof thay gif no *raik*,
Bot our his held his maling thay will tak.

Henryson, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 119.

4. As much as a person carries at once from one place to another, S.

[5. A portion of work to serve for a given time, or done in a given time, West of S.]

6. A term used with respect to salmon-fishings; probably denoting the extent to which the boats are rowed, or of the fishing ground itself.

—Et specialiter salmonum piscarias super dicta aqua de Dee vulgo nuncupat. *lie raik* et *stellis*, mid-chingie, pott et fuirdis;—Chart. Jac. VI., 1617. State, Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 298.

"That the alderman, bailieis, consale, & committe of Aberdene sall kepe & werrand to maister Andro Caidow & his assignais, ane half net of the *raik* sponne the waltir of Dee, & the fisching of the samyn, with the pertinentis, efter the forme of the asedatione maid," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1491, p. 158. Also, Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1491, p. 216.

- [7. An amount of work done rapidly, Banffs.]

8. The direction in which the clouds are driven by the wind, Ettr. For.

This definition differs from that given of *E. Rack*, under *Rak*, *Rawt*, &c. q. v., and would indicate a peculiar use of *S. Raik*, as referring to a course.

9. [Energy, power, readiness, skill.] *Tongue-raik*, elocution, flow of language, S. B. either as originally implying the idea of prolixity, i.e., extension in speaking, or of fluency, q. quick motion of the tongue. V. the v. sense 6.

RAIK, *s.* An idle person, Roxb., [a lounge, one who is always *raiking* about, Clydes.] This term does not at all include the idea expressed by *E. rake*.

[RAIKER, *s.* A superior person or thing of the kind: implying ability to work or act greater than usual, Clydes.]

[RAIKIN, *adj.* Energetic, with great capacity for work, immense, very superior, *ibid.* Banffs.]

RAIK, RAK, RACK, *s.* Care, account, reckoning. *Quhat raik?* what avails it? what account is to be made? what do I care for it? The phrase is still used in vulgar language, S.

Quhat raik of your prosperetie,
Gif ye want Sensualitie!

Lyndsay's S. P. R., li. 31.

Flattery. I will ga counterfeite the frier.
Dissauit. A freir! *quhairto?* thow cannot preiche.
Flatt. *Quhat rak!* bot I can flatter and fleiche:
Peraventur cum to that honour
To be the King's Confessour.

Ibid., p. 109.

The *Moris* sowid fynd me belf and caill,
Quhat rak of breid?

Ibid., p. 180.

Thocht ane suld half a broken back,
Haif he a Tailyor gude, *quhat-rak*,
Heill cover it richt craftely.

Dunbar, Evergreen, l. 255.

Rax seems to be used either as the pl., or instead of *rak* *ia*.

Falsat. I wald we maid one band;
Now quhill the King is sound sleipand,
Quhat rax to stell his box?

Lyndsay, S. P. Repr., p. 145.

This is now frequently used in vulgar conversation, in the language of threatening, as an asseveration, without any respect to its primitive and proper signification, S.

Mr. Pinkerton renders *rak*, fault. But it is certainly from A.-S. *recce*, cura, O. E. *reck*. The v. is still used. *Isl. rægt*, cura; *ræck-ia*, curare, Verel.

[RAIKIE. RAIKIE-BAND. V. RAKIE.]

RAIL, *s.* "A woman's jacket, or some such part of a woman's dress; called also a *collar-body*." Sibb. Gl. V. RAILLY.

This is mentioned by Rudd. as S. B. vo. *Ralis*, Belg. *ryyluf*, a boddice, stays; from *ryy-en*, to lace, and *lyf*, the body, q. laced close to the body.

RAIL'D, *part. pa.* Entangled; as, a *rail'd hesp*, an entangled hank; Perth.; contr. from *Ravelled*. In Fife it is pronounced q. *Reyid*.

RAIL-EE'D, *adj.* Wall-eyed, Dumfr.; synon. *Ringle-eyed*, S.

To RAILL, *v. n.* To jest.

Let no man me esteeme to rail,
Nor think that rachelles I report;
Their theis were like wais garnist haill;
With gold cheins of that saming sort.

Bure's Pilg., Watson's Coll., li. 12.

Fr. *raill-er*, id. whence E. *rally*; Teut. *rall-en*, Sw. *rall-a*, *jocari*.

RAILEYER, *s.* A jester, a scoffer.

The *raileyers* rekkinis na woundis, bot rattis furth ranyis,
Ful rude and ryot reccans bayth roundalis and rymes.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, b. 21.

V. RANE.

[RAILLICH, *s.* A thin, worthless piece of cloth; also, a light, worthless piece of dress, Banffs. Prob. a corr. of E. *relic*, in the sense of remnant, leavings.]

RAILLY, *s.* An upper garment worn by females, S.; [the upper portion of an infant's night-dress, Ayr.]

"And is she weel favoured?—and what's the colour o' her hair?—and does she wear a habit or a railly?" *Bride of Lammermoor, i. 310.*

This seems to be the same with E. *raill* in *night-rail*, explained "a loose cover thrown over the dress at night;" Johns. According to Phillips, it is "a gathered piece of cloth, that woman usually wear about their necks in their dressing-rooms."

A-S. *raeyel, raegle, hraegl*, vestis, vestimentum. Perhaps the radical term is Isl. *roeyg*, sinus, the fold of a garment. At *goere roeyg sina*, pallium colligere.

RAIL-TREE, *s.* A large beam, in a cow-house, fixed about two feet above the heads of the cows, into which the upper ends of stakes are fixed, Teviotdale.

RAILYA, *s.* Prob., striped, streaked.

"Item, ane nycht gown of blak sating *railya* lynit with mertrikis, ane small walt of velvott." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 78.

This seems to denote striped satin; from Fr. *rayold, riold*, streaked, rayed; whence the compound phrase *riold, piold*, "diversified with many severall colours;" Cotgr.

RAILYETTIS, *s. pl.* Prob., bands, ribbons, ties.

"Item, sevin quaiiffs of claithe of silver cordonit with blak silk, and the *railyettis* of the same." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 148.

As the *quaiiffs* are coifs, or caps for women, the *railyettis*, which were also "of blak silk," seem to be bands by which they were fastened under the chin; from Fr. *reli-er*, L.B. *rallia-re*, to bind.

• **RAIN**. For some superstitions regarding rain, V. MARRIAGE.

RAIN GOOSE. The Red-throated Diver, *Colymbus Septentrionalis*, Linn., thus denominated, because its crying is thought to prognosticate rain. Shetl. Caithn.

"The birds are, eagles,—marrots or anks, king-fishers, rain geese, muir fowls," &c. P. Reay, Caithn. Statist. Acc., vii. 573.

"The *raingoose* of this place—in flying,—utters a howling or creaking noise, which the country people consider as an indication of rain, and from this circumstance, it has got the name which it bears, with the addition of *goose*, an appellation bestowed on almost every swimming bird in this country." Barry's Orkney, p. 304.

[**RAINE**, *s.* Continued repetition, *ibid.*]

RAING, **RANG**, *s.* 1. Row, line, S. V. RANG.

[2. A circle; a circular streak; local pron. of E. *ring*, Banffs.]

To RAING, *v. n.* 1. To rank up, to be arranged in a line, S.

To town-guard drum, of clare your clear,
Baith men and steeds are *raingil*.

Fergusson's Poems, li. 53.

2. To go successively in a line, to follow in succession. *The folk are raingin to the kirk*, S. B.

[3. To encircle; to streak with circular markings, Banffs.]

To RAINIE, *v. a.* To repeat the same thing over and over, Ang., Renfr. V. RANE.

[**RAINIEBUS**, *s.* A game amongst children; a corr. of *regibus*. Also called *Kings*, Banffs. V. RIGS, REGIBUS.]

RAIP, **RAPE**, *s.* 1. A rope, S.

Turnand quhelis thay set in by and by,
Under the feit of this ilk bynyung jaip,
About the nek knyt mony bassin *raip*.

Doug. Virgil, 46, 33.

A Scottis sqwyre of gud fame.

Perrys of Curry cald be name,

Among the *rappys* wes all to rent,

Of tha schyppys in a moment.

Wynlown, vii. 10, 197.

Moes.-G. *raip*, A-S. *rape*, Precop. Su.-G. *rep*, Isl. O. Dan. *reip*, Belg. *reep*.

2. A measure of six ells in length, a rood; so called, as being measured by a rope, as rood is from the use of a rod, and line, E. metaph. used for an inheritance.

"Ane rod, ane *raip*, ane lineall fall of measure are all ane;—for ilk ane of them continis sex ells in length, albeit ane rod is ane staffe, or *gade* of tymmer, quhairwith land is measured, in Latine *Pertica*. Ane *raip* is maid of towie, sik as hempe, or vther stuffe, and sa meikle lande, as in measuring, fallis vnder the rod or *raip*, in length is called ane fall of measure, or ane lineall fall, because it is the measure of the line, and length allanerly." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Particula*.

It is a striking coincidence, that Su.-G. *rep* also denotes a measure of length. Notat funem mensurum, vel certum spatium longitudinis; Ihre. The length seems to be lost among the inhabitants of Scandinavia. For Ihre mentions it as the conjecture of Du Tange, that it denoted a fathom, observing, however, that it must be larger; as, from the quotation referred to, the author mentions eighty-six *rep*, and three *ells*.

3. What is strung on a rope, "Tuelf thow-sand *raippis* of vnyeonis [onions]," Aberd. Reg., V. 21.

[4. A piece of cloth or of dress of considerable length but worthless, Banffs.]

[To RAIP, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To tie or bind with a rope, S.

2. To roll or tie in a clumsy, careless manner; as, "He jist *raipit* the napkin roun his neck:" like a corr. of *wrap*, West of S., Banffs.

In the same sense to *raip about*, to roll or tie; to *raip of*, to unroll; to *raip up*, to roll up or wind into a ball.

3. To rip, open, undo; as, "*Raip* oot the leg o' the stockin', Banffs.; the local pron. of E. rip.]"

RAIFFULL, *s.* 1. The full of a rope, S.

2. This term seems to have been formerly used as synon. with *Widdifox*, *s.*

Daryre the Bischope to be content :-
I have tane trawell for his sailk,
And ryme may for a *raipfull* stailk.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 344.

i.e., may suffice for one who deserves to fill a rope, or to be hanged.

[RAIPY, RAIPIE, *adj.* Like a rope, very coarse and rough; applied to thread or twine, Clydes.]

Su.-G. vep-a, to measure by a line. It does not certainly appear, that A.-S. *rap*, has been used in this sense. The only circumstance that would seem to indicate this, is that E. *rape* denotes a portion of a county; the land of Sussex being divided into six *rapes* of this description. Somner derives the word from A.-S. *rap*, a rope, *q.* "meted out and divided by ropes; as of old were the fields and inheritances of certain nations." He refers to Kilian, *vo. Karol. Spelm.*, *vo. Rapa*, views it as a larger division of a country, equivalent to *Lathe*, including several *Hundreds*.

Measuring by line seems to have been the most ancient custom, as it was undoubtedly the most simple; Job xxxviii. 5, 2 Sam., viii. 2.

RAIR, *s.* A roar. V. RARE.

To RAIR, *v. n.* To roar. V. RARE.

Mr. Chalmers, *Gl. Lynde. vo. Rair*, having said that "*Raird* has the same meaning," adds, "from A. Sax. *reord*, *reordian*." But there is no evidence that *reord-ian* has any affinity with *rar-ian*, whence *Rair*, *Rare*. For while the latter always conveys the idea of a loud sound or noise, (*Fremere*, *rugire*, *mugire*, *barrire*, "to bray or cry like an elephant," Somner,) *reord-ian* is confined to the articulate sounds uttered by rational beings; *Loqui*, *sermocinari*; also, *legere*, *Lya. Reord*, "lingua, sermo, loquela; a tongue, a language, a speech;" Somner.

To RAIRD, *v. n.* 1. To bleat, or low, applied to sheep or cattle, Roxb.

2. To make a loud noise or report, S.

"Ice is said to be *rairding*, when it is crackling, &c." *Gall. Encycl.*

3. To make a noise by eructation, *ibid.*

4. To let wind backwards, S.A.

RAIRD, *s.* 1. The act of lowing, or of bleating, *ibid.*

2. A sudden and loud noise, a loud report of any kind, S.

3. The noise made by eructation; as, "He loot a great *raird*," he gave a forcible eructation, S.

4. Also used for a report of another kind, S.

—Beckin she loot a fearfu' *raird*,
That gart her think great shame.

Ramsay's Christ's Kirk, C. ii.

Raird is more commonly used in this sense than *rair*. V. RARE.

RAIRUCK, *s.* A small rick of corn, Roxb.

Perhaps from A.-S. *raeca*, *ordo*, *series*, and *hrec*, *cumulus*; *q.* a *reak* or rick of grain, such as those set in a row in the field; as distinguished from a stack, and even from a *hand-ruck*.

[RAIS, RAISE, *pret.* Rose, arose, S.

Up *raise* the Goodman's dochter, &c.

The Jolly Beggar, s. 4.

With that thay *rais*, and flew furth of my sycht.

Lyn doay, The Dreame, l. 112.]

RAIS, *s.* 1. A voyage. V. RAISS.

[2. A race, current, Barbour, iii. 687; a swift course, rush, *ibid.* V. 638. V. RAISS.

To RAISE, RAIZE, *v. a.* To rouse, to madden, to inflame; applied to a horse of mettle, S.

He should been tight that daur't to *raise* thee,
Ane in a day.

Burns, iii. 141.

Rais'd, delirious, in a state of insanity, applied to man, S. It sometimes also signifies to provoke to violent passion; as Alem. *raiz-en*, irritare. *Ihre* mentions S. *rees* as signifying furor, and *res-en*, furere. But these terms are used by Chaucer.

—He fill sodenlich into a wood *rese*,

—She sterith about this house in a wood *rese*.

Parlonere and Tapstere, 498.—548. Urry.

For ther nas knyght, ne squyer, in his fathir's house,—

That did, or seyde, eny thing Berinus to displese,

That he n'old spetoulylly anon oppon him *rese*.

Hist. Beryn, Urry, p. 601.

It sometimes denotes that high excitement, which cannot be properly viewed as *delirium*, but approaches very near to it, S.

The heris that came set a' things here asteer,
And she ran aff as *rais'd* as ony deer.

Ross's Helenore, p. 45.

What spies she coming, but a furious man,
Feaming like onie bear that ever ran;—

Roaring and swearing like a *rais'd* dragon,
That he sud see the heart bleed o' the lown.

Ibid. First Edit. p. 55.

"My father—bade him alight,—questioning him sedately anent what he had heard; but Nahum was *rais'd*, and could give no satisfaction in his answers." R. Gilhaize, ii. 138. Hence,

[**RAISE, s.** A coarse joke, a piece of wild fun; the act of jeering, gibing, or practical joking, Banffs.]

RAIS'D, RAIS'D-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of derangement, S.

—Up there came twa shepherds out of breath,
Rais'd-like, and blasting, and as haw as death.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 23.

The Northern Etymologist traces these terms to Su.-G. *ras-a*, Germ. *ras-en*, insanire. Su.-G. *raseri*, furor.

RAISE-AN'-WAND, s. [This is a corr. of *Raisin' Dwang*, the *dwang* or pole for raising, or of *Raise-an'-Dwang*, that which raises and drives. V. DWANG, *s.* and *v.*] The apparatus formerly used for bringing home a millstone from the quarry, Ayrs.

The *wand*, it is said, denoted the axis on which the millstone was made to turn; and the *raise* was used to regulate the motion.

This etymon is not satisfactory, however; as it does not appear that *wand* ever denoted any stronger piece of wood than what might be called a rod.

[The term, if spelled *Raisin-Wand*, is possible so far as *wand* is concerned; for, in the West of S. that name is given to any straight branch or stem of a tree that can be used by the hand; carters call their rack-pins *wans* or *wanns*, (*wands*), and the ravel of a stair is often called a *rail-wan*. Besides, in Halliwell's Dict. *wand* is defined as, 'pole, rod, bough, club.' But most probably the term is a mistake for *Raisin'-Dwang*, or *Raise-an'-Dwang*, (still used), and was communicated to Dr. Jamieson by some one who had merely heard the name, and did not know much about the thing implied. It is no wonder that the Dr. was not satisfied.]

RAISE-NET, s. A kind of net, Dumfr.

"*Raise-nets*, so called from their rising and falling with the tide, are placed in situations where there is a runner or lake near the shore, with a bank or ridge of sand on the opposite side. A number of stakes of various lengths, extending from near high-water-mark through the lake, in a curved direction, to the opposite bank, are driven into the beach or sand. The net is fixed on the top of the stakes by ropes, but is loose at bottom, being stretched on frames, which rise in the flood and fall of the ebb-tide, or the reverse, as the ground may require." Agr. Surv. Dumfr., p. 605.

RAISE-NET FISHING.

"The fourth method is called *raise-net fishing*.—It is so called from the lower part of the net rising and floating upon the water with the flowing tide, and setting down with the ebb. This is also called *lake-fishing*, from the nets being always set in lakes, or hollow parts of the tide-way, and never either in the channel of the river, or on the plain sand." P. Dornock, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., ii. 18, 17.

RAISS, RAIS, RASSE, RASE, RACE, s. 1. A voyage, a course.

"In the action—apone the wrangwis withhaldin fra the said Thomas of the profitis & dewiteis that the said Thomas nicht haf haid of the said auchtane parte of the hale *raiss* in [i.e. into] Zeland;—and als of half a Danakin viage," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 274, 275.

"John Hoppare sall content and pay—of a schip less than five last x a grete of the money forsaide of the dewiteis & profitis aucht & wont to the said alter &

chapellain of thar last *raiss* maid at Pasche in the partis of Flandris & Zeland." Ib. A. 1494, p. 360.

For as to me all denote godly wichts
Schawis we suld have prosper *rais* at richts;
And every crakyl of Goddis admonist ilk
That we the realmis of Italy suld seek.

Doug. Virg. 80, 20.

Belg. *reys*, Dan. *rejs*, Su.-G. *alo-ress*, a voyage, from *reys-en*, *reis-e*, *res-a*, Isl. *reis-a*, iter facere, proficisci. Bp. Doug. uses *Race* also for a course, q.v.

2. A strong current in the sea, a swift course; a mill lead, S.

—Als gret stremys ar rynnand,
And als peralous, and mar,
Till our sailis thaim into schipfair,
As is the *raiss* of Bretangye.—
Thal rayeyt sailis, and furth thal far,
And by the mole thal passy yar,
And entryt sone into the *raiss*,
Quhar that the stremys sa sturly was,
Thal wayis wyd, wycht brekand war,
Weltryt as hillys her and thar.

Barbour, iii. 687, 697, MS.

"Within three or four miles of the Irish shore, when the flood returns, there is a regular current which sets off strongly for the Mull of Galloway. It runs at the rate of seven knots an hour, and is so forcible, that when the wind opposes it, it exhibits, for a great way, the appearance of breakers. It is called the *Race of Strangers*, and is a very curious spectacle." P. Port-Patrick, Wigt. Statist. Acc., i. 40.

It seems to be a current of this kind, between Alderney and France, which is called the *Race of Alderney*. Edin. Even. Courant, p. 2, Sep. 14, 1805.

Su.-G. *ras*, alveus amnis, ubi aqua decurrit, from *ras-a*, currere, praecipiti lapu ferri; Isl. *wateraser*, torrentes; Teut. *raes*, aestuarium.

[**RAISS, pret.** Rose, Barbour, iv. 130. V. RAIS.]

[**RAIT, s.** Custom, manner, Charteris' Pref. to Lyndsay's Warkis, Laing's Ed., iii. 236, l. 16. L. Lat. *ratum*, from Lat. *ratus*, determined, fixed, settled.]

RAITH, REATH, s. The fourth part of a year, S.

—Fu soon as the jimp three *raiths* was gane,
The daintiest littleane bonny Jean fuish hame.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 12.

— Little mair than half a *reath*,
Than, gin we a' be spared frae death
We'll gladly prie
Fresh noggans o' your reaming graith.

Ferguson's *Poems*, ii. 47.

"Perhaps corr. of *feird* or *feirth*, fourth," Sibb. But it is more probably allied to Su.-G. *ret*, Isl. *reit*, any thing that is quadrangular; quadratum quodvis; *raita*, Germ. *raute*, id. As this is applied only to space, some might prefer *reit*, Isl. *Arid*, spatium temporis.

I find, however, that it must be immediately from the Gael. Shaw gives *raiths*, and *ratha*, as signifying a quarter of a year. "*Ratha*, which is Irish for a quarter of a year, the learned Dr. O'Brien, in his Dictionary, thinks radically to signify the arch of a circle or three months." O'Halloran's *Introd. Hist. Irel.* p. 93.

RAITH, RATH, adj. 1. Sudden, quick.

The Tuquebit gird to the Gowk, and gairt him a fall,
Raith his tail fra his heid, with a *raike* pleit.

Boulate, iii. 18, MS.

Thus the term ought to be read, instead of *rack* in the printed copy.

A.-S. *raeth*, *raethle*, *hræth*, *cith*, are certainly to be viewed as originally the same with *Aræd*, *Aræd*, *Aræth*, *celer*, *velox*; and both as corresponding to Belg. *rad*, *radde*, *reade*, *expeditus*, *rapidus*, *celer*; Su.-G. *rad*, *citus*, *velox*, whence *radit*, *cito*; Isl. *Aradr*, *hrad-ur*, *promptus*.

"Mr. Tooke says; In English we have *Rath*, *Rather*, *Rathest*; which are simply the Anglo-Saxon *Ræth*, *Ræthor*, *Ræthost*, *celer*, *velox*." But this acute writer does not seem to have observed, that *celer* is not the only sense of A.-S. *raeth*. *Hræth*, *hræd*, radically the same with *raeth*, signifies both *citus* and *promptus*, *paratus*, *Lye*; *Arædlice*, adv. quickly, readily, *Somner*; as, when used as an adj., it has the sense of, *maturus*. It is most probable that the signification, *prepared*, is the primary one; and that A.-S. *raeth*, *hræth*, is the part *read*, *ge-read*, from *ge-rad-ian*, *parare*, whence E. *ready*. Thus Teut. *read*, in like manner, has both senses. *Read*, *ghe-read*, *paratus*, *promptus*; et, *expeditus*, *celer*, *Kilian*; from *read-en*, *ghe-read-en*, *parare*. Isl. *rad-a*, *rad-ast*, Su.-G. *red-a*, *parare*, *præparare*. *Ihre*, however, derives *red-a* from *rad*, *celer*.

2. Ready, prepared. This seems at least the sense of the term in the following passage:

The prince the, quyk said this peace making,
Turne toward the bright sonys vprising,
Wyth the salt maiden in thare handis *raith*.

Doug. Virgil, 413, 19.

RAITH, adv. Quickly, hastily.

His feris has this pray resauit *raith*,
And to thare melt addressis it for to graith.
Doug. Virgil, 19, 31.

Raith is used as an adv. by Chaucer, in the sense of soon, early.

What alioth you so *raith* for to arise?
Shipmann's Tale, ver. 13029.

It also signifies, speedily.

A.-S. *raeth*, *raethle*, *hræthle*, id. But although it occurs in these forms, only as an adv., it seems to have been originally an adj. There are various proofs of this use both in O.E. and in provincial language. V. *Diverions of Parley*, i. 506-513, also in S.

E. *raith* / *raik*, i.e., early fruit, or what is soon ripe. *Raith* is the compar. of *raeth*, and *raithest* the superl. The latter is used by Chaucer, *soonest*; and also by our Hume of Godscroft.

It occurs as signifying, first, soonest.

"King Robert in his flight, or retreat, divided his men into three companies, that went severall wayes, that so the enemie being uncertaine in what company he himself were, and not knowing which to pursue *raithest*, he might the better escape." *Hist. Doug.*, p. 28.

He also uses it as signifying, most readily, i.e., most probably.

"He means *raithest* (as I think) George now Lord Hume, (for he is Lord ever after this) and Sir David of Wedderburn with his brothers," &c. *Hist. Doug.*, p. 248.

RAIVEL, s. 1. A rail, as a *raivel* of a stair, of a wooden bridge, &c. S. The tops of a cart are also called *raivels*, S. B.

2. The cross-beam to which the tops of cow-stakes are fastened, Ettr. For. *Rail-tree*, id.

3. An instrument with pins in it, used by weavers for spreading out the yarn that

is to be put on the beam before it is wrought. The pins are meant for extending the warp to the proper breadth, Lanarks. In Loth. this is called an *Evenner*.

Probably from its resemblance to a rail.

4. The rowel of a spur, Clydes.

[To RAIVEL, v. a. To mix confusedly. V. RAVEL.]

[RAIVELT, adj. Confused, delirious, mad. V. RAVELLED.]

[RAIVLINS, RAIVELINS, s. pl. Tangled or ravelled threads, the waste from cotton or woollen yarns, West of S.]

To RAK, v. a. To reach, to attain.

To sum best sail cum best
That hap, Well rak well rins.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 63.

This is an old proverbial phrase signifying that "he runs well, who is successful in attaining the end he had in view." Moes.-G. *rak-jan*, A.-S. *ræc-an*, Su.-G. *ræc-a*, id.

[To RAK, RAX, v. a. and n. To rack, crack, stretch, extend, S. V. RAX, v.]

[RAK, s. A rack, crack, stretch, S. V. RAX, s.]

To RAK, REK, v. a. To regard, to care for.

O halful deith! ———

To all pepill clyke and common ay
Thou haldis eulin and beris the scripture wand,
Eternally obscurnand thy cunnand,
Quhilk grete and small doun thringis, and nane *rakkis*.
Doug. Virgil, 465, 1.

"What *raks* the feud, where the friendship dow not?" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 76.

From the same origin with E. *reck*; A.-S. *rec-an*, Isl. *ræk-ia*, Su.-G. *rykt-a*, *curare*; Moes.-G. *rahn-an*, *astimare*.

RAK, s. Care, regard. V. RAIK.

[RAKLES, adj. Thoughtless, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 2776.]

[RAKLESLIE, adv. Unwittingly, Ibid. Exper. & Courteour, l. 1157.]

[RAKLESNES, s. Carelessness, thoughtlessness, Ibid., Papyngo, l. 664.]

RAK, RAWK, ROIK, ROOK, s. 1. A thick mist or fog, a vapour. *Rak* seems confined to S. B.

—— The day was dawing wale I knew; ——
Persauyt the morning bla, wan and har,
Wyth cloudy gum and rak ouerquhelmyt the are.
Doug. Virgil, Frol. 202, 26.

The rane and roik rest from vs sycht of heuin.
Ibid., 74, 12.

—— The laithly odoure rais on licht
From the fyre bleisid, dirk as ony roik.
That to the ruffis toppis went the smolk.
Ibid., 432, 19.

"Soot. and Ang. Bor. rack, or rask, Rudd."

Isl. *rað-ur*, humidus, Verel.; *rafr*, subhumidus, unda, *rek-ia*, irrigare, unda *rebia*, *rackia*, pluvia, pluvia irrigua, humor, G. Andr., p. 194. 197. Teut. *roock*, vapor, Dan. Sax. *racu*, pluvia, unda, humor; Isl. *roða*, unda vento dispersa. We may perhaps also view Isl. *rot-r*, the twilight, and *rotr-a*, (vesper-ascere), to draw towards evening, as allied; especially as we say that it is a *rooky day*, when the air is thick and the light of consequence feeble. We may add Moes.-G. *riguis*, darkness, *riguis-an*, to grow dark.

Rudd. thinks that *reck* has the same origin with *rað* and *roik*. The idea is extremely probable. For Teut. *roock* denotes smoke, as well as vapour. Although Isl. *reit-r*, fumus, be deduced, from *rikt*, *rikt-a*, fumare, it may be radically the same with *rek-ia*, mentioned above. The Su.-G. for smoke is *rock*, pron. *ruk*, as Gr. *κ*; and A.-S. *recc*, is used in the same sense. Ibra. observes, concerning the Su.-G. term, that it denotes any thing that resembles darkness in colour, or otherwise.

Mr. Tooke, Divers. Purley, i. 390, justly censures Dr. Johna. for defining E. *rack*, "the clouds as they are driven by the wind." For some of the passages, which the Doctor himself has quoted, disown this interpretation. Mr. Tooke might justly have referred to one of these, as clearly contradicting the definition. It is from the learned Bacon.

"The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the *rack*, and are not perceived below, pass without noise."

The Doctor seems to have understood this passage, as if these words, "which we call the *rack*," were expletive of all the preceding part of the sentence. But they evidently refer only to "the clouds above." Thus, according to Bacon, the *rack* denotes the thin vapours in the higher region of the air, which may either be moved by the winds, or *stand still*.

But Mr. Tooke, although he has quoted all the passages in Doug. Virgil that seemed to bear on his explanation of the term, and corrected the reading in several passages that cannot be brought to apply to it, (V. WEAITH), has overlooked one material passage, in which the term is undoubtedly used in another sense, nearly allied to that adopted by Dr. Johna.

And trumpetts blast rasyt within the toun
Sic manere brute, as thoct men hard the soun
Of crannils crouching fleing in the are
With speddy fard in randoun here and there;
As from the fude of Trace, hate Strymonyne,
Under the dirk cloudis oft we se:
They se the wedderis blast and rut of wynd.
There gladsom sownes followand thaym behynd.
P. 324. 36.

Mr. Tooke has quoted a passage from Shakespeare, which would seem to convey a similar idea.

Dazzle mine eyes, or doe I see three sunnes?
Three glorious sunnes, each one a perfect sunne,
Not separated with the racking clouds,
But sener'd in a pale cleare shining skye.

Third Part Henry VI.

Rak of wind certainly signifies the wind opening or extending the clouds. In the same sense they are said to be *racked*. *Rak*, S. B., denotes both the thin white clouds, which are scarcely visible, and their motion. *Rak of the weather*, A. Bor., "the track in which the clouds move;" Gl. Grose.

Isl. *rakis* conveys the same idea; *ventus nubes seremens et pellens*; G. Andr. But perhaps the origin is A.-S. *recc-an*, Su.-G. *rack-a*, to extend. Isl. *rakis* may be from *rek-a*, *pellere*, to drive.

2. The rheum which distils from the eyes, during sleep, or when they are in any degree inflamed, S.B. *gar*, synonym.

"We call—the viscos humor in sore eyes, or is one not well awak'd, a *rack*. Hence the common expression among us, *Before ye have rack'd your eye*, i.e., before ye be awak'd;" Rudd. vo. *Rak*, l.

It seems, doubtful, however, if *rack'd*, as a *v.*, does not rather signify, opened, q. *stretched*.

This is probably from the same source with the preceding, as having the general sense of *humour*, or *moidure*. It may, however, be allied to Isl. *Arak*, rejectaneum quid, from *Arak-ia*, *rek-a*, *pellere*, *reka ut*, ejicere; hence *rek*, Su.-G. *wrak*, whatever is thrown out by the sea on shore.

3. The greenish scum which covers water in a state of stagnation, S.B.

"We call the moss that grows over spring-wells, when neglected,—a *rack*;" Rudd. ubi sup. V. *RAK*, s. 3.

RAK, s. "A stroak, a blow," Rudd.

The stedis stakerit in the stour, for striking on stray.
The bernys bowit abak,
Sa woundir rud was the rak.

Gawen and Gol., III. 21.

It seems to be the word, as here used, which Mr. Pinkerton renders vengeance.

They met in mellis with ane felloun rak,
Quhill schaftis al to schudderis with ane rak.

Doug. Virgil, 386, 14.

From the rutis he it lousit and rent
And tumbelit down fra thynne or he wald stent;
The large are did reirding with the rusche,
The brayis dynlit and all down can dusche:
The riuer wox affrayit with the rak,
And demmyt with the rolkis ran abak.

Ibid. 249, 31.

Rudd. observes, that S. we more frequently use *racket*. But *rak*, I suspect, here signifies *shock*, as equivalent to *rusche*, v. 29, and included in *impetus*, the term used by Virg.

Thus it may be allied to Isl. *rek-a*, *Arak-ia*, *propellere*, quaters. Hence perhaps Su.-G. *raak*, *ruptura glaciæ*.

RAKE. Errat. for *wrake*, wreck, ruin.

"Tristrem, for thi sake,
For sothe wived hath he;
This wil the torn tow rake;
Of Breteyne douke schal he be."

Sir Tristram, p. 175.

This is certainly an error, instead of—*torn to wrake*, i.e., turn or bring thee to wreck or ruin. The connexion evidently requires this sense; although the passage is rendered in Gl., "Matters will take this turn."

A.-S. *wraec*, *wraec*, ultio; *To wraec sendan*, inultionem mittere, Lya.

RAKE, s. A swift pace. V. *RAIK*, s.

[*RAKARIS*, s. *pl.* Rangers, strollers; "Rome *rakaris*," strollers or pilgrims to Rome, Lyndsay, Tragedie of the Cardinall, l. 378.]

To *RAKE*, v. *n.* To turn to the left hand, a term used with respect to the motion of cattle in husbandry; Fife.

It occurs in the proverbial phrase, *Haup weel, rake weel*. V. *HAUP*, v.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *rek-a*, to drive, *pellere*; *rek-a fram*, *propellere*.

RAKE, s. A very lank person; as, "He's a mere *rake*," S.

To **RAKE** *the* EEN. To be thoroughly awake, S.; q. to rub the rheum from one's eyes.

But it was ten o'clock e're they *raked their een*,
Got breakfast, and then to the loch went beaden.
G. Wilson's Coll. of Songs, p. 75.

"Love will—hold you fasting, waking and running
will put you in pursuit after Christ, or ever other folk
rake their eyes." Michael Bruce's *Lect.*, &c., p. 28. V.
RAK, rheum, &c.

RAKES, *s.* A kind of duty exacted at a mill, equal to three *goupins*, Ayra.

[**RAKIE**, *s.* A yoke-shaped piece of wood or horn attached to the yard of the main-sail, and fitting to the mast, to facilitate the hoisting and lowering of the sail, Shetl. Isl. *rakki*, id.]

[**RAKIE-BAND**, *s.* The cord by which the *rakis* is fastened to the yard, Shetl. Isl. *rakki-band*, id.]

RAKKET, *s.* [A common privy.]

He tells thame ilk ane caik by caik;
Synne lokkes thaim up, and takis a faik,
Betwixt his dowblett and his jackett,
And ettis thame in the buith that smalk;
—that he murt into ane *rakkat*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 171, 172.

"Blow, box on the ear." L. Hailes. This does not correspond. It is an evil wish, either that the person might die in a hurry or bustle, as *racket* is used in this sense; or, it may denote a vile termination of life, from Fr. *rague*, filth, ordure, Tent. *rack-en*, purgare latrinas, *racker*, cloacarius.

RAKKIS, *s. pl.* Iron instruments on which a spit is turned.

"It was allegit—that the siluer lawar, brandrethe & *rakkis* were the said abbot of Melross eliwise;" i.e., likewise his property. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 131. V. **RAKES**.

RAKLESS, *adj.* Careless, rash, S., the same with E. *reckless*; A.-S. *reccleas*.

To **RAKLES** *one's* self. To deviate from the proper line of conduct.

"Albeit he [Bothwell] hes in sum pointis or ceremonies *raklest himself*, quhill we ar content to impute to his affectionoun towartis us, we will desyre the King, &c. to beir him na less gude will than all had procedit to this hour with the avys of all our freindis." Q. Mary's Instructions, Keith's Hist., p. 391.

Keith explains it on the margin by another Scottish term, "*deborderd* from decency."

Formed perhaps from *Rakless*, *adj.*, q. demeaned himself in a careless or incautious manner.

RAKLESLIE, *adv.* Unwittingly.

—Blind Lamech *rakleslie*
Did slay Cayn unhappilie.

Lyndsay's Warkie, 1502, p. 32.

[Laing's Ed., 1879, *hes rakleslie*.]

[**RAKLESNES**, *s.* Carelessness, Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 664.]

RAK-SAUCH, *s.* A reproachful term applied to Kennedy by Dunbar.

Filling of tauch, *Rak sauch*, cry Crauch, thou art
owreest.

Everygreen, ll. 60.

Equivalent to S. *widdifow*; as being one who deserves to *rack* or stretch, a *withy*, or twig of willow, the instrument of execution anciently used, i.e., to be hanged. V. **SAUCH**, and **WIDDIE**.

RAKYNG, *part. pr.* Wandering, strolling.

Schir, I complaine of injure;
A resing storie of *rakyng* Mure
Hes mangillit my making, throw his malise.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 107.

Mr. Pinkerton views it as signifying, acting the part of a calumniator and sycophant, from Isl. *rackall*, delator. This is corr. from *ras-karl*. The *v.* is *raeg-a*, accuse. It perhaps rather signifies wandering, from the *v.* *Rak*, q. *v.*

To **RALE**, *v. n.* To spring, to gush forth, to flow.

—Lichtlie, as the happy golshalk, we se—
Thirstand his tallouns so throw his entrallis,
Quhill al the blude haboundantly furth *rales*.

Doug. Virgil, 390, 43.

Junius derives *rayled*, as used by Chaucer in the same sense, from Isl. *ryll*, rivus tacite labens; vo. *Rill*.

To **RALEIFF**, *v. n.*

Ye se the Scottis puttis fellt to confusioun,
Wald ye wyth men agsyn on him *raleif*,
And mer thaim anys, I sall, quhill I may leiff,
Low you fer mar than ony othir knyght.

Wallace, x. 722, MS.

Him in MS. is certainly a mistake for *thaim*. *Raleif* seems to signify *Rally*, as *relevyt* is elsewhere used, q. *v.*

RALIS, *s. pl.* [Rails or stakes for nets.]

—Quhen that he is betrappt fra hys feris,
Amyd the hunting *ralis* and the nettys,
Standis at the bay, and vp the birals settis.

Doug. Virgil, 344, 45.

—Fast to the yettis thringis
The chois gallandis, and huntmen thaim besyde,
With *ralis*, and with nettis strang and wyde.

Ibid., 104, 20.

It properly denotes nets of a close texture, *retia rara*, Virg.

Radd. gives as the reason of the name, that, by means of these nets, the wild beasts are inclosed as with *rails*. I do not see any more probable etymon; unless we should suppose it derived from Franc. *rigil-on*, custodire, praeservare, defendere; Schilter.

[To **RALLIE**, *v. a.* and *n.* To scold, to speak loud, Shetl.]

[To **RALLIE**, **RALYIE**, *v. n.* 1. To crowd together, to gather in a disorderly manner round a person or thing, Clydes.; *ralyie*, Banffs.

2. To move backwards and forwards; applied to a disorderly band or crowd, *ibid.*

3. To run about or play boisterously, *ibid.*]

[**RALLIE**, **RALYIE**, *s.* 1. A boisterous or disorderly crowd, *ibid.*

2. The act of crowding disorderly, *ibid.*

3. Boisterous or disorderly sport, *ibid.*]

RALLION, RALLYIN, s. 1. Clattering noise, boisterous sport, S. B.

*His shoon w' tacketts weel were shod,
Which made a fearful' rallion.*

Morison's Poems, p. 24.

[2. The act of crowding or making sport in a boisterous manner, Banffs.

RALLION, s. A ragged fellow, Roxb., Fife.

RALLY, adj. Mean, unhandsome, ungenteel, Orkn.

Probably from *Isl. rag*, meticalosus, formidolosus; *rag-a*, laceosere, timorem exprobrare; whence *ragleiki*, pusillanimitas. I need scarcely say, that, with so warlike a people as the Goths, no meanness could equal cowardice.

RALYEIT, part. pa.

"Item ane cott of blak sating, *ralyeit* with gold and silver, lynit with skinnis, and harit with luterdis." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 85. V. *RALYA* and *RALYERIN*.

[To **RAM, v. a.** To use a person as a battering-ram. A rude kind of punishment known to school-boys in the West of S., and common among masons. V. Hugh Miller's Schools and Schoolmasters.]

[**RAM, RAMMIN, s.** A course of the punishment mentioned under the v.; also, the act of so punishing.

Among schoolboys in Renfrews. the punishment is often called *dumps*, and the process, *to dump*.]

RAMACK, RAMAGIECHAN, s. 1. Expl. "a large raw-boned person, speaking and acting heedlessly," Ang.; *ramack*, Banffs.

This nearly agrees with the sense of the term as used in Renfrews., where it signifies a ninny, a simpleton.

2. A false-hearted fellow, a back-biter, a double-dealer, Ayr.

[3. In Banffs. *ramack* means also a large rugged stick.]

[**RAMACKADODGIL, s.** Anything large, Banffs.]

RAMBALEUGH, adj. 1. Tempestuous; as, "a *rambaleugh* day," a stormy day, Roxb.

2. Applied metaph. to the disposition; as, "She has a *rambaleugh* temper," *ibid.*

Test. *rammel-en*, strepere, tumultuari, perstrepere. *Isl. rumba*, procella pelagica.

To **RAMBARRE, v. a.** To stop, to restrain; also, to repulse; Fr. *rembarr-er*, *id.*

"They were quickly *rambarred*, and beaten back by those that had been left of purpose in the court by Morton." Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 290.

RAMBASKIOUS, RAMBASKISH, adj. Rough, unpolished, Teviotd. V. **RAMBUSK**.

RAMBLEGARIE, s. A forward person, Lanarks.; evidently the same with *Ramblegarie*; with this difference merely, that here it is used as a s.

RAMBOUNGE, s. A severe brush of labour, Clydes.; most probably a cant term.

RAMBUSK, RAMBUST, adj. Robust, Ettr. For.

Perhaps originally applied to the vegetable world; *Isl. ramm-r*, fortis, robustus, and *bust-r*, virgultum.

[**RAMBUSTEOUS, adj.** Of rude, boisterous manners, Banffs.]

To **RAME, v. n.** To shout, to cry aloud, to roar, S. B. *Reem*, to cry aloud, or bewail one's self, A. Bor.

Furth fies sahe wyth mony schout and cry,—
Takand nane hede, nor yit na maner schame,
Sa amang men to rym, roup and rame.

Doug. Virgil, 298, 48.

Sche full unhappy in the batell stede—
Hir mynd trublit, can to rame and cry;
Sche was the cans and wyte of al thys greif.

Ibid., 432, 38.

—"The beggaris daylie and continuallie multipleis, and resortis in all placis quhair my lord Gouverneur and vthers nobbillis conuenis, swa that nane of thame may pas throw the streittis for *raming* and crying vpon thame." Acts Mary, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 496, 497.

A.-S. *Arean-en*, clamare, whence the E. *rame* or *ream*, "loud weeping," Rudd. We may add, Su.-G. *raam-a*, *Isl. krym-a*, boare, Germ. *ram-en*, *rammen*, clamorem edere quocunque modo, Alem. *ruom*, clamor; Su.-G. *rom*, *Isl. rom-ur*, clamor applaudentium; *rom-a*, Su.-G. *be-roem-a*, applaudere, Germ. *ruam-en*, *rum-en*, laudare; Franc. *ruom-en*, gloriari. Wachter refers to Gr. *ερωπας*, lamentor, intense clamo.

RAME, s. A cry, especially when the same sound is reiterated. It is said of one, *He has ay as rame*, when he continues to cry for the same thing, or to repeat the same sound, S. V. the v.

RAMYNG, s. A loud cry, a shout.

The Ballus fillis al the court about
With loude *ramyngis*, and with many ane schout.

Doug. Virgil, 128, 55.

RAMEDE, s. Remedy; Fr. *ramede*.

Bot God abowyn has send us sum *ramede*.

Wallace, l. 178, MS.

RAMEL, s. V. **RANNEL**.

RAMFEEZLED, part. adj. "Fatigued, exhausted, over-spent," S.

The tapetless *ram/cees'd* hizzie,
She's saft at best, and something lary.

Burns, III. 243.

Teut. *ramme*, vectis, a lever, and *fuisc-en*, agitare, facitare, q. exhausted in working with a lever? or shall we rather trace it to *ramme*, aries?

RAMFEEZLEMENT, s. 1. Disorder, produced by fatigue or otherwise, Ayrs.

—"A kin' o' nettling *ramfeczlement* gart a' my heart whittie-whaltie." Ed. Mag. Ap. 1521, p. 351.

2. Expl. as also denoting confused discourse, or a violent quarrel, *ibid.*

To RAMFORCE, RAMFORSE, RANFORCE, RAMFWRE, v. a. 1. To strengthen, to supply with men and warlike stores; E. *reinforce*.

"Our auld Ynemeis of Ingland hes be way o' deid takin the places of Sanct Colm's Inche, the Craig and Places of Bruchty, the Place of Hume and Aldroxburgh, and hes *ramforst* the said, and biggit fortalices and strenthis thairintill, and daylie and continually perseveris in thair bigging and *ramforing* of the saidis places." Sed. Coun. A. 1547, Keith, App. p. 55.
Fr. *renforce-er*, *id.*

2. To cram, to stuff hard.

Ramforst, as used by N. Burne, is evidently the same.

RAMFORSIT, part. pa. Crammed, stuffed hard.

His boss ballie, *ramforsit* with creisch and lie,
Will serve to be a gabion in neid;
His held a bullet with pouldre far to fie.

Nicol Burne, *Chron. S. P.*, iii. 455.

To RAMFWRE, v. a. To fortify.

"It is alleged that they did *ramfwre* the dores of the kirke with cloigis and stons, and other materialls," &c. Decreet of the Privie Council, Presbytery of Lanerk ag' the Laird and Ladie Lamington, A. 1645.
Evidently the same with *Ramforse*, and *Ranforse*, q. v.

RAMGUNSHOCH, adj. Expl. rugged.

"What makes you so *ramgunshoch* to me, and I so *corcaddoch*?" S. Prov. "a jocosse return to them who speak hastily to us, when we speak kindly to them." Kelly, p. 348.

Qu. Teut. *ram*, aries, and *goyen*, jactare cum impetu, quatuor, batuere; q. to strike or butt like a ram? Ial. *gunnar*, aries pugnant.

[RAMIEGEISTER, s. An inquiry, Banffs. V. REMIGESTER.]

RAMISHT, RAMIST, adj. Expl. "ill-rested," Shetl.; signifying, as would seem, that one has been disturbed in sleep, and feels fatigue in consequence of this.

It may be allied to Ial. *rumak-a* signifying, occitare inстар dormitantis, Haldorson; "to yawn, or be listless, like one asleep."

RAMMAGE, s. A term applied to the sound emitted by hawks.

—"The *rammage* of hawks, chimring of linots," &c. Urquhart's *Rabelais*. V. CHEKPING.

This term seems misapplied; for Fr. *ramage* denotes "the warbling of birds recorded, or learnt, as they sit on boughs;" Cotgr.

RAMMAGE, adj. 1. Rash, thoughtless, Fife.

2. Furious, *ibid.*

This seems originally the same with *Rammist*. V. under *RAMMIS*, v.

RAMMAGED, part. adj. In a state of delirium from intoxication, Gall.

"When a man is *rammaged*, that is rais'd, craz'd, or damaged with drink, we say that man looks *ree*;" Gall. *Encycl.*

RAMMAGE, adj. Rough-set, applied to a road, Aberd.

—He steen'd bawk-height at ilka stride,
And rampag'd o'er the green;
For the kirk-yard was braid and wide;
And o'er a knabblie stane,
He rumbl'd down a *rammage* glyde,
And peel'd the gardy bane
O' him that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 127.

Teut. *ramagie*, ramalia; faeces ex virgultis et minutis ramis; q. a road entangled with brushwood or *ramage*, *id.* E.

RAMMASCHE, adj. Collected; Fr. *ramassé*.

"There eftir I herd the rumour of *rammasche* foulis ande of beytis that maid grite beir." Compl. S., p. 59.

[RAMMATRACK, s. Rabble, Shetl.]

RAMMEKINS, s. "A dish made of eggs, cheese, and crumbs of bread, mixed in the manner of a pudding;" Gl. Sibb.

It seems to be the same dish which the Fr. call *ramolles*; "past-meats fashioned like sausages, and made of the juices of herbes, the yolkes of egges, cheese, and meale seasoned with salt, and boiled in water; when they are taken out of it, and served up hot;" Cotgr.

Kilian gives Flandr. *rammeken* as synon. with *roosteyke*, *roosteyken*; panis escharites, panis supercraticula tostus, i.e., S. girdle-bannocks. It seems, however, to be the origin of the term.

RAMMEL, RAMEL, RAMLE, s. 1. Small branches, shrubbery.

In tapestries ye nicht persane
Young *ramel*, wrocht like lawrell treis.

Burrol, *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 1.

— Fall littil it wald delite,

To write of scroggis, brome, haddler or *rammell*.

Doug. Virgil, 271, 44.

Fr. *ramilles*, *id.* Lat. *ramul-us*, a little branch.

[2. A crooked or stunted branch, stick, or tree, Banffs.

3. A scraggy, big-boned animal, *ibid.*]

RAMMEL, adj. 1. Branchy; Fr. *ramillé*.

"There was ane grene bane ful of *rammel* grene treis." Compl. S., p. 57.

2. Rank, applied to straw; *rammel strae*, straw that is strong and rank, S. B., q. branched out.

A. Bor. *rammely*, tall, and rank; as beans; Gl. Grose.

RAMMEL, RAMBLE, s. Mixed or blended grain, S.

"Blanded bear, or *rammel*, as the country people here call it, is the produce of barley and common bear sown in a mixed state." P. Markinch, Fife, Statist. Acc., xii. 531.

"Many farmers in this and the neighbouring parishes, still prefer for seed a mixture of bear or big and barley, in different proportions, which they call *Ramble*." P. Crail, Fife, Statist. Acc., ix. 441.

Perhaps from Teut. *rammel-en*, tumultuari, q. in a confused state, as being *blended*.

RAMMER, s. A ramrod, S.

To RAMMIS, RAMMISH, v. n. To go about in a state approaching to frenzy; to be driven about under the impulse of any powerful appetite, S.B.

Thus one is said to *rammis about like a cat*, in allusion to a female cat seeking the male. One is also said to be *rammishing with hunger*.

"That the pannell—threatened that she would be avenged on them; conform whereto, she made their two kye run mad, and *rammish* to deid." Crim. Record, K. Sharpe's Pref. to Law's Memorials, LV.

RAMMISH, adj. *He's gane rammish*, he is in a violent rage; implying some degree of derangement, South of S. V. **RAMMAGE**.

Isl. *Aruma*—signifies violent *arripere*.

RAMMISHT, RAMMIST, part. adj. Furious, raging; also, crazy, Mearns.

"The residew seying their *Apitaine* and their freindis alane, come with ane huge nowmer of stanis (because they wantit their swardis) on the kyngis army; as *rammist* and wod creaturis, to haue reuengit the slaughter of their freindis." Bellend. Cron., B. v. c. 11.

Alem. *romisch pfaerd*, equus salax; Su.-G. *roenak*, used in the same sense. O. Teut. *ramm-en*, salire, inire more arietum; from *ramme*, a ram, because of the lecherous disposition of this animal.

RAMMLEGUISHON, s. A sturdy rattling fellow, Tevijotdale.

Perhaps from S. *rammel*, tall, rank, and *gaishon*, q. v.

RAMNATRACK, s. Ill spun yarn, Shetl.

Perhaps from Su.-G. *remna*, hincere, rimam agere, *remna*, *rasura*; q. what has been often broken in spinning or drawing. Teut. *treck* is tractus, from *treck-en*, to draw.

To RAMORD, v. n. To feel remorse for. V. **REMORD**.

RAMP, adj. Strong, rank; as, "a *ramp* smell," Dumfr.; [*rampse*, Shetl.]

"A *ramp* smell, a strong smell, the smell of a he-goat;" Gall. Enoyel.

C. B. *ramp* signifies "a running out;" Owen. He traces it to *ram*, "a rise over, a reach over, or beyond." *Rhemp-tur*, "to run to an extreme," *rhemp*, "an extreme, an excess."

To RAMP, v. n. 1. To be rompish, S. as *ramp*, is synon. with E. *romp*.

2. To stamp with the feet, to trample; Gl. Sibb.

3. To rage, to walk about in a rage: *rampand*, raging, Wallace.

The pepill beryt lyk wyld bestis in that tyd,
Within the wallis *rampand* on athir aid,
Bawmyd in reuth, with mony grysly grayne.
Wallace, vii. 458, MS.

"And that the deuil is our ennymye Sanct Petir testifyis plainly, sayand thus: Brethir be sobir and walk, for your aduersarye the deuil, lyk ane *ramping* lyoun, gais about seekand quhome he may denoie & swallye, to quhom do ye resist, being stark in your faith." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 133, a.

Chaucer uses *rampe* in the same sense.

Whan she cometh home she *rampeth* in my face,
And cryeth, False coward, wreke thy wif.

Monkes ProL, ver. 13910.

A.-S. *rempend*, praecoeps; Isl. *ramb-a*, superbire; Ital. *ramp-are*, to paw like a lion.

It occurs in the same form in O. E., "I *rampe*, I play the callet; Je *ramponne*." Palagr. B. iii. F. 332, b.

RAMP, adj. 1. Riotous, disorderly.

"It was urged for him, the confession proven was merely extrajudicial, and he was not presumed to be the aggressor, he being but a tradesman, and old, near the age of fifty, the other a gentleman, and young, and known to be *ramp*." Fountainhall's Decisions, i. 2.

2. Vehement, violent, S.

When frank Miss John came first into the camp,
With his fierce flaming sword, none was so *ramp*;
He look'd like Mars, and vow'd that he would stand,
So long's there was a rebel in the land.
He rym'd, he sung, he jocund was and frolic,
Till Enoch Park gave master John the collick.

And so of all the troop there was not one,
That turn'd his tail so soon as frank Miss John.

Pennycuik's Poems, 1715, p. 27.

RAMP, s. 1. A romp, S.

[2. Anger, passion, rage, S.]

To RAMPAGE, v. n. [1. To romp or sport about with great noise, S.]

2. To rage and storm, to prance about with fury, S.

Prewart *rampag'd* to see both man and horse
So sore rebuted, and put to the worse.

Hamiltoun's Wallace, p. 244.

Then he began the glancing heap to tell
As soon's he miss'd it, he *rampag'd* red wood,
And lap and danc'd, and was in unco mood.

Ross's Helenore, p. 64.

RAMPAGER, RAMPAUGER, s. One who prances about furiously, S.

RAMPAGIN, RAMPAUGIN, s. 1. As a *s.*, the act of prancing about in this manner, S.

[2. As an *adj.*, fond of noisy fun, delighting in a *rampage*, Clydes.]

RAMPAGIOUS, adj. Furious, fond of mad frolic, Ayrs.

"His then present master—was a saint of purity, compared to that *rampagious* cardinal." R. Gilhaise, i. 40. V. **RAMPAZE, s.**

[**RAMPAND, part. pr.** Stamping, prancing, Lyndsay, Exper. and Courteour, l. 2426.]

[**RAMPER**, *s.* A noisy, stamping, rattling fellow, Clydes.]

[**RAMPIN**. 1. As a *s.*, the act of raging, or of walking about in a passion, Clydes., Banffs.

2. As an *adj.*, raging, passionate, furious, *ibid.*]

[**RAMPIN-MAD**, *adj.* In the wildest passion; *synon.*, *dancin'-mad*, *ibid.*]

To **RAMP**, *v. n.* Milk is said to *ramp*, when, from some disease in the cow, it becomes ropy, and is drawn out into threads, like any glutinous substance, S. B.

Perhaps from Fr. *ramp-er*, to climb, because of the appearance the milk makes, when poured out. Or, as the vulgar view this as the effect of witchcraft, from O. Flandr. *ramp-en*, dira imprecari, from Teut. *ramp*, infortunium, malum; Kilian.

[**RAMPAND**, *part. adj.* Raging. V. under **RAMP**.]

RAMPAR EEL, **RAMPER-EEL**, *s.* 1. A lamprey, S. *Petromyzon marinus*, Linn.

"These spotted eels are called *rampar eels*. It is said, they will attack men, or even black cattle, when in the water." P. Johnston, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., iv. 217, N.

"The *rampar-eel*, lamprey or nine eyes, is held in abhorrence. Many of the vulgar in S. believe that lampreys will fix upon people's flesh in the water, suck their blood, and let it out at the holes in their neck." R. Jamieson's Notes to Burt's Letters, i. 122.

This is evidently a corr. of *lamprey*. It is also called a *nine-ey'd eel*. V. **EEL**.

RAMPLON, *s.* The lamprey, Ayrs.

Apparently corr. from Fr. *lamproyon*, a small lamprey. E. *lamperna* is the name given to the Prida. V. *Pendant Zool.*, iii. 61.

RAMPLOR, **RAMPLER**, *adj.* Roving, unsettled, Ayrs., Lanarks.

"He was a *rampler*, roving sort of a creature; and, upon the whole, it was thought he did well for the parish when he went to serve the king." Annals of the Parish, p. 162. *Rampler*, p. 170.

RAMPLOB, *s.* A gay rambling fellow, Ayrs.

"He's—a mischievous clever *ramplob*, and never devals with cracking his jokes on me." Sir A. Wylie, i. 228.

Ital. *romb-a*, vacillare; Ital. *rombol-are*, strepitum edere. C. B. *rhempier* signifies "one who snatches up, a gormandizer," from *rhemp-aw*, "to snatch up, to devour greedily;" Owen.

RAMPS, *s.* A species of garlic, *Allium ursinum*, Linn., Loth., Galloway.

"*Ramps*, wild leeks, common on shores;" Gall. *Encycl.*

This is undoubtedly the same with *Ramsh*, as it is pronounced in Perth., and written in the only passage in which I have met with the term. V. **RAMSH**, *s.*

[**RAMPSE**, *adj.* Harsh to the taste, Shetl. V. **RAMP**.]

RAM-RAIS, **RAM-RACE**, *s.* 1. The race taken by two rams before each shock in fighting, Dumfr.

This is undoubtedly the primary sense of the word.

2. A short race, in order to give the body greater velocity before taking a leap from the starting place, Ettr. For., Clydes.

Sam haisty and vvarly at the flicht
Slakis thare brydillis, spurrand in all thare mycht,
Can with ane ram rais to the portle dusche,
Like with thare hadis the hard barris to frusche.

Doug. *Virgil*, 397, 47.

3. The act of running in a precipitous manner, with the head inclined downward, as if one meant to butt with it, S.

[In the West of S., the *ram-race* (called also the *sheep-race*) is still practised by school-boys, in the following manner: one catches his neighbour by the neck of the jacket and breach of the trousers, and rushes him forward as fast as he can run. It is sometimes given as a punishment.]

This term, which is overlooked by Radd., may have been formed from the name of the ram; as it literally expresses the sense of the word, *aristo*, used by Virg. from *arice*, *id.*; like Teut. *ramcy-en*.

It is evident that Doug., in using this term, in the translation of *aristo*, has viewed it as derived from *ram*, *aries*. But it is doubtful, whether it may not be allied to Su.-G. *ram*, *Isl. ram-m-ur*, robustus. The Icelanders have a similar phrase, *Ham ramr*, violentia ac viribus Cyclopis grassatus; from *ham-ast*, delirare, giganteo modo grassari. V. G. Andr., p. 105. *Ram-like*, cyclopice vires.

RAM-REEL, *s.* A dance by men only, Aberd.

This kind of dance is sometimes called a *Bull-reel*, *ibid.*

The chairs they coup, they hurl an' loup,
A ram-reel now they're wantin'.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 122.

[**RAMSCALLION**, **RAMSCULLION**. V. **RABSCALLION**.]

RAMSH, *adj.* 1. Strong, robust. A woman of unusual strength, or masculine in her manners, is called a *ramsh queyn*, S. B.

Su.-G. *ram*, *Isl. ram-m-ur*, robust; also, deformed, quum qui robusti sunt, non semper formam delicatissimam habent, *Ihre*.

As, however, the term sometimes implies the idea of salacious, it may be the same with E. *rammish*, used by Chaucer as signifying, "rank, like a ram;" Tyr-whitt. V. **RAMMIS**.

2. Harsh to the taste, S. B. [*Rampse*, Shetl.]

3. "Inconsiderately rash, arrogant;" Gl. Surv. Moray; q. rushing on like a ram.

4. Lascivious, S.

Belg. *ramm-en*, salire. Alemannice *roemisch pfaerd*, notat admissarium, vel proprie equum salacem. *Ihre*, vo. *Rom*. He also observes that in one district of Sweden, *ram* is used concerning animals in a proud or rutting state.

As animals, or vegetables, that have a strong growth, are generally unsavoury, it may, in this sense, be from the origin already mentioned. Accordingly *ram*,

strong, is also rendered rank, odious; *En ram lutt*, odor graveolens; Norw. *romma*, rank. Isl. *rammr*, however, signifies *bitter*; Fland. *wraesch*, Belg. *rinsch*, sour.

To **RAMSH**, *v. n.* To eat voraciously with noise, Fife; [*ransh*, Ayrs.]; *synon. Hamsh.*

Isl. *Arumma-a*, violently arripere, Halderson; perhaps from *Arumm-r*, a bear.

RAMSH, *s.* A single act of masticating coarse or rank food, as raw vegetables; conveying the idea of the sound made by the teeth, Fife, Perth.

RAMSH, *s.* The name given to a species of leek, Perth.

"On these hills [P. of Monivaird] is found a mountain leek, or *ramsh*, as it is here named, whereon the goats feed, and sometimes their milk smells of it." Trans. Antiq. Soc. Scotl., ii. 70.

It might appear singular, that the name still used in Scandinavian regions is the same with that used in Scotland, had we not many similar examples in the common names of plants, &c. Linnaeus informs us, that the *Allium ursinum* is Gotlandia *rama*, Scanis *ramsh*, W. Gothia *ramshock*. He makes the same remark as to its giving a taste to the milk. Hoc certum, in pascuis boum lac sapore alliaceo inficere. Flora Suec., N. 370. The E. name *ramsons* is evidently allied. It must be to this plant that old Fraunce refers, when he mentions without any correspondent Lat. word, "*Rameys herbe*;" Prompt. Parv. This is immediately allied to A.-S. *Aramesa*, *Arames*, *allium sylvestre*, vel *allium ursinum*. But the common origin is most probably Su.-G. *ram*, Isl. *ram-r*, odious, strong, harsh, rank, from its strong smell. In this sense *Ramsh*, adj. q.v., is used in the north of S.

RAMSHACHLED, *part. pa.* Loose, disjointed, in a crazy state, Fife.

The origin of the latter part of the word is obviously the *v. shackle*. V. under **SHACK**. It might be supposed that this word had been primarily used in warfare; as denoting the effects of a battering ram in putting a wall out of form, by separating the stones from each other. *Ram*, however, is an old Goth. term denoting strength; *ramm-ur*, robustus, validus. It sometimes occurs aspirated, merely as intensive: *Arum-sterkur*, valde robustus, very strong; Verel. Thus *ram-shackled* may signify very much distorted.

RAMSHACKLE, *s.* A thoughtless fellow, S.O.

"Gin yon chield had shaved twa inches nearer you, your head, my man, would have lookit very like a bluidy pancake. This will learn ye again, ye young *ramshackle*!" Reg. Dalton, i. 199.

"A strange blunder, surely in the lawyer." 'An ignorant *ramshackle*, no question.' Ibid. iii. 267.

RAMSKERIE, *adj.* "Very restive and lustful; of the nature of a ram;" Gall. Encycl. V. **SKERIE**.

RAMSTACKER, **RAMSTALKER**, *s.* A clumsy, awkward, blundering fellow, Aberd.

RAMSTACKERIN', *part. pr.* Acting in the manner above described, *ibid.*

Perhaps *q. to stagger as a ram*; or from Su.-G. *ram*, fortis, and Scano-Goth. *stagr-a*, vacillare.

VOL. III.

RAMSTAGEOUS, *adj.* Applied to any thing coarse, Roxb.

Teut. *ramstigh* signifies rancidus. But see **RAMSTOUGAR**.

RAM-STAM, *adj. and adv.* Forward, thoughtless, as if blindfold; used also *adv.*, rudely, in confusion, precipitately, headlong. *To come on ram-stam*, to advance without regard to the course one takes, or to any object in the way, S.

Nae ferly tho' ye do despise
The hairum-scaurum, *ramstam* boys,
The rattlin' squad.
Burns, iii. 91.

"The least we'll get, if we gang *ram-stam* in upon them, will be a broken head, to learn us better havings," &c. Rob Roy, iii. 9. V. **WILLOW-WAND**.

As this word conveys a similar idea to that of *ram-raie*, the first syllable may allude to the *ram*; or it may be from Su.-G. *ram*, strong. The second may be formed, either, as in many cases, for the metrical alliteration; or from Su.-G. *staemm-a*, tendere, cursum dirigere, *q. to direct one's course, or rush forward like a ram*; or to do it *forcibly*, like the action of a strong man. Isl. *stame*, careless, remiss, may have a superior claim; as denoting the carelessness, with which the force referred to, is exerted. V. **RAM-RAIS**.

[To **RAM-STAM**, *v. n.* To walk or push forward in a headlong, rude, jostling, elbowing manner, Clydes., Loth., Banffs.]

RAMSTAM, *s.* 1. A giddy, forward person, Ayrs.

"Watty—is a lad of a methodical nature, and no a hurly-burly *ramstam*, like yon flea-luggit thing, Jamie." The Entail, iii. 70.

2. The strongest home-brewed beer, Upp. Clydes.; denominated, perhaps, from its power in producing *giddiness* or foolish conduct.

RAMSTAMPHISH, *adj.* 1. Rough, blunt, unceremonious, Ettr. For.

"I little wat where she has gotten a' the gude qualities ye brag sae muckle o', unless it has been frae heaven in gude earnest; for I wat weel, she has been brought up but in a *ramstamphish* hamely kind o' way wi' Maron an' me." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 78.
Apparently formed from *Ram-stam*, *q. v.*

2. Forward and noisy, Ayrs.

"Thae *ramstamphish* prickmadainties—brag and blaw sae muckle anent themselves," &c. Edin. Mag. April 1821, p. 351.

RAMSTAM'AN, *part. pr.* Rushing on headlong, Perth.; the same with *Ram-stam*, *q. v.*; although immediately from *ram*, and the *v. to stammer*.

Twas nae *ramstam'an* jade like mine,
Cou'd gar thy verses clink sae fine;
She surely was some nymph divine,
Which tun'd thy reed.
Duff's Poems, p. 73.

RAMSTOUGAR, RAMSTOUGEROUS, (g hard), adj. 1. Rough; implying at the same time the idea of strength, Roxb., Upp. Clydes.

2. Rough, applied to cloth, &c., *ibid.*

3. Used for characterizing a big, vulgar, masculine woman, *ibid.*

4. Heedless, harebrained, *ibid.*

5. Rough or boisterous in manner, disposed to be riotous, Loth.; quarrelsome, Roxb.

Ramstougar is the form of the word in Roxb. *Su.-G. ram*, fortis, robustus, *Isl. ram-r*, id., and *Su.-G. stygg*, deformis, or rather *Isl. stygg-r*, asper, difficilis, *stygger*, iratus, from *stygg-a*, offendere, irritare, ad iram provocare. Let it be remembered that in *Sw. stygg* is pronounced as *stugg*.

RAMSTUGIOUS (g soft), adj. The same in signification with *Ramstougerous*, Roxb.

It is used as apparently synon. with *austere*.

What wæs poor cotter boddies feel,
In this their humble station,
When dearth, *ramstugious* stern-e'd chiel,
Walks on them sad vexation!
A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 72.

RAM-TAM, adv. Precipitately, Roxb.; the same with *Ram-stam*.

RAMTANGLEMENT, s. Confusion, disorder, Ayrs.

[**To RAMUFF, v. a. and n.** To remove, Jamieson's Wallace.]

RAMUKLOCH. To sing ramukloch, to cry, to change one's tune from mirth to sadness; synon. with Bamullo.

It has been seen, that wyne women,
After their husbands deid,
Has gottin men,
With ane grene sling, has gart thame bring
The gair quhilk won was be ane dring;
And syne gart all the bairnis sing
Ramukloch in their bed.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 180, st. 9.

RAMYD, s. The same with *Ramede*, remedy; *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

[**RAMYNG, s.** A loud cry, a shout. *V. RAME.*]

[**RAN, s.** Fish roe, Shetl. *Isl. ra. V. RAUN.*]

[**RAN, s.** The wren; a *cutty-ran*, Clydes.]

To RANCE, v. a. 1. To prop with stakes, *S.*

Su.-G. rænn-a, to place a stake behind a door, in order to keep it shut; *Ihre, vo. Ren.*

2. To barricade, Clydes.

3. To fill completely, to choke up, Ayrs.

Merely an oblique sense of the *v.*, as denoting to prop with stakes; or at least of the *Su.-G. v. rænn-a*, q. "so to inclose that no aperture is left."

RANCE, s. 1. A prop, a wooden stake employed for the purpose of supporting a building, *S.*

2. The cross bar which joins the lower part of the frame of a chair together, *Ang.*

3. The fore-part of the roof of a bed, or the cornice of a wooden bed. *Fore-rance*, the slip of timber which secures the lids of a wooden bed, and forms a mortice for them, in which they run backwards and forwards, *S.*

Su.-G. ren, a stake, *C. B. rhaen*, a pole.

RANCE, adj. Rhenish, belonging to the Rhine; "Ane greit peis [piece] of *Rance wyne*," *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16. "A gret stik of *Rance wyne*," *id. Ibid.*

Belg. Rines or *Rhines*, signifies Rhenish. It is called *Renish*, *Rates*, *A.* 1611.

To RANCEL, RANSEL, v. a. To search throughout a parish for stolen or for insufficient goods; also to inquire into every kind of misdemeanour, *Shetl.*

"Upon any suspicion of theft, two or three rancelmen may take as many witnesses with them, and go to the neighbour parish and *rancel*; and if they catch the thief, they are to acquaint the sheriff of that parish thereof, who will order the thief to be secured." *Agr. Surv. Shetl. App.*, p. 9.

RANCELING, RANCELLING, s. The act of searching for stolen goods, &c. *Orkn., Shetl.*

"Rancelmen—have power to command the inhabitants to keep the peace, to call for assistance, and, in cases of suspicion of theft, they enter any house, at any hour, of the day or night, and search for the stolen goods, which is called *ranceling*." *Edmonston's Zetl. Isl.*, i. 132.

RANCELLOR, RANCELMAN, s. A kind of constable; one employed in the investigation described above.

"That the seaverall *rancellors* in every paroch [be] solemnly sworn upon their great oath, and putting their hand upon a Bible, and strickly examined by the sherreiff and his deputs—anent their declairatioun of all thifts, bloods, royets, witchcrafts, and other transgressions of the said acts, that shall happen to be committed and known to them frae the court immediately preceeding." *A.* 1644, *Barry's Orkn.*, p. 477.

"The sheriff is to cause the clerk read out a list of such honest men in the parish as are fit to be *rancelmen*; and then he is to enquire each of them, if they are willing to accept of the office of *rancelmen*." *Ibid.*

The power, conjoined with this office, was dangerous, because almost unlimited. They had authority to break open doors, to proceed on hearsay evidence, and to take cognisance of family managements, as well as in regard to the performance of religious duties.

From *Dan. reenskyll-er*, to cleanse, *q. cleaners*; or *randsagelæ*, a search, *q. ransackers*; or from *Isl. ran*, prey, pillage, and perhaps *sel-a, sælja*, to deliver.

RAND, s. 1. A narrow stripe. Thus the wool of a sheep is said to be separated into *rands* in smearing, that the tar may be equally spread on the skin, Teviotdale.

2. A stripe, of whatever breadth, of a different colour in cloth, Roxb.

3. Transferred to a streak of dirt left in any thing that has been cleaned imperfectly, *ibid*.

[4. The border or edge of the heel of a shoe, Shetl.]

Nearly allied to *E. rand*, a border, a seam. As used in S., it corresponds with Germ., Su.-G. *rand*, line, *rand-a*, striis distinguere, *randigt tyg*, pannus virgatus, striped cloth. Teut. *rand*, margo, ora, limbus. V. *RUND*.

RANDIT, part. adj. Striped with different colours, Teviotd.

"*Randit*, streaked or striped;" Gl. Sibb.

RANDAN, s. V. *RANDOUN*.

RANDER, s. Order, strict conformity to rule, S. B.

The Squire ordain'd nae *rande* to be kept,
And rous'd him always best that lightest leapt:
Least Nory, seeing dancing by a rule,
Should blush, as having never been at school.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 116.

Perhaps from Isl. *rand*, Su.-G. *rand*, margo, linea, pl. *rande*; q. to keep no determinate line, as a line is often the mark by which one is directed in any work or amusement.

To RANDER, v. n. To ramble in discourse, to talk idly, Lanarks., Berwicks.

Probably a derivative from Teut. *rand-en*, delirare, ineptire, nugari.

RANDER, s. A great talker; as, "She's a perfect *rande*," Roxb.

RANDERS, s. pl. Idle discourse, incoherent talk, that which has little sense in it, idle rumours, S. Synon. *Haivers*, *Maundrels*.

Fland. *rand-en*, delirare, ineptire, nugari; Kilian.

RANDEVOW, s. Rendezvous.

"That thair may be 10000 foott levied, armed, victualled & transported to quhat *randevow* in Germanie sall be thought expedient for the prince Elector's service." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814. V. 460.

[**RANDIE, s. adj. and v.** V. *RANDY*.]

RANDLE-TREE, s. V. *RANTLE-TREE*.

RANDOUN, s. The swift course, flight or motion of any thing.

It is used to denote the swift motion of a horse, a gallop.

Schyr Amer then, but mar abaid,
With all the folk he with him haid,
Iachyt in forcely to the fycht,
And raid in till a *randoun* rycht;
The strawcht way towart Meffen.

Barbour, li. 311, MS.

It denotes the swift motion of birds.

And trumpettis blast rasyt within the town
Sic manere brute, as thoct men hard the soun
Of crannie crowping flieng in the are,
With speddy fard in *randoun* here and there.

Doug. *Virgil*, 324, 33.

Also, the flight of a javelin or arrow.

—Bot throw his gardy sone
The grundin hede and bludy schaft are done,
Furth haldand the self *randoun* as it went.

Doug. *Virgil*, 327, 45.

Fr. randon, the swiftness or force of a violent stream. This is the primary sense, as found in the *v. V. RANDONIT*. Norm. Sax. *randen*, a *rennen*, fluere, and *den*, deorsum; Franc. *rendun*, a torrent, a cataract; Hickea' *Theas*. i. 232. *Rennan*, id. Schilter, vo. *Rianan*. Hence *E. randon*. *Randan* is used in a similar sense, S. B. A thing is said to come at a *randan*, when it comes by surprise.

To RANDON, v. n. To flow swiftly.

Apone that riche river, *randonit* full evin,
The side wallis war set, and to the sea.

Gessan and Gol., l. 20.

"Arranged," Gl. Pink. But it seems to signify, that the river ran down swiftly in a straight line, q. which *randonit*; *Fr. randonn-er*, id.

RANDY, RANDIE, RANDIE-BEGGAR, s. 1. A sturdy beggar; one who exacts alms by threatenings and abusive language, especially when there are none but females at home, S.

"Many *Randies* (sturdy vagrants) infest this country from the neighbouring towns and the Highlands." P. Kirkden, *Statist. Acc.*, ii. 515.

I'm sure the chief of a' his kin

Was Rab the beggar *randy*.

Kilson's *S. Poems*, l. 183.

"The place is oppressed with gangs of gypsies, commonly called *Randy-beggars*, because there is nobody to take the smallest account of them." P. Eaglesham, *Renfrewa. Statist. Acc.*, ii. 124.

2. A scold, S. Appropriated to a female.

This might appear at first view to be the primary sense. But it is certainly only a secondary one; although the more common use of the term in towns. It seems merely a general application, borrowed from the abusive language used by the vagrant tribes; in the same manner as *S. tinkler*, properly the name of a profession, has come to signify a scold, and also a sturdy mendicant, because of the rude manners and wandering life of tinkers.

"'Foul fa' the *randy*!' exclaimed a voice which induced Rosabell to conceal herself behind her companions, 'to gie me baith the skaith and the scorn. I consented to play, my Lorr, for gude fallowship, and after rookin' me o' five red guineas, she ca's me up hill and dale. But if ere I look the airt she sits, if her hair war like the gowan, and the gowan like the gowd, ca' me cut lugs.'" Saxon and Gael, i. 63.

3. Often applied to an indelicate romping hoyden, Moray.

In the south of E. this term is particularly applied to a restive or frolicsome horse; Grose, vo. *Strandy*. It seems doubtful whether *rand*, v., as used by Ben Jonson, has any affinity. In a ludicrous address to a player, it is said;

"He was borne to fill thy mouth, Minotaurus, he was: he will teach thee to teare and *rand*." Poetaster, Works, i. 267.

This phrase is most probably synon. with "tear and roar; a tearing voice;" Skinner, a loud roaring voice.

If so, it may be from Flandr. *rand-en*, delirare, as signifying to rave.

[4. A romp; a romping, frolicking, Clydes, Banffs.]

A.-S. *rom-theof*, dominans fur. But it seems properly to denote the spoiler of a kingdom. Su.-G. *runthuf*, fur fugiens, one who steals and runs away. This might agree pretty well with the character of our vagrants. As, however, *randie-beggar* is exactly analogous to what our law calls *maisterful beggar* or *sornare*; the term may probably be traced to *run*, which, in almost all the Goth. dialects, signifies the act of spoiling. If we shall suppose that the A.-S. term, *theof*, Su.-G. *thuf*, Germ. *dieb*, a thief, has been conjoined, the compound word would denote one who not only takes what is not his own, but does so forcibly; as resembling *Stouthrie*, q. v. It might easily be softened to *Randie*.

Some might prefer A.-S. *rand-wigo*, clypeatus bel-lator, miles; because soldiers have too often acted as freebooters; or Gael. *ranataich*, a songster, because *beirds*, when their consequence had declined, were classed with *maisterful beggars*, Acts Ja. VI. 1579, c. 74.

Randy is used as an adj. A. Bor.; "riotous, obstreperous, disorderly;" Gross's Prov. Gl.

[To RANDY, RANDIE, v. n. To romp and frolic, or to behave, in an indelicate or loose manner, West of S., Banffs.]

RANDY, adj. 1. Vagrant and disorderly, S.

"When I was in life, I was the mad *randy* gypsy, that had been scourged, and banished, and branded, that had begged from door to door, and been hounded like a stray tyke from parish to parish,—wha would ha' minded *Aer* word? But now I am a dying woman, and my words will not fall to the ground, any more than the earth will cover my blood." Guy Mannering, iii. 304.

2. Quarrelsome, scolding, S.

A warrior he was full wight,
A rambling, *randy* errant knight.

Morton's Poems, p. 6.

[3. Rumping, frolicking, hoyden-like, West of S.]

[RANDYIN, s. Wild romping, frolicking, ibid.]

RANDY-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of a scold, or of a woman of loose habits, S.

"You are one of the protectors of innocence, I can see that!" cried a *randy-like* woman, with a basket selling groceries, overhearing our conversation." The Steam-Boat, p. 179.

RANE, RAYNE, RAIN, REANE, s. 1. "Tedious idle talk;" Gl. Wynt.

Mater name I worthy fand,
That tyl yhoure beryng were plesand.
In-tyl this tretys for to wryte:
Swe seld I dalle hale yhoure delyte,
And ybe sulke call it bot a *rane*,
Or that I had thame half outtane,
Gyf I sulde tell thaim halily,
As thai are in the Genealogy.

Wyntoun, ii. 10. 25.

Rayne, viii. ProL 24.

2. Some idle, unmeaning, or unintelligible language, especially of the rhythmical kind,

frequently repeated; metrical jargon. Still used in this sense, or as signifying traditional fables, Lanarks.

"I believe nae mare nor ye do a' the daftlike *ranes* whilk are tauld anent kelpies and fairies." Edin. Mag. Dec. 1818, p. 503.

So come the *Rute* with a *rerde*, and a *rane* *roch*,
A bard out of Irland with *Banochades*!
Said, *Gluntow guk dynydrach hala mischy dock*.

Houlate, iii. 13, MS.

This is evidently meant to ridicule the profession of *Ravie*.

The rallyeare rekkinis na wourdis, bot rattis furth *ranys*,
Ful rude and ryot reounis bayth roundalis and ryme.

Doug. Virgil, ProL 238, b. 21.

At nicht is some gayne, —
This is our suld a *rayne*; —
I am maist wilsum of wane,
Within this world wyde.

Mailland Poems, p. 193.

The author, in the first verse, seems to quote the beginning of some old song.

The word, as used by Wyntoun, may admit of the same sense. *Rainie* still denotes any metrical jargon, or idle repetition, used by children, S. B. *tronie*, synon.

3. A frequent and irksome repetition of the same sound or cry.

I herd a peteous appeill, with a pure mane,
Sowpit in sorrow, that sadly could say,
"Woe me wreche in this world, wilsum of wane!"
With mair murning in mynd than I mane may;
Rowpit rewhchfully roik in a *rud rane*.

Houlate, i. 4, MS.

All the kye in the country they skared and chased,
That roaring they wood ran, and routed in a *raun*.

Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 21.

"You're like the gowk (cuckow), you have not a *raun* but one," S. Prov., applied to those who often repeat the same thing; Rudd.

He supposes it may be the same with *raune*, *ra* being changed into *n*, or rather from Isl. *aryn*, exclamo. The latter is certainly preferable. We may add *arin*, vociferatio.

But perhaps it is allied to Moes.-G. *runa*, consilium. Su.-G. *runa*, incantatio, as those, who pretended to magical power, used a certain rhythmical sort of gibberish, which they frequently repeated. Germ. *raun*, a mystery, an incantation, A.-S. *ge-ryne*, mysterium, C. B. *rkia*, id. Isl. *reyn-a eptir*, to inquire after things secret, is traced to *runir*, literae; Landnam. Gl. Gael. *raun* denotes a song, a genealogy; *rannach*, a songster; *raunaijhe*, a romancer, a story-teller; Shaw.

It seems to be radically the same word that Warton refers to, as used in MS. in the Harleian Coll.

—Herke to my *ron*.

Hist. P. i. 32.

To RANE, v. a. To cry the same thing over and over.

Grete routis did assemble thidder in hy,
And roupit efter battell earnestfully;
The detestabyl weris enur in ane
Agane the fatie all they cry and *raun*.

Doug. Virgil, 225, 17.

To RANE one DOUN, v. a. To speak evil of one, to depreciate one's character, Clydes.

RANEGALD, adj. Acting the part of a *renegado*. [V. RANNYGILL.]

Rawmoud rebald, and *ranegald* rehator,
My lynage and forbears war evir leil.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 68.

Renegade, Edit. 1506.

To RANFORCE, *v. a.* 1. To reinforce, to fortify further, to add new means of defence.

—"Captane Culane was appointed to the nadder-bow. This day they began to *ranforce* the hous about the same." *Bannatyne's Journal*, p. 178.

Fr. ranfore-e, id.

2. To storm, to take by mere strength.

"Our coudiers not having forgotten their cruelty used at Bradenburg, resolved to give no quarters, and with a huge great ladder and the force of men, we *ranforced* the doore and entered." *Monro's Exped.* H. I. p. 51.

RANG, *pret.* Reigned, S.

Thou *rang* in rest, and hollie thou held
Thy vowed word, and when th' invious wold
True vertus wrong, thy power thairs repeld.

Garden's Theatre, p. 2.

V. RING, *a.*

RANG, RANGE, RAING, *s.* A row, a rank, S. *A raing of soldiers*, a file; [*on range*, in a row, in 'Indian file.' *Barbour*, x. 379.

V. RANGE.]

Fr. rang, id. Sw. rang, C. B. rhenge, ordo, serie.

RANGALE, RANGALD, RINGALD, RANGAT.

s. 1. The rabble, camp-followers. This is the primary and most ancient sense.

On this wyse him ordanyis he
And syne assenblit his mengne,
That war vi hunder fechtand men,
But *rangale*, that was with him then,
That war as fole as thai, or ma.

Barbour, viii. 196, MS.

Sibb. is mistaken when he renders "of smal *rangale*," *Barbour*, of low rank. It literally signifies, the low rabble.

For that war on the last party
Ane hundreth armyd jolyly
Of Kaychtis and Sqwyris, bot *Rangale*.
Wynetown, viii. 36. 35.

2. A crowd, a multitude, a mob, S. B.

His son and ilk the prophetes Sibylla,
Amyddis of that sorte fockkis to the bra,
And grete routis with *ringald* in ledis he.

Doug. Virgil, 192, 10.

—Syne all the *ringald* persewis
With grunden arrowis, among the thik wod bewis.
Ibid., 18. 54.

V. REPAIR.

This properly denotes a crowd composed of the vulgar.

A *range* o' the common fouk
In boursche a' stood roun'.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

3. Anarchy, disorder.

God rewi is banist our the bordour,
And *range* rings, bot ony ourour,
With reird of rebalks, and of swane.

Dunbar, Mailand Poems, p. 116.

Here the word is metonymically used, the cause being put for the effect; as anarchy and tumult are the consequences of the rabble, or *swains*, getting uppermost.

Rudd. mentions *run* and *gild*, sodalitiun, q. the running together or concourse of people. *Ran*, spoliatic, would have been more natural; q. a society for spoil. As the word is sometimes written *ringald*,

he also mentions *ring*, because such crowds stand in a ring or circle. He might rather have referred to *Se. G. ring*, as signifying a circle of men, especially of those convened for judging in public concerns. Our ancestors, says the learned *Ihre*, held their public conventions in the open air, and a circle was formed, generally marked out by stones, where the judges and their assessors had their stations, within which the litigants, or those who consulted about public affairs, were admitted. Hence the phrase, *A thing oc a ring*, i.e., in the judgment and circle.

It would be stretching etymology too far, to suppose that this term had any connexion with *Franc. rangall*, L. B. *roncalia*, concilium, curia Gallorum. V. Jun. Goth. Gl. vo. *Rana*. Wachter, however, renders *Galle*, convocation.

But I have met with nothing that can be viewed as a satisfactory etymon of this term.

*RANGE, *s.* 1. A company of hunters.

Queen that the *range* and the fade on brede
Dyneys throw the granis, sercheing the woddis wyd, —
I call upon thame ane myrk schoure doun skale.

Doug. Virgil, 103, 49.

2. The advanced body of an army, which makes an attack, as distinguished from the *stail*, or main body.

The oot that delt in diners part that tyde.
Schyr Garrat Herroun in the stail can abide.
Schyr Jhon Butler the *range* he tuk him till,
With thre handir quhilk war of harly will;
In to the woode apon Wallace thai yeld.

Wallace, v. 23, MS.

Fr. rang, range, a rank, row, file. V. RANG.

[To RANGE, *v. a.* and *n.* To range, arrange; to set in ranks, to fall into rank; part. pa. *rangit*; *rangit on raw*, set in order, rank on rank, *Barbour*, xi. 431.]

To RANGE, *v. n.* To agitate water, by plunging, for the purpose of driving fish from their holds, *Ettr. For.*

Tent. rangh-en, agitate.

RANGER, HEATHER RANGER. V. REENGE, *s.*

RANGEL, *s.* 1. A crowd. V. RANGALE.

2. A heap, applied to stones; synon. *rickle*.

"I soon saw by them they war for playin' some plakin, an' in I cower ahint a *range* o' stanes till they cam' even forenent me." *Saint Patrick*, i. 168.

Lat. hrangul, tumultuaria structura ex rudi saxo; *hrangul-a*, ex rudi lapide male struere; *Halderson*.

RANIE, *s.* The abbrev. of some Christian name. "*Ranie* Bell;" *Acts*, V. III. 393. Qu. if of *Renwick*?

*RANK, *adj.* 1. Strong; used to denote bodily strength.

"In the mene tyme certane wycht and *rank* men tike hym be the myddill." *Bellend. Cron.*, B. v. c. 6. *Viribus validiores*, *Boeth.*

2. Harsh, loud; applied to the voice.

—Name vther wise than as sum tyme we knaw
The slicht of birdis fordynnys the thik schaw;
Or than the *rank* vocit swannys in ane rabill,
Soundand and souchand with nois lamentabill.

Doug. Virgil, 379, 33.

q. harsh to the ear. Both seem to be oblique senses of the E. word.

RANKRINGING, adj. [Prob., wild, coarse, lawless.]

"A gang of rankringing enemies of blackguard callants came bawling among us, and I was glad to shove myself off in another direction." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 164.

[Prob. a corr. of *rank-reigning*, evil-doing, mischief-working. V. *RING*, v.]

[RANK, adj.] Topheavy, liable to upset: applied to ships or boats, Shetl. Isl. *rangr*, awry, not straight.]

[RANKSMEN, s. pl.] A name given to two or more boats' crews fishing together and dividing the catch equally, Shetl. *Bodabid* is another name given to such crews.]

RANNEL-TREE, RANLE-TREE, s. The crook-tree; same with *Rantle-tree*, q. v.

"*Rannel-tree*, a bar of wood or iron fixed in chimnies, to fix the crook to, for the purpose of suspending pots over the fire;" *Gall. Encycl.*

Aboon the reeked *rannel-tree*,
Twad screw the pipes, an' play wi' glee,
Or, mounted up in riding graith,
Wad ride the cat maist out o' breath.

Travis's Poetical Recreations, p. 21.

RANNLE-BAUKS, s. 1. Properly, the crossbeam in a chimney, on which the crook hangs, Selkirks. *Rannebauk*, A. Bor.

"The rusticity of their benisons amused me.—One wished them, 'thumpin' luck and fat weans;' another, 'a bren *rannle-bauks*, and tight thack and rape o'er their heads.'" *Anecd. Pastoral Life*, Edin. Month. Mag. June 1817, p. 241.

This seems equivalent to wishing one "a comfortable fire-side."

2. The beam which extends from one gable to another in a building, for supporting the couples, Teviotd.

RANNOK FLOOK. A species of flounder. Sibb. Fife, p. 120. [V. *RAWN-FLEUK*.]

Can this be an *erratum* for *Bannock Flook*, the name given in Ang. to that species which is reckoned the true Turbot?

RANNYGILL, s. A bold, impudent, unruly person; generally applied to *Tinklers*, Roxb.

It is given as synon. with *Randy*. The first part of the word may indeed be a corruption of this. *Gill* might be traced to *gild*, society, q. "one belonging to the fraternity of scolds;" or to Dan. *geil*, wanton, dissolute.

[More probably, this is just another form of *Ranegald*, q. v.]

[RANOWNE, s.] Renown, Barbour, viii. 520.]

To RANSH OR RUNSH, v. n. To take large mouthfuls, especially of any vegetable, employing the teeth as carvers; as to *ransh* or *runsh* at an apple, a turnip, &c., Loth., South of S. It necessarily includes the idea of the sound made by the teeth.

It is not improbable, that the term might be originally applied to acid vegetables; Teut. *rynsch*, subacidus, *rynsch-en*, acidulum saporum refertus.

To RANSHEKEL, v. a. To search carefully, Teviotd.; as, "I'll *ranshekel* the hale house till I find it;" evidently a corr. of E. *ransack*.

RANSIE, RANCIE, adj. Red, sanguine; applied to the complexion. *A ransie-lug-git carle*, an old man who retains a high complexion, Fife.

Fr. *roussir* and *crusseyer* signify to wax red. But I see no word that has greater similarity. I am therefore inclined to think that the term, though applied to one who has the ruddiness of vigorous health, is equivalent to E. *pure*, as "a pure" or "clear complexion;" and is thus allied to Su.-G. *rensa*, Isl. *kreinsa*, purificare.

* **RANSOM, s.** Extravagant price, S. "How can the pair live in these times, when every thing's at sic a ransom?"

This word may have been left by the French when in this country during Mary's reign; as Fr. *ranconner* signifies not only to ransom, but to oppress, to extort; Cotgr. This secondary sense has been borrowed from the idea of the advantage often taken by those who are in possession of prisoners, in demanding an exorbitant price for their liberation.

RANSON, RANSOUNE, RANSOWN, s. Ransom.

Fortrace that wan, and small castellis kest down,
With aspir wappynays payit thair *ransoun*,
Wallace, viii. 522, MS.

It is common in O. E.

— Som gaf *ransoun* after ther trespass.

R. Brunne, p. 329.

Fr. *ranson*, id. Loccenius, speaking of the redemption of captives, mentions the word *ranson*, as comp. of *ran*, rapine, and *son-a*, to appease or redeem. Illud pretium redemptionis vulgò *Ranson*, vel *Ransun* veteri voce Gotho-Teutonice appellatur, a *raun* vel *ran* rapina, et *sona* vel *sona*, pacare vel placare, aut redimere. Sic in Legibus Gulielmi Regis Angliæ, cap. lxiii. *Ran* dicunt apertam rapinam; et in Lege Salica, cap. lxiv. *Charaena*, quasi *abacti* pecoris raptus, ut *Gartius* Suetice abigens. Est ergo *Ranson*, vel *Ransun*, idem quod compositionis aut redemptionis pretium pro rapto vel abrepto captivo. *Antiq. Sueo-Goth.*, p. 133. V. also *Ran*, *Ranzion*, Wachter.

[To RANSOUNE, RANSOWN, v. a. To ransom; pret., *ransownyt*, Barbour, ii. 466; part. pa., *ransonyt*, *ibid.*, xviii. 520.]

[RANSONING, s. Ransom, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 3489.]

* To RANT, v. n. 1. To be jovial or jolly in a noisy way, to make noisy mirth, S.

A rhyming, ranting, raving billie.

Burns, iii. 2.

[2. To sing too loud and too fast, to bawl in singing, West of S.]

Fland. *rand-en*, *rand-en*, delirare, ineptire, nugari, insanire. This is probably a frequentative from Germ. *renn-en*, to run, especially as one sense of the latter is, ruere in venerem.

RANT, s. 1. The act of frolicking or toying, a frolic, S.

"I hae a good conscience, except it be about a rant among the lasses, or a splore at a fair, and that's no muckle to speak of." *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 63.

2. A merry meeting, with dancing, Shetl.

[3. A song sung in a noisy, hurried manner; merry, or noisy and hurried, singing, West of S.]

4. The death-song of a malefactor, a song of defiance; as "Macpherson's Rant," S.]

RANTER, s. 1. A roving fellow, S.

—My name is Rob the *Ranter*.
Song, Maggy Lauder.

[2. A bawling singer, one who sings or plays badly or hurriedly, West of S.]

RANTING, adj. 1. In high spirits; synon. with *Ranty*, S.

Some ca' me that, and some ca' me this,
And the Baron o' Leys they ca' me;
But when I am on bonny Deeside,
They ca' me the *rantin'* liddle.

Old Song, Laming's Thistle of Scotch, p. 11.

V. ROVE, v.

2. Exhilarating, causing cheerfulness, S.

A peat-stack 'fore the door, will make a *rantin'* fire,
I'll make a *rantin'* fire, and merry shall we be.
Hard's Coll., ii. 106.

RANTING, s. Noisy mirth; generally conjoined with drinking, S.

All forward now in merry mood they went,
And all the day in mirth and *ranting* spent.
Ross's Helenore, p. 123.

RANTINGLY, adv. With great glee.

Sae dauntonly, sae wantonly,
Sae *rantingly* gaed he,
He play'd a spring, and danced a round,
Beneath the gallows tree.
Old Ballad, Macpherson's Lament.

RANTY, adj. 1. Cheerful, gay, Selkirks., q. disposed to rant; synon. *Roving*.

But never a' my life till now,
Have I met sic a chiel as you,—
Sae gay, sae easy, an' sae *ranty*,
Sae capernolty an' sae canty.
Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 172.

2. Tipsy, riotous, Galloway.

Whos'er did alight him gat a daud,
Whenever he was *ranty*.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 15.

To **RANTER, v. a.** 1. To sew a seam across so nicely that it is not perceived, S. Fr. *rentraire*, id.

2. To darn in a coarse manner, Ang.; [to run the heels of new stockings with thread on the inside, to make them more durable, Shetl.]

[3. To do any kind of work in a hurried, careless manner, Banffs.]

4. Metaph., to attempt to reconcile assertions or propositions that are dissonant.

"He bade the defender *rant* the two ends of an inconsistency he was urging together." *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*, iii. 86.

[**RANTER, s.** 1. One who sews or darns in a careless, hurried manner; applied also to one who does any kind of work so, Clydes., Banffs.]

2. A piece of work done in a slovenly hurried manner, *ibid.*]

RANTLE-TREE, RANNEL-TREE, RANLE-TREE, RAN-TREE, s. 1. The crooktree, or the beam which extends from the fore to the back part of a chimney, on which the crook is suspended, S.

"The crook of a Tweeddale cot-house is a hook at the end of a chain, fixed to a beam called the *rantle-tree* across the vent at some distance above the fire, to be out of its reach, and allow room for the crook to be fixed higher or lower on the chain, to suit the pots, &c. hung upon it between and the fire." *Notes to Pennicuik*, p. 230.

"I—clam out at the t'ither door o' the coach, as gin I had been gaen out at the lam o' a house that wanted baith crook an' *rantle-tree*." *Journal from London*, p. 4.

It is not the roof-tree, as Sibb. conjectures, but much lower. Qu. Sw. *rundel*, a round building, from the circular form of the chimney in many cottages?

Ran-tree, Fife; *Roost-tree*, Aberd. id.

"*Rannel-tree*, cross-beam in a chimney, on which the crook hangs; sometimes called *Rannebant*; North." *Groes's Prov. Gl.*

2. "The end of a rafter or beam," Shirr. Gl.

3. It is also written *randle-tree*; and metaph. applied to a tall raw-boned person, South of S.

"There were some no had folk among the gypsies too, to be such a gang—if ever I see that auld *randle-tree* of a wife again, I'll gie her something to buy tobacco—I have a great notion she meant me very fair after a'." *Guy Mannering*, ii. 77.

According to this definition, it may rather be from Isl. *raund*, Su.-G. *rand*, extremity, and *tília*, A.-S. *tíl*, a board, a plank, a joist. It is not improbable, that anciently it was a continuation, or the extremity, of the roof-tree; especially as Su.-G. *rooste*, which seems to enter into the composition of the synon. term, *roost-tree*, denotes the upper part of a building which sustains the roof, the gable-end.

RANTREE, s. The Mountain-ash. This is the pron. S. B. V. ROUNTREE.

Wedderburn, who was a native of the north of S., uses it.

"*Sorbus sylvestris*, a *ran-tree*." *Vocab.* p. 17.

It is also employed by Ross of Lochlea, the author of the *Fortunate Shepherdess*. But he gives the term, apparently from vulgar use, a pleonastic form, by the addition of *tree*.

I'll gar my ain Tammie gae down to the how,
An' cut me a rock of a widdershines grow,
Of good *rantry-tree* for to carrie my tow,
An' a spindle of the same for the twining o't.

The Rock and the Wes Pickle ten.

V. ROUN-TREE.

RANTY-TANTY, s.

With crowdy mowdy they fed me,
Lang-kail and ranty-tanty.

Ritson's S. Poems, l. 182.

This is described as a weed which grows among corn, with a reddish leaf, boiled along with *langkail*, S. B. Its E. name I have not been able to learn.

2. This is understood in Renfrews. as denoting the broad-leaved sorrel.

In Ayrs. old people still use it in spring instead of greens. Its leaf is said to resemble scurvy-grass.

3. A kind of beverage, distilled from heath and other vegetable substances, formerly used by the peasantry, Ayrs.

RANUNGARD, s. Renegado.

—An false, forloppen, fanyelt freir,
Ane ranungard for graid of geir.

Leg. Ep. St. Andr., Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 309.

RANVERSING, s. The act of eversion.

"But it was—a *ranversing* of all the principles of law, to imagine that a personal right, such as an inhibition, &c. could ever be a ground to 'infer certification in any improbation *contra* real rights.'" Fount. Dea. Suppl., iii. 79.

Fr. ranverser, to overturn, to evert.

RAP, RAPE, s. A rope. V. RAIP.**RAP, s. 1. A cheat, an impostor, S.**

2. A counterfeit coin; a *mere rap*, S.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *rapp-a*, vi ad se protrahere; or Isl. *Aroop*, a term applied to very coarse cloth; *Lanificium grossum, et crassa fila*; G. Andr., p. 124.

RAP, s. Haste. In a rap, in a moment, immediately, S.

Su.-G. *rapp*, Belg. *rap*, quick, sudden. Hence,

—Honest Jean brings forth in a rap
The green-horn cutties rattling in her lap.

Ross's Helmsore, p. 116.

To RAP, v. n. To drop or fall in quick succession. Thus, tears are said to *come rapping down*, when there is a flood of them, S.

This is evidently the sense of the v. as used by Doug., where Rudd. renders it, *rape*, *beats*.

Als fast as rane schoure *rappis* on the thak,
So thik with strakis this campoun maist strang
With athir hand felse syis at Dares dang.

Virgil, 143, 12.

Now, by this time the tears were *rapping down*,
Upon her milk-white breast, aneth her gown.

Ross's Helmsore, p. 70.

Su.-G. *rap-a*, praeceps ruo, procido; Isl. id. *Arup-origa*, praecipitater.

To RAP aff, v. n. To go off hastily with noise, S.

"But certainly atween the pistols and the carabines of the troopers that *rappit aff* the tane after the tother as fast as hail, and the dirks and claymores o' the Highlanders,—it was to be thought there wad be a puir account of the young gentleman." Rob Roy, iii. 262.

Isl. *Arup-a*, ruere, praecipitare; festinare.

To RAP aff a thing. To do it expeditiously, Loth.

Rape, O.E. occurs as a v., signifying "to hie, to hasten."

The folk that escaped on Malcolme side,
To Scotland tham *raped*, & puplisid it full wide.

R. Brunne, p. 90.

To RAP forth, or RAP out, v. a. To throw out with noise and vehemence, S.

The brokin skyis *rappis* furth thunderis leuin.

Doug. Virgil, 74, 13.

In a similar sense it is said, *He rappit out a volley of oaths*, S.

"I am amazed to hear you *rap out* such things; when you cannot be ignorant but the persons to whom you address yourself would put you to shame and silence." M'Ward's Contend., p. 210.

Both the *adv.* and *v.* undoubtedly correspond with the O. E. *s.* and *v.* "*Rape* or haste. Festinacio. Festinancia."—"Rapsyn or hastyn. Festino. Accelero." Prompt. Parv.

RAPE, RAP, adv. Quickly, hastily.

Then Will as angry as an ape,
Ran ramping sweiring rude and *rape*
Saw he none uther schift.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 64.

Chaucer uses *rape*, id.

RAP AND STOW. "A phrase meaning root and branch;" Gall. Enc.

Teut. *rappe*, signifies racemus, uva, also, res decerta. The term *stow* is expl. under the synonym. phrase *Stob and Stow*. That here used may be equivalent to "branch and stump."

[RAPE, s. A rope. V. RAIP.]**[RAPERIE, RAPEREE, s. A rope-work: it is also used as an *adj.*, as, "the *raperee-close*," the close or entry to the rope-work, Renfrews.]****RAPEGYRNE, s. The name anciently given to the little figure made of the last handful of grain cut on the harvest field, now called the Maiden.**

Statuit etiam primipilum unum reliquos praecedentem, in palo autumnalem nymphulam, quam *Rapegyrne* vulgus soleat appellare, ad altum gerentem, et ante cameram regis de lecto surgentis classicum subito fecit insonari, &c. Fordun. Scotichron., ii. 418.

Reape, A.Bor. denotes "parcels of corn laid by the reapers to be gathered into sheaves by the binders;" Gl. Grose. V. Rir.

It might be deduced from A.-S. *raep-en*, to lead captive, and *gira-an*, to strive, q. to strive to carry off the prize; as the gaining of the Maiden is generally the result of a contest among the reapers. This handful of corn, as well as the feast at the end of harvest, is called the *Kirn*. A.-S. *rip*, however, signifies *harvest*, and *ripa*, ripe, a handful of corn, *Aripe-man*, a reaper; Su.-G. *repa*, Moes.-G. *raup-jan*, to pluck, applied to ears of corn, Mark, ii. 23. The last syllable may have originally been *kirn*, or of the same meaning. But I can find nothing certain as to the etymon of this word.

A superstitious idea is attached to the winning of the *Maiden*. If got by a young person, it is considered as a happy omen, that he or she shall be married before another harvest. For this reason perhaps, as well as

because it is viewed as a triumphal badge, there is a strife among the reapers as to the gaining of it. Various stratagems are employed for this purpose. A handful of corn is often left by one uncut, and covered with a little earth to conceal it from the other reapers, till such time as all the rest of the field is cut down. The person who is most cool generally obtains the prize, waiting till the other competitors have exhibited their pretensions, and then calling them back to the handful which had been concealed. V. MAIDEN.

RAPLACH, RAPLACK, RAPLOCK, REPLOCH,
s. 1. "Coarse woollen cloth, made from the worst kind of wool, homespun, and not dyed," Sibb. Gl. S.

Hence *rapplack gray*, *reploch gray*.

The udir cow he cleikis away,
With hir pear ceit of *rapplack gray*.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ll. 163.

Their . . . clais, quhilk wes of *reploch gray*,
The vicar gart his clark cleik thame away.
Ibid., p. 65.

2. The skin of a hare littered in March, and killed in the end of the year, Clydes.

Sibb. observes, concerning Su.-G. *rapp*, *Indicat colorem qui inter flavum et caesium medius est, Lat. rarus*. But the colour does not correspond. Perhaps rather from *lock*, *cirrus*, and *rep-a*, *vellere*, q. the *lock* of wool, as *plucked* from the animal, without any selection. Hence,

RAPLOCH, adj. Coarse.

The Muse, poor hizzie !
Tho' rough an' *raploch* be her measure,
She's seldom lary.
Burns, ill. 374.

RAPPARIS, s. pl. Wrappers.

"Item, ane gounne of taffatie. Item, ane uther of sgourit velvet upon reid for the nycht. Item, twa *rapparis* ovrigit with gold, and ane with silver." Inventories, A 1579, p. 281.

As this is part of the "clothing for the Kingis Grace," it evidently belongs to the *nycht geir*.

To **RAPPLE up**, v. n. 1. As a v. n., to grow quickly and in a rank manner; originally applied to quick vegetation, secondarily to a young person who grows rapidly; Loth., Roxb.; also pron. *Ropple*.

2. As a v. a., to do work in a hurried and imperfect manner. One who spins fast and coarse, is said to *rapple up* the lint, S. B.

This is probably a dimin. from *RAP aff*, v. q. v. Su.-G. *rapia up*, *corrudere*, from *rap-a*, to pluck. It is applied to the raking together of hay that it may be put into a heap; and may have been transferred to anything done expeditiously.

RAPSCALLION, s. V. RABSCALLION.

RAPT, s. Robbery, rapine; Lat *rapt-us*.

—"Without any ordour of law brought away from thame ane kow whair of he never made restitutione as yet, quhilk is manifest *rapt* and oppressioun not to be sufferit to escaip unpunishit." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 425.

VOL. III.

RAP WEEL. *Hap weel, rap weel*, come of it what will, whatever be the result, S. A.

—Whilk makes me half and mair afraid
To send this down.

But *hap weel, rap weel*, I will send it,
An' what is wrang, I hope you'll mend it, &c.
Hogg's Poems, l. 91.

"*Hap weel, Rap weel*, a phrase meaning 'hit or miss';" Gall. Enc.

This phrase is also very common in Roxb. If one be warned against any course, if determined to take it, the answer usually given is, "I carena; I'll do it, *hap weel, rap weel*." It may literally signify, "Let it happen well, or let *blows* be the consequence," from *Rap*, a stroke; or perhaps, "whether I succeed by good fortune, or by violence;" Su.-G. *rapp-a*, vi and se *protrahere*. As, in Fife, the phrase assumes the form of *Hap weel, Rake weel*, the origin is left more uncertain. V. HAUT, v.

To **RARE, RAIR, RAR, v. n.** 1. To roar.

—Be the noyis, and the cry
Of men, that slayne and stekyd ware,
That thair herd heily cry and rare,
Thair wyte, thair fays war by thame past.
Wyntoun, viii. 28, 124.

Vnder thy felt the erd raie and trymbil
Thou moist as throw hir incantation.
Doug. Virgil, 117, 18.

A.-S. *radrian*, Belg. *reer-en*.

2. To emit a continued loud report, like that caused by the cracking of a large field of ice, S.

—Swift as the wind,
Some sweep, on sounding skates, smoothly along,
In dinsome clang, circling a thousand ways,
Till the wide crystal pavement, bending, *rairs*
Frae shore to shore.—
Davidson's Seasons, p. 153.

RARE, RAIR, s. 1. A roar, a cry.

Than with ane raie the eirth sall ryne,
And swallow them baith man & wyne:
Than sall those creatures forlorne
Ware the hour that thay war borne.
Lyndsay's Warkie, 1592, p. 173.

2. A loud report of any kind; as, a violent eruption, S.

[**RARIN, RARING, s. and adj.** Roaring, crying, S.]

To **RAS, v. a.** To raise.

The Kyng of Frawns set hym to ras
And set a sege befor Calaya.
Wyntoun, viii. 40, 2.

To **RASCH, RASHE, RASH, v. a.** 1. To dash, to beat; to drive or throw with violence; synon. *duisch*.

"Suddanly rais ane north wynd, & *raschit* all thair schippis so violently on the see bankis and sandis, that few of thaym eschapit." Bellend. Cron., B. xv., c. 14. *Illia ad scopulos classe, Boeth.*

The lion, wounded by a shaft sticking in his breast, is described as

—Beggynnyng to rais his sterne mude,
Reisist of the batal, feirs and wod
Unabastille *raschand* the shaft in sounder.
Doug. Virgil, 405, 35.

Frangit, Virg.

The thrid with full gret hy with this
Bycht till the bra syd he yeld,

H 4

And start he hynd hym on hys sted.
—And syne hymne that behynd hym was,
All megre his will him gan he rase
Fra be hynd hym, thocht he had sworn,
He kaid hym ewyn hym befor.

Barbour, *Hil.* 184, M3.

i.e., he dashed, or violently threw down, the man before him, who had leaped on behind him on his horse.

Rase is used in the same sense by Henry the Minstrel. V. *RASH*.

"Than the bel vaddir for blythnes blyttit rycht fast, and the rammis *raschit* there heydis to gyddir." Compl. S., p. 103.

2. To cause to rush, to drive with violence and rapidity.

"There was people that would have given me meat and drink, but the soldiers would say blasphemously, If ye come one foot further here, I shall *rasch* my pike through your soul." Will. Sutherland's Declar., Wedrow's Hist. I. App., p. 102.

3. To *rasch* out, to blab, to publish imprudently and rashly.

"But, quoth ye, it is good that I hide myself, and not *rasch* out all my mind (like a fool), and testimony at once." Michael Bruce's Lectures, &c., p. 15.

Tent. *rasch-en*, Su.-G. *rasch-a*, *festinare*.

Radd. views the word as formed from the sound, in which he is followed by Sibb. With far greater propriety Lye derives *raschand*, as used by Doug., corresponding to *frangit*, Virg., from *lal. rasch-a*, *frangere*, *perdere*, *corrumpere*; Add. Jun. Etym. To this Germ. *reiss-en*, *rumpere*, is undoubtedly allied; *ris*, *ruptura*. As, however, *rasch* admits of a more general sense, it may perhaps be viewed as an active use of Su.-G. *ras-a*, *præcipiti lapu ferri*. *lal. ras*, *precipitancy* in words, counsels, or actions.

To RASCH, RASHE, v. n. 1. To make any forcible exertion, to rush, S. A.

"Incontinent rais ane terribyll clamour among the Britonis fast *raschand* to harness to resist this haisty affray." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 8. b.

"I am maid ane slave of my body to ryn and *rasche* in arrage & carriage." Compl. S., p. 193.

"Young men—have health, habilitie & strength of body to run and ride, *rasch* here and there," &c. Rollocke on the Passion, p. 517.

"To *rasche* through a dary, to perform a day's work hastily," Gl. Compl.

This is deduced from "Fr. *arracher*, Tent. *er-raschen*," *ibid.* But it is evidently synon. with A.-S. *rase-en*, to rush, and may be viewed as of the same stock with Su.-G. *rasa*, mentioned above, which also signifies to run, to make haste; *rasch*, Belg. *ras*, quick, expeditious.

2. To pour down; a *raschin* rain, a heavy fall of rain, Lanarks.

This word occurs in an old rhyme, which alludes to an ancient superstition:

O happy is the corpse on quhilk the rain does *raschin* aw,

And happy is the bride when the sun shines on them aw.

[3. To twinge with pain, Shetl.]

RASCH, RASCHE, RASH, RASHE, s. 1. Dash, collision.

Sa felloun sound or clap made this grete clache
That of his huge wecht, fell with ane *rasche*,

The erd dynlit, and al the clote schuke,
So large fald his gousty body tuka.

Doug. Virgil, 306, 8.

2. The clashing of arms.

Name vthir wise Ence the Troyans here
And Dannus son Turnus samyn in fere
Hurllis togidder with thare scheldis strang,
That for grete *raschis* al the heuinis rang.

Ibid. 433, 12.

Fragor, Virg.

3. A sudden fall, as of rain, Loth., Clydes.; synon. *evendown-pour*.

"*Rasch*," according to Mactaggart, "means a fall of rain attended with wind. 'Hear to the rain *rashing*,' hear to it *dashing*." Gall. Enc.

I doubt whether it be generally understood as including the idea of wind. O. Fr. *raiser*, pluie abondant.

Rasch is still used for a sudden fall, Loth.

4. A sudden twitch, or twinge of pain, Shetl.

A.-S. *Aræe*, impetus.

5. A crowd, Lanarks.

Perhaps from Tent. *rasch-en*, *festinare*, *properare*; as it is generally formed by *rushing* or rapid motion; or more directly from *lal. rasch*, tumultus.

RASCH, RASH, adj. 1. Agile, active. A *rasch* carle, a vigorous man, Loth. Twoedd.

2. Hale, stout; spoken of persons advanced in life; as, "He's a *rasch* carl o' his years," he is strong at his age, Roxb. This is sounded rather longer than the E. adj.

Su.-G. *rasch*, celer, promptus, alacer, animosus; Tent. *ghe-rasch*, *id.*; Alem. *rasch*, vivaciter. Halderson gives *lal. Araust-r*, fortis, also sanus, as synon. with Dan. *staerk*, (E. *stark*), and *rasch*. Su.-G. *ras-a*, *præcipitante* *festinare*, has been viewed as the root.

This and the E. word are both from Su.-G. *rasch*, celer, promptus; *præceps*. But ours has the primary sense of the Goth. term, whereas the E. adj. retains only its oblique signification. V. Ihre in vo. *lal. Aress*, vegetus, robustus; Ol. Lex. Run. *Raskinn*, virilis, et vegetas ætatis, is probably from the same root.

[RASCHIN, RASCHING, s. Rushing, twinging, tingling; as, "a *rasching* o' pain," West of S.]

RASCHIT, RESCHIT, part. pa. Prob., overrun, crossed.

"Item, ane coit of purpoure satyne, *raschit* all oure with silvir, furnist with hornis." Inventories, A. 1530, p. 34.

"In primis ane gowne of purpoure satyne, *reschit* all oure with silvir, lynit with martrikis sabill all through furnist with buttonis of the fassoun of the thrisaill gold." *Ibid.*, p. 31.

Raschit oure, perhaps q. over-run, crossed. V. RASCH, v. n. Or from Fr. *raseau*, *reseau*, network; or rather from Fr. *ras* in the phrase *velours ras*, uncut velvet; thus denoting a stuff in which the silver rises above the satin.

RASCH, RASH, s. A rush, S.; [pl. *resschis*, rushes, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 118, Dickson.]

"Then the schephyrdie vyuis cuttit *raschie* and seggie, and gadrit mony fragrant grene meduart." Compl. S., p. 65.

Lyndsey uses a very expressive emblem of security, of a proverbial kind, in which this term occurs—

Johne vponland bene ful blyith I trow,
Because the *rasche* bus keepis his kow.

Warkie, 1592, p. 272.

A.-S. *resc*, juncus; Moen.-G. *raus*, arundo.

RASCHEN, RASHEN, *adj.* Made of rushes; as, a *raschen cap*, a cap of rushes, a *raschen sword*, &c., S.B.

"The straw brechem is now supplanted by the leather collar, the *raschen* theats by the iron traces." P. Alva, Banff. Statist. Acc., iv. 393.

Whilooms they tented and sometimes they play'd,
And sometimes *raschen* hoods and buckies made.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 14.

RASHMILL, *s.* A play-thing made of rushes somewhat in the shape of a water-mill, and put into a stream where it turns round, S. B., also *Rashie-mill*.

We see his sheep thrang nibblin on the height,
Him near the burn, wi' willow-shaded linn,
Dammie the gush, to gar his *rash-mill* rin.

Terras's *Poems*, p. 1.

V. RASCH, a rush.

RASH-PYDDLE, *s.* A sort of net made of rushes, Gall.

"*Rash-pyddles*,—fish-wear made of rushes;" Gall. Enc.

RASHY, *adj.* Covered with rushes, S.

I mind it well, when thou could'st hardly gang
Or slip out words, I choos'd thee frae the thrang
Of a' the bairns, and led thee by the hand,
Aft to the tansy know or *rashy* strand.

Ramsay's *Poems*, li. 104.

[RASE, *s.* A race, current, Barbour, iii. 697. V. RAIS.]

To RASE out, *v. a.* To pull, to pluck.

Tak-thir dartis, and sone out of my case
That ilk reungeable arrow thou out *rase*.

Doug. *Virgil*, 385, 10.

Rasche is used in the same sense in O. E. "I *rasche* a thing from one, I take it from him hastily.—He *rasched* it out of my handes or I was ware." Palagr. B., iii. F. 333, a.

Rudd. deduces it from Fr. *arrach-er*, id. But it has more immediate affinity to Germ. *reiss-en*, trahere, rapere, Alem. *raz-en*. As it implies the idea of celerity, it may be traced to Lal. *ras*, Su.-G. *rask*, celer, manu promptus.

RASH, *s.* A row, a number, an assortment of such needles as are used in weaving, S. A.

"—I was working at the loom, wi' my leather apron on, an' a *rash* o' loom needles in my cuff." Hogg's *Wint. Tales*, i. 312.

C. B. *rhaz*, a row, a series.

[RASH, *s.* A rush: used also as an *adj.*

Green grow the *rasches*, O.

Burns.]

[RASHEN, *adj.* Made of rushes. V. RASCHEN.]

RASIT, *part. pa.* Abashed, confounded, thrown into confusion.

Than Schir Gawyne the gay, gude and gracious

—Mells of the message to Schir Golagrus.

(Before the rale on raw the renk was nocht *rasit*.)

Gosson and Goll, li. 7.

i.e., "He was not abashed before the nobles that formed a line."

This word, which is not in Mr. Pinkerton's Gl., may be formed A.-S. *rous-an*, to beat down violently; Su.-G. *rus-a*, Lal. *Aras-a*, to fall; q. *cast down*, as radically the same with the *v. Rasch*, q. *v. Verel*. renders Lal. *rask-a*, disturbare.

[RASKIT, *adj.* Applied to corn that has rushed up with rank luxuriance, Shetl. Dan. *rask*, rapid, *raskt*, rapidly.]

[RASMAR, *s.* A corr. of Erasmus, Shetl.]

RASOUR, *s.*

"Aucht small peeces of *rasour* of quhite silk begun to sew on & not perfit." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 218. Fr. or *ras*, Venice stuff, smooth cloth of gold. We have inverted the phrase.

[* To RASP, RESP, RISP, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To make a sharp grating noise, S.

2. To rub two hard, rough bodies together, West of S., Banffs.

3. To graze, ruffle, rub off by contact with a rough surface; as, "He raspit his han' on the wa'," *ibid.*

To *rasp*, expresses the dull, heavy sound of rubbing; to *resp*, a sharper sound, and implies quicker action; to *risp*, a still sharper sound, and quicker action. O. Fr. *rasper*, Fr. *ráper*, to *rasp*.]

[RASP, RESP, RISP, *s.* 1. The act of rubbing two hard, rough bodies together, *ibid.*]

2. The noise made by such an act, *ibid.*]

[RASPIN, RESPIN, RISPIN, *s.* The same with *rasp*, etc., but implying continuance of the act. *Rispin* indicates a sharp, nipping sound.

RASSE, *s.* A strong current. V. RAISS.

RAT, *s. 1. A scratch; as, a *rat with a prein*, scratch with a pin, S.

2. Metaph. a wrinkle.

Alecto hir thravin visage did away,

—And hir in schape transformyt of ane trat,

Hir forrett skorit with runkillis and mony *rat*.

Doug. *Virgil*, 221, 25.

3. The track of a wheel in a road; *cart-rat*, S. B. *rut*, E.

Teut. *reele*, *rele*, *rijte*, rima, incisura, ruptura; canalis; *rijt-en*, findere, rumpere, lacerare. In sense 3. it might seem allied to Su.-G. *rattu*, a path. But perhaps the root is *rad*, a line.

To RAT, RATT, *v. a.* 1. To scratch, S.

2. "To make deep draughts, scores, or impressions, as of any sharp thing dragged along the ground," S. Rudd. V. the *s.*

***RAT**, *s.* A wart on any part of the body, S. more properly *wrat*, *q. v.*

RATCH, *s.* Apparently the lock of a musket.

Some had guns with rusty *ratches*,
Some had bery peats for matches.

Cotter's Mock Poem, P. 1. p. 6.

RATCH, *s.* "The Little auk, *Alca Alle*;" Orkn.

"In Shetl., *Rotch* and *Rotchie*." Neill's *Tour*, p. 197.

This seems a corr. of the name *Rotjes*, given to this bird in Martin's *Spitsberg*. V. Penn. Zool., 517.

To **RATCH**, *v. a.* To pull or tear away so roughly or awkwardly, as to cause a fracture. Thus the jaw is said to be *ratch'd* when injured in the pulling of a tooth, Roxb.

Tout. *rete*, rima, fissura, raptura; *rjti-en*, rumpere, divellere, lacerare; Lal. *ras-a*, nutare, oespitare; *ras*, lapsus; *rust-a*, violare, diruere.

RATCH'T, *part. adj.* Ragged; in a ruinous state; applied to old clothes, houses, &c.

When a house is despoiled of its furniture, or is bare and comfortless, it is said to have a *ratcht* appearance; Berwick's, Roxb.

RACHEL, *s.* A hard rocky crust below the soil, S. *synon. pan, till.*

Fr. *rockaille*, rocks, rockiness.

RATCHELL, *s.* The name given to the stone otherwise called *Wacken-Porphry*, S.

"Wacken Porphry.—Scottish *Ratchell*." Headrick's *Arran*, p. 250.

***RATE**, *s.* A line or file of soldiers. V. **RATT**.

*To **RATE**, *v. a.* To beat, to flog, Loth. *

—With taws held ready them to *rate*,
Before the parting hour.—

Linton Green, p. 22.

RATH, *adj. and adv.* Quick; quickly. V. **RAITH**.

RATH, *adj.* Strange, savage in appearance; a term applied to the owl when decked in borrowed feathers.

Then rewit thir ryallis of that *rath* man,
Bayth Spirituale and Temporale, that kennit the caa.
Howlate, iii. 18, MS.

Erroneously printed *racā*.

A.-S. *rathe*, "savage, fell, rude," Somner.

RATHABITION, *s.* Confirmation; a forensic term, used in the form of *Law-borrows*.

L. B. *rathabitio*, confirmatio; *rathabere*, pro *ratum habere*, confirmare; Du Cange.

RATHERLY, *adv.* Rather, Gall.

"On the whole, they are *ratherly* respected;" Gall. *Enc.*

[**RATRET**, *s.* Retreat, Barbour, xvii. 471: also *retret* in xvii. 460.]

[**RAT-RHYME**, *s.* 1. V. **RATT-RIME**.

2. A long speech, a tirade of nonsense, Shetl.]

RATT, RATTE, *s.* A line, a file of soldiers.

"I advanced myself, where there stood a number of gentlemen on horseback, where I found five *ratt* musketeers." Gen. Baillie's *Acc.*, Battle of Kilsyth; Baillie's *Lett.*, ii. 273.

"When our general assembly was set in the ordinary time and place, Lieutenant-Colonel Cottrell beset the church with some *rattes* of musketeers and a troop of horse." *Ibid.*, p. 369.

"He directed also the laird of Haddo and James Gordon of Letterfurie to go to Torrie with a *rate* of musketeers, and bring back John Anderson's four piece of ordnance off his ship lying in the water, with such other arms as they could get." Spalding, ii. 161.

"The laird of Drum directed a *rate* of musketeers to Mr. William Lumsden's house in Old Aberdeen, himself and his wife being both excommunicate papists." *Ibid.*, 194.

Germ. *rat*, series, Su.-G. *rad*, linea, ordo, Dan. *rad* of *soldater*, a rank or file of soldiers. Alem. *rutte*, *rotte*, turma militaris, L. B. *rut-a*; Schilter. Hence, I suppose, the soldiers of the City Guard of Edinburgh are to this day called *The Town Ratts*; although it would seem, that the phrase is now understood as if it had been ludicrously imposed. However low the term may have fallen in its acceptation, these gentlemen were certainly embodied at first for clearing the town of *vermin*. The word might be introduced from the Swedish discipline; as many of our bravest officers in the seventeenth century had served under the great Gustavus Adolphus.

[**RATTAR**. A *rattar-ebb*, equivalent to a *redware ebb*, a stream ebb, Shetl.]

*To **RATTLE**, *v. n.* 1. To talk a great deal loosely and foolishly, to talk with volubility with more sound than sense; often to *Rattle awa'*, S.

Tout. *ratelen ende snateren*, garrere.

[2. To work with energy and speed, West of S.]

To **RATTLE** *aff*, *v. a.* To repeat or utter with rapidity, S.

[To **RATTLE** *up*, *v. a.* To knit, sew, build, &c., with energy and speed: generally implying carelessness also. To *rattle down* is used to express the taking down of such work in the same manner, West of S.]

RATTLE, *s.* [1. Noisy, stupid talk.

2. A loud, thoughtless talker; also, a stupid fellow, S.]

3. A smart blow; as, "I'll gie ye a *rattle* i' the lug," S.

4. The death rattle. V. **DEDE-RATTLE**.

[5. A dash, clank: a sudden smash; as, "The jugs cam' down wi' a *rattle*." West of S.]

RATTLE-BAG, *s.* One who bustles from place to place, exciting alarm on what account soever.

"About this time, as he was preaching,—in the parish of Girvin,—in the fields, one David Mason, then a professor, came in haste trampling upon the people, to be near him. At which he said, There comes the devil's *rattle-bag*; we do not want him here. After this, the said David became officer and informer in that bounds, running through *rattling* and summoning the people to their unhappy courts for non-conformity, at which he and his got the name of the devil's *rattle-bag*." *Peden's Life, Howie's Biogr. Scot.*, p. 495.

The term seems to have originally denoted an instrument used for frightening brute animals, and especially horses in battle. A word of similar import occurs in the Preface to Patten's Account of Somerset's Expedition into Scotland. Speaking of the Pope, he says:

"Our consciences, now quite vnclogd from the fear of his vaine terriourments and *rattlebladders*, and from the fondnes of his trimtrams, & gugawa, his interdictions, his cursings, hys damnyng to the deuyll, his pardons, his soilyngs, hys plucking out of purgatorie,—oblacions & offerings of otes, images of wax, boud pens & pins, for deliuerance of bad husbands, for a sick kowe, to kepe doune the belly, and when Kytte hadde lost her key," &c. *Dalyell's Fragment*, xix.

The same author seems to describe the *rattle-bag* in the account given of the spoils of the Scottish camp after the battle of Pinkie.

"With these, found we great *rattels*, swellng bygger than the belly of a pottell pot, couered with old parchement or dooble papers, small stones put in them to make noys, and set vpon the ende of a staff of more than twoo els long; and this was their fyne deuyse to fray our horses when our horsmen should cum at them: Howbeit, by cause the ryders wear no babyes, nor their horses no colts, they could neyther duddle the toon, nor fray the toother; so that this pollecey was as witles as their powr forceles." *Ib.*, p. 73.

[**RATTLER**, *s.* A loud, noisy, talkative person.]

RATTLESCULL, *s.* 1. One who talks much without thinking. *S. q.* who has a *rattle* in his *scull*.

Gin Geordy be the *rattle-scull* I'm taul',
I may expect to find him stiff and baul'.

Shirrer's Poems, p. 49.

The *E.* adj. *rattle-headed*, is formed in the same manner.

2. "A stupid, silly fellow," *S.* *Gl. Shirr*.

RATTON, *s.* A rat. *S.* A. *Bor. rottan*, *S. B. Shirr. Gl.*

"Na *rattoneis* ar sene in this cuntre; and als sene as thay ar brocht thair, thay de." *Bellend. Descr. Alb.* c. 8.

Thocht *rattoneis* ouer thame rin, thay tak na cure,
Howbeit thay brak thair nek thei fell na pane.

Lyndsay's Works, 1572, p. 72.

This is also used in *O. E.*

With that rane there a route of *rattoneis* at once,
And smal mize with hem, mo than a thousande.

P. Ploughman, A. iii. a.

Geel. radan, rodan, *Hisp. raton*, *id. Teut. ratte*, *pl. ratten*; hence *ratten-krugd*, arsenic.

RATTON-FA', *s.* A rat-trap, *S.* *Gall. Enc.*

RATTON-FLITTING, *s.* The removal of rats in a body from any place they have formerly occupied, *S. O.*

"*Ratton-flitting*, a flitting of rats. Sometimes these animals leave one haunt where they have fed well for a long time, and go to another.—People do not like the rats to disappear thus on a sudden, as the thing is thought to portend nothing good; and sailors will leave their ships if they observe the rats quit them." *Gall. Enc.*

By the Romans rats were deemed ominous in different respects.

"By the learning of the sooth saiors," says Pliny, "observed it is, that if there be store of white ones bred, it is a good signe, and presageth prosperitie. And in truth our stories are full of the like examples; and namely, that if rats be heard to crie or squeake in the time of ceremoniall taking the Auspices and signes of birds, all is marred, and that business clean daht." *Hist. B. viii. c. 57.*

Elsewhere he says: "The same universall Nature hath given a thousand properties besides unto beasts, hath endued many of them with the knowledge and observation of the aire above, giving us good meanes by them diverse waies, to fore-see what weather wee shall have, what winds, what raine, what tempests will follow. They advertise and warne us before-hand of dangers to come, not only by their fibres and bowels—but also by other manner of tokens and significations. When an house is ready to tumble down, the mice go out of it before; and first of all the spiders with their webs fall down." *Ibid.*, c. 28.

Aelian ascribes the power of vaticination to mice for the same reason. *Var. Hist. Lib. i. c. 14.*

It is to be observed, that the ancient naturalist speaks indiscriminately of rats and mice.

The learned Jesuit Gaspar Schott makes both rats and mice take their departure from ruinous houses within the space of three months before they fall. *Murium ritu aedes ruinosas trimestri spatio, ante quam collabantur, deserunt, quod earum compagem dissolvi naturae instinctu praesentiant. Physic. Curios. L. viii. c. 38.*

RATTONS-REST, *s.* A term used to denote a state of perpetual turmoil or bustle, *Teviotd.*

[**RATTON-STAMP**, *s.* A rat-trap, *Clydes. V. RATTON-FA'*.]

RATT RIME, *s.* Any thing repeated by rote, especially if of the doggrel kind, *S.*

With that he raucht me ane roll; to rede I began
The royetat ane ragment with mony *ratt rime*,
Of all the mowis in this mold, sen God merkit man.

Doug. Virgil, ProL 239, a. 63.

This seems the same with *E. rote*; probably connected with *Isl. roedd*, *vox, raeda*, sermo, whence *raedin*, loquax, dicaculus, *G. Andr.*; or perhaps *rot-a*, circumagere, because of the constant repetition of the same thing.

RATTS, *s. pl.* A term used both by Dunbar and Kennedy to signify some such treatment of a malefactor, as when, according to our custom, his dead body is hung in chains.

Ill-fart and dryit, as Denzman on the *ratts*.

Evergreen, ii. 50.

Quhen thou wryts Denzman dryd upon the *ratts*, &c.

Ibid., 66, st. 1.

—The ravins call ryve out baith thy sin,

And on the *ratts* sail be thy residence.

Ibid., 69, st. 22.

Germ. Belg. rad signifies a wheel. *Arm. rat*, *Ir. rit*, *rhotia*, *Aleyn. rad*, *Lat. rota*, *id. Germ. rad brechen*, to break on the wheel. But the custom, to which the passages quoted undoubtedly allude, is thus

expressed in Belg. *Op een rad gezet*, "set upon a wheel, as murderers or incendiaries, after they are put to death;" Sewal. Alem. *ruet, rota, crux, furca*. V. *Merust, Schilter*. Dunbar most probably alludes to this custom, in consequence of having seen it on the continent; especially as he speaks of a Densman, or Dane on the *ratta*. For it does not appear that it was known in Britain. Sw. *raadbruka*, to break on the wheel.

From the reply that Kennedy gives to Dunbar's accusation, evidently the person represented as on the *ratta*, is a malefactor. For Kennedy endeavours to ridicule the allusion, by shewing that Densman is an honourable appellation. He plays upon the word, as it not only signifies a Dane, but is a term of respect generally used in Scandinavia. V. DENSMAN.

RAUCHAN, s. A plaid, such as is worn by men, S. *mawd*, synonym.

"Let's see my *rauchan*, laddie, an' let's awa." St. Kathleen, iii. 217.

Su.-G. *rok*, Isl. *rock-r*, tunica, amiculum; *roegy*, palium, *rugst*, plicatura; Alem. *rock, rokt*; C. B. *rauchan*; Ir. *rocan*, a mantle, a surcoat, Obrien. These terms have been traced to Alem. *ruah*, hirsutus, as the northern nations wore garments made of the skins of animals with the fleece. The Finlanders to this day call a garment of this kind *roucha*, and a bed-covering of the same materials *roucat*. The writers on Roman jurisprudence observe that there was a barbaric garment called *Raga* or *Ragae*, which it was prohibited to wear in the city.

Perhaps a corr. of Gael. *breacan*, id. "The Highland plaid," says Lhuyd, "is still called *Brekan*, and is denominated from its being of various colours." Lett. to the Welch, Tranal., p. 20. In Shirr. Gl., however, *riack plaidie* is expl. "dun, ill-coloured plaid." The name may thus originate from the peculiar colour. Gael. *riack*, grey, brindled; *riachan*, any thing grey. Su.-G. *rya*, however, signifies a rug, a garment of shag; gannace, vestis stratagula villosa; Ihre. This is evidently synonym. with A.-S. *reowe*, "laena, sagum; an Irish mantle or rugge, a soldier's cloak;" Somner.

RAUCHAN, adj. Applied to the cloth of which the sailors' coats called *Dreadnoughts* are made, Loth., Peebles.

RAUCHT, RAUGHT, pret. v. 1. Reached; [seized, caught, clutched.]

For hunger wad he gapis with throttils thre,
Swyth swelleand that morsel *raucht* had sche.

Doug. Virgil, 178, 27.

O.E. *raukt*, id.

Botes he toke & barges, the sides togidere knytte,
Ower the water at lage [large] is, fro bank to bank *raukt* itta.

R. Brunne, p. 241.

[2. Aimed at, struck, dealt; as "He *raught* him a blow on the head, West of S.]

A.-S. *rahte*, porrigebat; from A.-S. *rac-an*, *raec-an*.

[RAUCHT, RAUGHT, s. 1. The act of reaching, S.B.

2. A stroke, blow, dash, West of S.]

"Thinks I, an' I sou'd be see gnib as middle wi' the thing that did nae brak my tae, some o' the chieles might lat a *raucht* at me, an' gi' me a clami-hewit to anib me frae comin that gate agen." Journal from London, p. 8.

It seems properly to denote: the act of reaching out one's hand to strike; from A.-S. *raec-an*, to reach.

RAUCHTIR, RAWCHTIR, s. An instrument of torture.

His yris was rude as ony *rawchtir*,
Quhair he leit blude it was no lawchtir.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 20.

Sibb. derives it from *rauchtis*, which he gives as synonym. with *rattis*, rendering it the gallows. Dan. *rakter* signifies an executioner, Sw. *skarp-raaktare*, id.

RAUCHTER, s. V. RAUCHTER.

[RAUCHY, RAUCHIE, adj. Foggy, misty, Ayrs. V. RAUKY.]

RAUCIE, RAUSIE, adj. Coarse, Clydes.

Tent. *ras-en*, furere, saevire. Isl. *rast-a*, violare, perturbare.

RAUCKED, part. adj. "Marked as with a nail;" Gall. Enc.

RAUCKING, s. "The noise a nail makes writing on a slate;" ibid.

RAUCLE, adj. Rash, stout, fearless. V. RACKEL.

To RAUGH, v. a. To reach, Fife,

This, in the guttural sound, resembles Alem. and Germ. *reich-en*, extendere.

RAUGHT, s. The act of reaching, &c. S.B. [V. RAUCHT.]

RAUISANT, part. pr. Ravenous, violent.

"Ande nou sen the deceis of oure nobyl illustr prince Kyng James the fyft,—tha said *rauisant* volfis of Ingland hes intendit ane onist veyr be ane sinister inuentit false titil contrar our realme." Compl., S. p. 3.

Fr. *ravissant*, id. from *ravir*, to ravish.

RAUK, adj. Hoarse, Ayrs.; a word evidently imported from France, and the same which according to our ancient orthography was *Roulk, Rolk*, q. v.

To RAUK, v. a. To stretch, Ettr. For. V. RAK.

To RAUK, RAUK up, v. a. and n. 1. To search, to rummage, Aberd.

2. To RAUK out, v. a. To search out, ibid.

3. To RAUK up, v. a. To put in order, ibid.

As the E. v. *Rake* signifies "to search, to grope," this seems to be merely a variety in pronunciation. A.-S. *rac-ean*, attingere, assequi.

RAUKY, adj. Misty; the same with *Rooky*.

"*Rauky, Rouky*, foggy;" Gl. Picken. V. RAK.

RAULLION or RULLION, s. "A rough ill-made animal;" Gall. Encycl. V. RULLION.

RAULTREE, RAELTREE, s. "A long piece of strong wood,—placed across *byres* to put the ends of cow-stakes in;" Gall. Enc.; q. *Raivel-tree*, that which is meant for a rail.

RAUN, RAWN, s. The roe of fish, S.

From fountains small Nilus flude doith flow,
Even so of *rauns* do mighty fashes broid.

K. James VI. Chron. S.P., III. 489.

Johns. says that roe is properly roan or rone. Thus indeed the E. word is given by Skinner; but he expl. it as pl., and equivalent to roes, ova piscium.

"The water being in such rare trim for the saumon runn, he couldna help taking a cast." *Redgauntlet*, i. 126.

Den. *rauns*, Teut. *rojen cines fisches*, Isl. *hregn*, ova piscium. V. *ROUN*. Hence,

RAUNER, s. A name given to the female salmon, i.e., the one which has the roe. The male is called a *kipper*, Loth. Tweedd.

RAUN'D, part. adj. Having roe; "*Raun'd to the tail*," full of fish, a common phrase with fish-women, S.

Den. *rogafek*, a spawner; *regulan*, the female salmon.

To RAUNG, v. n. To range, especially in a military form.

And that within, quhen that thai saw
That mengis *raung* thaim sua on raw,
Till thair wardis thai went in by.

Barbour, xvii. 348, MS.

Edit. 1620, *raying*, i.e., arraying. Fr. *rang-er*, id. Sw. *rang*, ordo, series.

RAUNS, s. pl. The beard of barley, S. B. synon. *awns*, q. v.

RAUNTREE, s. The mountain-ash, Roxb. V. *RAWNTREE*.

RAUP, s. An instrument with three prongs, used in the country for breaking potatoes for supper, Dumfr.

Perhaps originally the same with Teut. *repe*, instrumentum ferreum, quo lini semen stringitur.

To RAUP, v. a. To prepare potatoes in this manner, *ibid*.

RAVE, pret. of the v. to Rise, S.

"*Rave*, did rise or tear;" Gl. Picken.

RAVE, s. A vague report, an uncertain rumour, a story which is not very credible, S. B.

Fr. *reve*, a dream, which seems derived from Germ. *raf-en*, to rant; or Teut. *rev-en*, delirare, ineptire.

[**RAVEAND, part. pr.** Raving, Lyndsay, *Exper. and Courteour*, l. 237.]

RAVERY, s. Delirium; Fr. *resverie*.

"They will endeavour first to distemper this good man, and then, if he shall fall into *ravery* and lose his judgment, they will write down what he says." *Wodrow's Hist.*, ii. 387.

To RAVE, v. a. To take by violence.

"The Duke of York, thinking that he had better occasion to recover the crown, than Henry IV. had to raze the same from Richard II. and Leonell's posterity, joynd himself in this conspiracy of thir noblemen, by

whose moyen and assistance he purposed to recover his right and heritage, withholden from him and his for-beers." *Pittscottie*, p. 59.

Su.-G. *raf-a*, A.-S. *raf-an*, id. V. *REIFE*.

It is also written *Rawe*.

Thairfor I hold the subject waine,
Wold *raus* we of our right.

Battle of Bannockburn, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 243.

RAVEL, s. A rail. V. *RAIVEL*.

***To RAVEL, v. n.** 1. To snarl up as a hard-twisted thread, S., *Reyle*, synon.

2. To speak in an irregular, unconnected manner; to wander in speech, *Aberd*.

Belg. *revel-en*, to rave, to talk idly.

RAVELLED, part. adj. A *ravelled heep*, a troublesome or intricate business, S. Intricate.

"You have got a *ravel'd* heep in hand;" *Kelly's S. Prov.*, p. 375.

To *red a ravel'd heep*, to perform any work that is attended with difficulty, S.

Gin ye has promis'd, what but now perform!

Amang us all a *ravel'd heep* ye've made;

See now pit tee your hand, and help to *red*.

Ross's Helmsore, p. 91.

"Speak her fair and canny, or we will have a *ravelled heep* on the yarn-windles." *The Pirate*, i. 115.

RAVELS, RAVELINS, RAIVELINS, s. pl. Ravelled thread, S.

RAVELLED BREAD. A species of wheaten bread used in S. in the sixteenth century.

"They had four different kinds of wheaten bread; the finest called *Manchet*, the second *Cheat*, or *trancher* bread, the third *Ravelled*, and the fourth, in England *Mescelin*, in Scotland *Mashloch*. The *Ravelled* was baked up just as it came from the mill, flour, bran, and all; but in the *Mescelin* or *Mashloch*, the flour was almost entirely sifted from it, a portion of rye was mixed with the bran, and this composition was given to poor people and servants." *Arnot's Hist. of Edin.*, p. 60.

O. Fr. *ravall-er*, *ravall-er*, to lessen or fall in price; as being cheaper than the bread that had no bran in it.

[**RAVERY, s.** V. under *RAVE, s.*

RAVIN, adj. Ravenous.

The lesty beaver, and the ravin bare. —

King's Quair, C. v. 4.

Fr. *ravineux*, id.

***RAW, adj.** 1. Damp, and at the same time chill. A *raw day*, a day on which the air is of this temperature, S.

The word is used in this sense, E. But although Johns. quotes several passages in which this is the obvious meaning, he merely expl. it, "bleak, chill;" whereas the predominant idea is that of moistness.

It corresponds to Su.-G. *raadt waeder*, coelum humidum, from *raa*, madidus.

2. Unmixed, as applied to ardent spirits. *Raw spirits*, ardent spirits not diluted with water, S.

Su.-G. *raa*, A.-S. *araawu*, crudus.

[8. Growing, half-grown, not fully ripe; as, "He's but a *raw* laddie," West of S.]

[RAW-GABBED, *adj.* Applied to one who speaks with authority on a subject about which he knows little, Shetl.]

RAWLIE, *adj.* 1. Moist, damp, raw; as, "a *rawlie* day;" when the air is moist, Ettr. For., Upp. Clydes.; perhaps *q. raw-like*, having the appearance of dampness.

2. Growing, not fully grown, Roxb., Gall.

When gladsome spring awakes the flowers to birth,
The spade an' rake was then my fond employ,
To aid my father turning up the earth,
When I at school was but a *rawly* boy.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 156.

"*Rawly*, not ripe. *Rawly* cheek, a young lad;" Gell. Enycyl. V. RAWLIE.

*RAW, *s.* 1. A row, a rank, S. *On raw*, in order; also, in line of battle. V. SEILDYN.

He drinns farth the stampand hors on *raw*
Vnto the yolk, the chariots to draw.

Doug. Virgil, 230, 40,

Ad iuga cogit equos, Virg.

A.-S. *raewa*, Alem. *ruawa*, id.

2. A kind of street, a *row*. V. REW.

—"May be ye'll hear o' anither house by the term."
—"That's no likely," replied William, "for the Laird intends to take down the haill *raw*, as he does na like to see them frae the Hall windows. I wonder what ill it does his een to look at a *raw* o' bonny cottages, w' gardens afore the doors." Petticoat Tales, i. 229.

3. Apparently used to denote parallel ridges, or the ground of different proprietors lying in *run-ridge*, *q.* in *rows*.

"Wha wad misca' a Gordon on the *raues* of Strathbogie?" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 75.

"Argyll marches forward frae Aberdeen to Strathbogie, with an army of horse and foot, having the lord Gordon and his brother Lewis in his company, where he destroyed the haill *Raues* of Strathbogie, cornfield lands, outright, insight, horse and sheep," &c. Spalding, ii. 247.

[RAWLIE, RAWLY, *adj.* V. under RAW.]

RAWMOUD, *adj.* Expl. "beardless, simple."

Rawmoud rebald, and *ranegald* rebator.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 68.

q. having a *raw* mouth.

RAWN, *adj.* Afraid. "I see warran ye're *rawn* for the yirdin," i.e., "I can pledge myself for it that you are afraid on account of the thunder;" Iammermuir.

Isl. *rag-r*, *pavidus*, *timidus*, *regna*, *exprobratio* *timiditatis*; Haldorson.

[RAWN, *s.* A fragment of a rainbow; called also a *teeth*, i.e., a *tithe*, Banffs. Swed. *rand*, border, edge, brim.]

RAWN-FLEUK, *s.* The turbot, Frith of Forth.

"*Pleuronectes maximus*. Turbot; *Rawn-fleuk*.—This species is here commonly denominated the *rawn-fleuk*, from its being thought best for the table when in *raun* or *roe*: it is sometimes also called *Bannock-fleuk*, on account of its round shape." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 12.

[RAWNGE, *s.* A row: another form of *range*, *q. v.*, Barbour, x. 379, MS.]

RAWN-TREE, RAUN-TREE, *s.* The mountain-ash, S. A.

"You will likewise find in severall places of the country not far from the town severall sort of *Pinastres*, as also a kind of fruit tree called *Cornes*, not much unlike our *raun-tree*." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 31.

Mark you *raun-tree* spreading wide,
Where the clear, but noisy burnie
Rushes down the mountain's side.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 28.

V. ROUN-TREE.

To RAX, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To stretch, to spread out, to extend, in a general sense, S.

Kilmarnock weavers sidge and claw,
An' pour your cressie nations;
An' ye wha leather *rax* an' draw,
Of a' denominations.

Burns.

"In the pontificality of Gregory the seventh, he had a long *chaine*, which yet was further *razed* in that of Urban the second, and his successors, kindlers of that tragical and superstitious warre, for recovery of Jerusalem." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 219.

2. To stretch out the body, S.

He raise, and *razed* him where he stood,
And bade him match him with his marrows;
Then Tindaill heard them reason rude,
And they loot off a flight of arrows.
Raid of the Reidswire, Minstrelsy Border, i. 117.
Charles wha heard the cock had cawn,
Begood to *raz* and rift.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 270.

3. To reach, hand to, S.; as, "*Rax* me that hammer;" "*Rax* me a spaul of that bubbly-jock to pike."

[4. To strain, overstrain; as, "He *razed* himsel' liftin' a box, S.]

5. To make efforts to attain, to strive after.

But naithing can our wilder passions tame,
Wha *raz* for riches or immortal fame.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 321.

6. To stretch, to admit of extension, S.

"*Raw* leather *razes*;" D. Ferguson's S. Prov. N^o. 730.

I have heard it used in the same sense in another Prov. "Sum folk's conscience 'll *raz* like *raw* leather," S.

RAX, *s.* 1. A stretch, the act of stretching or reaching, S.

To tak a turn an' gi'e my legs a *raz*,
I'll through the land until the clock strike *sax*.

Morison's Poems, p. 118.

A. Bor. *wraz*, id. V. RAX, *v.*

[2. A strain; also an injury caused by overstraining oneself, S.]

3. An iron instrument consisting of various links, on which the spit is turned at the

fire, and irons; *pl. razes*, S. "Ane pair of raz;" *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 24.

It did ane good to see her stools,
Her boord, fire-side, and facing-tools;
Raz, chandlers, tange, and fire-schools.
Ramsay, Poems, l. 228.

To RAY, *v. a.* To array, to put in order of battle.

The rang in haist thair rayit sone agane.
Wallace, iv. 681, MS.

RAY, *s.* Military arrangement. To break ray, to go into disorder.

Badly to ray thair ruschit thaim agayne,
Gret part off thaim was men of mekill mayne.
Wallace, vii. 819, MS.

Fræ credit I crakit, kindnes brak ray,
No man wald trow the word that I did say.
Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 255.

RAY, *s.* "Song, poem;" Gl. Sibb. He adds; "From rhyme, as Grew for Greek."

This word I have met with no where else.

RAY, *s.*

Thir romanis ar bot ridlis, quod I, to that ray,
Leda, here me ane vthir lessoun, this I ne like.
Doug. Virgil, Frol. 239, b. 9.

The meaning of this word is very uncertain. It is most probably, however, a term of reproach, corresponding to a variety of the same kind in this curious Prologue; and may be allied to Su.-G. *ra*, genius, daemon; *lal. ræge*, id. *Ræge watter*, mali genii; or to *lal. ræg-a*, *ræg-ia*, Su.-G. *roej-a*, accusare, q. an accuser.

Mr. Tooke, I find, views it as the same with *rogue*, *g* being softened to *y*; deducing it from A.-S. *wig-an*, to cover, to cloak. He quotes the term as used in P. Ploughman, Fol. 23, p. 2.

Than draue I me among drapers, my donet to lerne
To drawe the lyser a longe the lenger it semed
Among the riche rayes I rendred a lesson
To broche them with a packnedle and plitte togethers,
And put hem in a presse and pynned them therin.
V. Divers. Purley, ii. 228.

RAY, REE, *adj.* "Rude, mad, wild. To go ray, to go mad; from Sax. *reth*, ferox, saevus, infestus," Gl. Sibb. V. REE.

RAYAYT, "terrified," Gl. Pink., "same with *rad*," Sibb.

But the passage referred to is the following—

Quhen Schir Aymer, and his menyys
Hard how he rayayt the land,
And how that nane durst him withstand;
He wes in till his hart angry.

Barbour, viii. 127.

Edit. 1620, *rioted*.

This is the proper term; *ryotyt* being that in the MS.

RAYEN, RAYON, *s.* A term apparently used to denote the exhalations as seen to arise from the earth.

The subtille motty rayens light
At rifts they are in wounes;
The glansing thains, and vitre bright,
Resplends agais the sunne.

—The rayons of the sunne we see
Diminish in their strenth.

Hume, Cron. S. P., iii. 386, 390.

Fr. *rayon*, a ray or beam. *Thains* is perhaps allied in sense; A.-S. *thæn*, madidus, humidus; *thæcnian*, madescoere.

Perhaps it may denote the gossamer.

RAYNE, *s.* Prob., roes or deer.

Scho tulke some part of white wyne drogga,
Wounded rayne, and blak hen eggis,
And maid him drogga that did him gude.

Legend Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent. 319.

Probably, wounded roes or deer, q. *rayen*, from A.-S. *ræge*, damula, capreola, *pl. rægen*; or from *Aræc*, capreolus, a kid, a roe.

RAYNE, *s.* A continued repetition. V. RANE.

Denominated from the circumstance of the spit *raying*, or extending, from the one iron to the other.

"The Lord Somervill—when any persones of qualitie wer to be with him,—used to wryte in the postscript of his letters, 'Speates and Razes.'—The steward—being but lately entered into his service, and unacquainted with his lord's hand and custome of wrytting, when he comes to the postscript of the letter, he reads 'Speares and Jacks,' &c. *Memorie of the Somervilles*, Edin. Month. Mag., May 1817, p. 163.

The story is very entertaining; but the mistake brought his lordship into suspicion with James III., as all Somerville's retainers came out in arms to meet him.

[To RAYNGE, *v. refl.* To rank oneself, *Barbour*, xvii. 348.]

[RAYSYT, *pret.* Raised, hoisted, *Barbour*, iii. 695.]

REA, *s.* The sail-yard.

"Antenna, the rea." *Wedderb. Vocab.*, p. 22. V. RA, RAY.

REA, *s.* This word occurs in a prayer, given in Satan's Invisible World, p. 115, as recited in the time of Popery, by persons when going to bed, as a mean of their being preserved from danger.

Who sains the house the night?
They that sains it ilka night.
Saint Bryde and her brate,
Saint Colme and his hat,
Saint Michael and his spear,
Keep this house from the weir;
From running thief,
And burning thief;
And from a[n] ill Rea,
That be the gate can gae;
And from an ill wight,
That be the gate can light, &c.

From the sense of the passage, it is most probably the same with Su.-G. *raa*, genius loci, *Ihre*; a fairy, a fay, *Widge*. Hence *Sioeraa*, *Nereides*, *Nymphæ*, *Skogeraa*, *Faunus*, *Satyrus*. This has been deduced from *lal. rag-r*, daemon.

REABLE, *adj.* Legitimate.

"To persuade the people that he [the Eri of Murray] might be reable air to his father, ye preachtit ever vnto his death that promeis of mariage was lauchful mariage supponand that his father promised to marie his mother, for na vther propose, bot that thair could be na hinderance to the promotion of him vnto the kingdome." *Nicol Burne*, F. 156, b. V. REHABUL, REABLE.

READ, s. The act of reading; a perusal; as, "Will ye gie me a *read* of that book?" S.

A.-S. *reada*, lectio.

READE, s. Perhaps, sceptre; or rood, cross.

—There's an auld harper
Harping to the king,
Wi' his sword by his side,
An' his sign on his *reade*,
An' his crown on his head,
Like a true king.

Hogg's Jacobite Relics, p. 25.

Sceptre? A.-S. *read*, arundo. Or corrupted from rood, cross; as *Rood-day*, is in some counties pronounced *Reid-day*.

READ FISH. Fish in the spawning state.

V. REID FISCH.

This term is evidently from *Reid*, spawn, q. v.

• **READILY, adv.** Probably, likely, naturally, S.

"They are printed this day; *readily* ye may get them with this post." Baillie's Lett., ii. 237.

—"Where Scotland and England are mentioned together, England is named first in the MS. contrary to the printed copy, and to what a Scotsman would *readily* have done." Raddiman's Advert. Buchan. Admonition.

To READY, v. a. To make *rea y*; as, to *ready meat*, to dress it, Loth.

Evidently an A.-S. idiom; *ge-raed-ian*, parare, to prepare, to dress.

To REAK to, v. n. Apparently synon. with *Reik out*, to equip, to fit out, to rig.

"Quhair upon the kingis mat" being struck in great perplexitie, immediatlie tuik op house to Leithe, quhair he causit *reaks* to fyve schippis with all furniour belonging therto and send thame to Norrway." Belhav. MS. Mem. Ja. VI. fol. 44.

This corresponds with Tent. *to-recht-en*, apparare, "to prepare, instruct, contrive;" Sewel.

REAKES, s. pl. Tricks. *To play reakes*, to play tricks.

"The Lord set all our hearts rightlie on worke: for the heart of man in prayer is most bent to *play reakes* in wandering from God." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 731.

Reak signifies a trick or stratagem, as used in the South of S.

To PATCH REAKS, to make up an intrigue, to plan a trick, *ibid.*

Life out at lika opening keeks,—
Defying a' art's *patching reaks*,
Synne wings away.

A Scott's Poems, p. 107.

This term seems allied to Lancashire *reauk*, to idle in neighbours' houses, T. Bobbins; also to *rig*, now used in a similar way, S.

Phillips indeed gives the phrase to *play reaks*, as signifying "to domineer or hector, to shew mad pranks."

Isl. *Areck-r*, dolus, also nequitia, exactly corresponds; whence *Areckio modr*, subdulus, nequam, *Areckiofr*, id.; also *Areckiois*. Perhaps the origin is *Arek-ia*, pellere, or rather *reit-a*, vagari, whence *reite-a*, superbe et inflatus feror; *reika*, elati gressus, G. Andr., p. 196; gressus insolentia, Halderson.

• **REAL, adj.** 1. Eminently good, in whatever way, S. [Low Lat. *realis*, O. Fr. *real*.]

2. True, stanch, *ibid.*

REAL, adv. Eminently, peculiarly; used as equivalent to *very*, which is itself originally an adjective, S. B.

'Mang a' the books which ye've been wearin',
Could ye no see'
A *real* gude, or unco queer one,
To your auld frien'!

Sillar's Poems, p. 58.

REAL, REALE, adj. Royal. O. Fr. *Hisp.* id.

Brute—bygyd in his land a towne,
This *reale* and of gret renowne.

Wynetown, iii. 2. 78.

REALTE', REAWTE', RYAWTE', s. 1. Royalty.

—Na thare consent, of ony wys
Prejwdycyale suld be
Til of Scotland the *realte*.

Wynetown, viii. l. 62.

2. Royal retinue.

3. A certain jurisdiction; synon. with *regality*.

"And this act to be executte—be the offysaris of the lordis of regalyteys vyth in the realme vyth help and supple of the lordis of the *realteys* geyff neyd be." Parl. Ja. II., A. 1438, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 32.

REAM, REYME, REM, s. Cream, S.

"Thai maid grit cheir of—*reyme*, flot quhaye, grene cheis, kym mylk." Compl. S., p. 66.

The term is used metaph. in the S. Prov.

"He streaks *ream* in my teeth,"—"spoken when we think one only flattering us." Kelly, p. 136, 137.

—"on your gab;" Ramsay.

Methenke this paines sweeter
Than an milkes *rem*.

Legend St. Margrete, MS. [Gl. Compl., p. 366.

Nor could it suit their taste and pride,
To eat an ox boll'd in his hide;
Or quaff pure element, ah me!
Without *ream*, sugar, and bohea!

Ramsay's Poems, i. 132.

A.-S. *ream*, Isl. *riome*, Germ. *rahm*, id. The E., as in many other instances, has adopted Fr. *creme*, and laid aside the A.-S. term. Even this, however, seems originally Gothic. Isl. *krieme*, flos, cremor, from *krem-ia*, macerare, liquefacere. Skinner derives Fr. *creme* from Lat. *cremor*. But it is most probable, that even the latter is of Scythian origin: as the more radical term is found in different Northern dialects.

To REAM, REME, v. a. and n. 1. To cream, to take the cream from milk, S. Germ. *rahm-en*, id.

2. To froth, to foam. "*Reaming liquor*, frothing liquor," Gl. Shirr. A *reaming bicker*, &c. S.

You too, lad, or I'm much mista'en,
Hae borne the bitter blast alane,
An' kend, what 'tis Grief's cup to drain,
Whan *reamin* owre!

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 87.

He merely reassais the *remand* tale,
All out he drank, and quhelmit the gold on his face.

Doug. Virgil, 36, 48, MS.

Not *remament*, as in print.

"Thus we say that *ole reame*, when it has a white foam above it;" Budd. vo. *Remand*. V. Tais.
"Remyn as lycure." Prompt. Parv. The words, *Sumat* but, are added. But the passage is obviously corrupted; probably misprinted for *Spumo-as*, the second person of a verb being always added to the first, in the Lat. explanation.

3. To be creamed. *Ready to ream*, to be in a state of readiness for being creamed, S.

On skelfs around the sheel the cogs were set,
 Ready to ream, and for the cheese be het.

Rosie's Helenore, p. 77.

REAM-CHEESE, *s.* Cheese made of cream, S. B., Lanarks. Germ. *reim-kaese*, id.

[REAM-DISH, *s.* A vessel in which cream is held, S.]

REAMER, REAMIN'-DISH, *s.* A thin shallow vessel, of tin or wood, used for skimming the cream off milk, S.

[REAM-PIG, *s.* Same with *ream-dish*, Banffs.]

[REAMT-MILK, *s.* Milk from which the cream has been separated, Clydes., Banffs.]

REARD, REARDIN', *s.* Noise, report.

"There was so much artillery shot, that no man might hear for the reard thereof." *Pitcottie*, Ed. 12mo. p. 246. V. RARE, and RAIRD.

[REARDIE, REARIE, REARUM, *s.* A wild frolic, quarrel, riot, West of S., Loth., Banffs.]

REASON, *s.* Right, justice; Spenser, id.

"If they get reason, it's thought they are both undone; and none among us will pity their ruin." *Beillie's Lett.*, i. 71.

"The Treasurer—required that his Grace would see justice done on him for libelling in such a place a prime officer of state. The Commissioner promised him reason." *Ibid.*, p. 106.

REAVEL-RAVEL, RIVEL-RAVEL, *s.* A confused harangue, a rhapsody.

He making hands, and gown, and sleeves wavel,
 Half singing, vents this reavel ravel.

Cleland's Poems, p. 107.

V. WAVEL.

Belg. *revel-en*, "to rave, to talk idly, by reason of being light-headed; *revelaar*, a raver; *revelling*, a raving;" Sewal. Tent. *ravel-en*, delirare, ineptire; Kilian. The word is the same, in both forms; being a dimin. from Belg. *rev-en*, id. I am much disposed to think that *reavel-ravel*, is originally the same reduplicated term which we now pronounce *Reel-rall*, q. v.; with this difference that the latter is used as an adv.

REAYER, *s.* A robber. V. REYFFAR.

REAYERIE, *s.* Robbery, spoliation, S.

REAVILL, *s.* The same with *Raivel*, a rail.
 "To put up a *rearill* of tumber." *Aberd.*
Reg. Cent. 16.

REAWS, *s. pl.* Royal personages; O. Fr. *reaulx*.

Na be na way the female
 Suld be thare chace, gyve ony male
 Of Reases might fundyn be
 Worth to have that realth.

Wynetown, vill. l. 103.

[REAWTE', *s.* 1. Royalty, royal blood, Barbour, i. 45.

2. Kingdom, realm, *ibid.*, i. 593.

O. Fr. *reiaute*, *reialte*, royalty.]

[REB, REBB, *s.* A large tract of fishing ground, Shetl. Dan. *reb*, *resb*, a line.]

[REBBICK, *s.* A small tract of fishing ground, *ibid.*; dimin. of *reb*.]

REBAGHLE, *s.* Reproach, *Aberd.*

Your philosophic fittie fles,—
 The ladies will them a' despise,
 Gin ye express
 The least *rebaghle* ony wise
 Upo' their dress.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 183.

Isl. *bag-a*, inverto, ex ordine turbo; *bagt-a*, implete construere. *Rebaghle* is most probably a composite from *Bauckle*, q. v., as signifying to treat with contumely.

To REBAIT, *v. a.* To abate, to deduct from the price; *Acts Ja. IV.* Fr. *rebatt-re*.

—"Princes, vpon necessitie of weiris and vther wechtie affairis hes at all tymes raisit and hechtit the prices of the cunyie: and, as the occasion of the same wes tane away, thay cryit down and rebaittit the same to the first moderate prices." *Acts Ja. VI.* 1599, Ed. 1814, p. 181.

"Ordanit to *rebat* als mekil of the pryce, or to resait it again," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1541.

Dan. *rabbat*, Tent. *rabat*, an abatement, *rabatt-en*, concedere partem pretii.

REBALD, *s.* A low worthless fellow, a rogue, rascal; used as *E. ribald*; pl. *rebaldis*.

Rawmond *rebald*, and ranegald rehatour.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 63.

Fr. *ribauld*, Ital. *ribaldo*. These might at first seem derived from Lat. *rebellis*. As the Fr. has borrowed a great deal from the Ital., and the Ital. retains many Goth. terms, perhaps *ribaldo* ought to be immediately traced to Isl. *ri/balldi*, tyrannus, G. Andr., p. 197; perhaps from *ri/sa*, *ri/s*, rapina, and *balldr*, potens, q. powerful by means of violence or robbery. Thre deduces Sn. G. *ribalder*, nebulo, from *Arid*, pugna, and *balldr*, audax, as originally denoting soldiers who could be kept under no proper discipline.

REBALDALE, REBALDAILL, *s.* The mob, the rabble.

—Thai, that war off hoy perage,

Suld ryu on fute, as *rebaldail*.

Barbour, i. 103, MS.

Isl. *ribalder*, a multitude of dissolute men. *Fylgir oc mikill foldi riballdia*; Magna etiam multitudo hominum dissolutorum et cacularum castra acquantur; Verel. Ind.

REBALDIE, RYBBALDY, *s.* Vulgarly of conversation.

Oft feynyeing of *rybbaldy*
 Awallyet him, and that gretly.

Barbour, i. 341, MS.

O.E. "*Rybasdry*. Ribaldria." Prompt. Parv.

REBAT, s. The cape of a mantle.

—*Rebats*, ribbons, bands and ruffs.
Lapbands, shagbands, cuffs and muffs.

Watson's Coll., l. 30.

V. Turr.

Fr. *rebat*, a piece of cloth anciently worn by men over the collar of the doublet, more for ornament than use. V. Dict. Trev. Here it is mentioned as a piece of female dress. *Rabat de manteau*, the cape of a mantle; Cotgr.

REBAWKIT, pret. v. Rebuked.

All birds he rebawkit that wald him nocht bow.

Howlat, iii. 22.

Rebalkit, MS.

Skinner derives E. *rebuke* from Fr. *rebouch-er*, to stop the mouth; Seren. from Arm. *rebeck*, objugare, and this perhaps from *re*, and Isl. *beckin*, insultatio.

REBBITS, RIBBITS, s. pl. Polished stones for windows; a term in masonry, S.

Fr. *rebat-er*, to make smooth with a plane.

REBEGEASTOR, s. Apparently a severe stroke with a *rung*; probably a cant term.

I speak of that balafull band,
That Bathas has sent hair away,
With the black fleete of Norrway:
Of whome one with her tygers tong,
Had able met him with a rong:
And reafed him a rebegastor,
Calling him many warids weastor.

Davidson's *Kinzyandouch*, Melville, l. 453.

[REBELLAND, part. pr. Rebell; rebellious, Barbour, ix. 649, x. 129.]**REBELLOUR, s.** A rebel.

"For the resisting of the kingis *rebellouris* in the north lande—it is fully consentit—that thar be liftit & raisit a contrubicioun," &c. Parl. Ja. I., A. 1431, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 20, c. 1.

To REBET, v. n. To make a renewed attack.

Gret harm it war at he suld be ourset,
With new power that will on him rebet.

Wallace, x. 202, MS.

Fr. *rebat-re*, to repel, to drive back again; or *rebat-re*, to draw back again.

To RE-BIG, v. a. To rebuild.

"General Ruthven—sends down to the town of Edinburgh five articles: 1st. To cast down such fortifications as were *re-biggid*. 2^d. To desist and leave off from any further building." Spalding, l. 214. V. BIG, v.

To REBOOND, v. n. 1. To belch, S.B.

2. To be in a squeamish state, or to have an inclination to puke; as, "Whene'er I saw't, my stomach," or, "my very heart, just *re-boondit* at it," Roxb.

This is obviously a Fr. idiom. Les viandes nouvelles sont *rebondir* l'estomac, Prov., "The stomach rises against uncouth (S. *unco*) meats;" Cotgr.

3. It is sometimes metaph. used to denote repentance, S.

REBOURIS. At rebouris, rebouris, adv. Cross, quite contrary to the right way; in great dislike.

—He his sistre paramours
Laffyt, and held all at *rebouris*
His awyne wyff, dame Ysabella.

Barbour, xiii. 486.

In MS., evidently by mistake that is used for at.

Bot Schyre Willame persaywyd then
His myschef, and him send succowris,
Ellis had all gane at *rebouris*.

Wyntown, ix. 8. 48.

Mr. Macpherson inadvertently refers to O. Fr. *reboute*, repulse, rude denial; not observing that a *rebours* is used in the very sense which he has given to the S. phrase. [Lat. *reburus*, rough.]

[To REBOYNT, v. a. To repulse. V. REBUT.]

[REBOYTING, s. Repulse, Barbour, xii. 339. V. REBUTE.]

REBUNCTIOUS, adj. Refractory, Fife.

"Aye, aye, my Laddy, ye has keepit in your horns weel till now, but ye see the lasses mak us a' a little *rebunctious*." Saxon and Gael., l. 100.

To REBURSE, v. a. To reimburse.

—"That thair servandis—salbe *reburseit* and payit of thair expensis and passage cuming be sey be the Magistratiss," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 508.

L.B. *reburse-are*, pecuniam & *buras*, seu *crumena*, promere; Gall. *reborse-er*, Du Cange.

To REBUT, RABUT, REBOYT, v. a. 1. To repulse, to drive back.

Sais thou I was repulsit and driffe away!
O maist vnwourthy wicht, quha can that say!
Or me justely reprocheing of sic lak,
That I *rebutit* was and doing abak!

Doug. Virgil, 376, 35.

—The gud King gan thaim se
Befor him swa assemblit be;
Blyth and glaid, that thar fayis war
Rabutyt apon sic maner.

Barbour, xii. 168.

In MS. *thaim* is erroneously written for *him*.

2. To rebuke, to taunt.

—A Howlat complend off his fethrame,
Quhill deym Natur tuk off ilk byrd but blame,
A fayr fethyr, and to the Howlat gail:
Than he throuth pryd *reboytit* all the laiff.

Wallace, x. 138, MS.

"Rewis thou," he said, "thow art contrar thin awin!"
"Wallace," said Bruce, "*rabut* me now no mar,
Myn awin dedis has bet me wondyr sar."

Ibid., ver. 595, MS.

Fr. *rebut-er* is used in both senses. Menage derives it from *but*, mark, scope, E. *butt*, q. removed or driven from one's aim or purpose; [from *boter*, to push.]

REBUTE, REBUTING, REBOYT, REBOYTING, s. A repulse.

Lat be thy stout mynde, go thy way but lak,
With ane mare strang *rebute* and driue abak.

Doug. Virgil, 375, 24.

RECAMBY, s.

"That Johnne Auchinlek, &c. sall releif & kep harmles & scathles—Robert bishop of Glasgw &c. of the payment of the soume of twa hundreth fourty ducatis—of the *recamby* ilke foure moneth of twa yeris of ilke x ducate a ducate; for the quhilkis the said reuerend faider—[are] plegis & dettoris," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 129.

The term in its form would seem compounded of *re*, again, and L.B. *cambi-are*, to exchange. In its sense,

it conveys the idea of interest, or of a fine for delay of payment of the principal.

TO RECANT, v. n. To revive from debility or sickness, Clydes.

[RECANTIT, pret. Decanted, discharged, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 4370.

Span. *canta*, edge, *recantar*, to turn back the edge, to drain off by inclination. From the same root comes *S. cast*, to turn on edge.]

TO RECEIPT, v. a. 1. To receive, to give reception to.

"How soon the table understood how the barons were *receipted* in Aberdeen, they shortly caused ward Mr. Thomas Gray, &c. until payment were made of their fine of 40,000 merks." Spalding, i. 156.

2. To shelter an outlaw or criminal; a juridical term, S.

"Proclaims letters of intercommuning against the Clanchattan, that none should *receipt*, supply or intercommune with them." Ibid. i. 5.

"Whoso happens after publication hereof to *receipt* or entertain any of these fugitives,—shall be reported enemies to the good cause," &c. Ibid., i. 273. V. *REMIT*.

RECEPISE, s. A receipt.

"Schortlie thairafter the pest come in Edinburgh, and Sarvais wrait to me gif I wald he suld send the movables to my hous, and gif my *recepisse* of it, conforme to the Quenis and Regentis mandment." Inventories, A. 1573, p. 185.

Fr. *recepisse*, "an acquittance, discharge, or note, acknowledging the receipt of a thing;" Cotgr.; from Lat. *recipere*, to have received.

RECESSE, s. Agreement or convention.

"The lordis—counsellis my lord governour to caus all the jowellis and baggis, being in the coffir at was takin furth of Temptalloun, be deliverit to the Quenis graicis commissariis and procuratouris, as pertening to hir, efter the forme and tenor of the *recesse* maid be ambaxiatouris of this realme, and procuratouris and commissariis of Ingland thairapoun." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 21, 22.

L. B. *recessus*, codex deliberationum in dictis seu conventibus habiturum; ideo sic dictus, quod scribi soleat antequam à conventibus *recedant* proceres congregati. Du Cange. He adds, that the term is chiefly used concerning the deliberations held in the imperial diets; hence the phrase, *Recessus imperii*, Fr. *revez* de l'empire.

RECH, adj. Fierce, Wallace, iii. 193, Edit. Perth. V. *RETH*.

RECHAS, s. A term used in hunting.

The hunts thei hallow, in hurstis and huwes;
And bluve *rechas*; ryally thei ran to the ro.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., l. 5.

Rechase, Skinner. "Hunter's music," Gl. Pinkerton. It seems to be a call to drive back the game, from Fr. *rechasser*, to repell.

RECHENG, RECHENGIS, RECHENE, s. Perhaps, exchange, or interest due for money borrowed.

"In the accione—be Robert bischop of Glasgw agane Henry Levingtoun—for the wrangwis detencoun—of twelf skore of roos noblis aucht to him;—

and also for the withhaldin fra him of the *recheng*, interest, dampnage & expensis sustenit be the said reuerend fairder extending—to—xij^m of roos noblis.—Decrettis that the said Henrj sall content & pay to the said reuerend fairder the *rechengeis*, & interest, dampnagis, and scathis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1499, p. 130. *Recambion* had been first written. This is deleted, and *rechengeis*, &c. substituted. *Rechene*, *ibid.*, p. 131.

The word is obviously from Fr. *rechange*, interchange, *rechange*, interchanged, exchanged. Whether it here properly respects the difference of exchange, appears doubtful. It seems rather synon. with *interest*, i.e., the interest due for money borrowed.

RECIPROUS, RECIPROUSS, RECIPROQUE, adj. Reciprocal.

"The band and contract to be mutuale and *reciprous* in all tymes cuming betwixt the prince and God, and his faithful people," &c. Robertson's Rec. Parl., p. 796.

"Mutual and *reciproque* in all tymes coming betwixt the prince and God," &c. Buik Univ. Kirk. V. M'Crie's Life of Knox, l. 447.

"Ande as thair craif obedience of thair subiectis, sua the band and contract to be mutuale and *reciprous* in all tymes cuming betwixt the prince and God and his faithfull people." Acts Ja. VI., 1567, App. Ed. 1814, p. 39.

RECIPROQUILIE, adj. Reciprocally.

"To be ratifeit and apprevit—and consentit vnto *reciproquilie* be his maiestie and my lord daulphin his sone," &c. Acts Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 505.

From Fr. *reciproque*.

[TO RECK, v. a. and n. To reach, stretch, extend; to hold out, transmit; as, "*Reck* me the skünie," Shetl.; synon. *raz*. Dan. *rekke*, id.]

RECK, s. Course, tract, Border.

"In the middle of the river [Tweed], not a mile west of the town, is a large stone, on which a man is placed, to observe what is called the *reck* of the salmon coming up." Pennant's Tour in S., 1769, p. 51, N.

Teut. *reck-en*, tendere, extendere, Su.-G. *rek-a*, *va-gari*, exspatiari.

RECKLE, s. A chain; *Rackle*, S. B.

"Himself was clad in ane ryding py of black velvet, with—an faire blowing horne, in ane *reckle* of gold borne and tipped with fyne gold at both the endis." Pitacottie's Cron., p. 190.

The passage is greatly altered in Ed. 1728,—"and four blowing horns, with both the ends of gold and silk," &c., p. 78. V. *RACKLE*, id.

TO RECOGNIS, RECOUGNIS, RECOGNOSCE, v. a. and n. 1. In its more ancient sense, a forensic term used in relation to a superior, who returned to his fee, or claimed it again as his own, in consequence of any neglect of service or act of ingratitude on the part of the vassal.

"Gif it happenis the vasaall or possessor, to quhom the lands ar sauld, to commit ane fault or crime, quhairby he tynis & forfealtis the lands: the superior hes entresse & regresse to the property of the lands, and may *recognoece* the samin, and as it were the second time vindicate to himselfe the proprietie thereof." Skene de Verb. Sign. vo. *Recognition*.

2. "The term came afterwards to be used in a more limited signification, to express that special casualty, by which the fee returned to the superior, in consequence of the alienation made by the vassal of the greatest part of it to a stranger, without the superior's consent." Erskine's Inst., b. ii. t. 3, sec. 10.

"In the actions—persewit be David Hopburne of Wachtounne agane William erle Merschell anent the landis of Brethirtounne, pertening to the said David, and recognist bi the said William erle Merschell for alienaciounne without consent of the owriord as was allegit: And to here the landis of Brethirtounne recognist be the said erle.—The lordis consalis the kingis hienes to lat the said landis to borch to the said David recognist, as is abone writtin, to be broikit and joint be him, efter the forme of his charter & seeing schewin & product before the lordis; because the said erle Merschell was of tymes requirit to lat thaim to borch, and schew na reasonable causis quhy he schuld nocht to lat thaim to borch, nor wald nocht lat thaim to borch." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 103.

Neither Du Cange, nor Carpenter, gives any example of L. B. *recognoscere* being used in this sense.

3. To acknowledge, to recognise.

"And this crown [matrimonial] to be send with twa or thre of the lordis of hir realme, to the intent that the maist cristin king, and king dolphine hir husband, may vnderstand with quhat zeile and affectionn hir subiectis ar myndit to obserue and recognosse, hir said spouse." Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 506.

"It is but casual to a man to fall in an offence, but to amend, *recognosce* and condemn his fault, it is a great gift and benefit of God." Pitcauttie, Ed. 12mo, p. 74.

4. To reconnoitre.

"I was told of a little river did lye two miles from us, which was not passable but at one bridge where I went to *recognosce*, and finding it was so, I caused them to breake off the bridge." Monro's Exped., P. II. p. 8.

In this sense, the term seems formed immediately from Lat. *recognoscere*, instead of Fr. *reconnoître*, like the E. synonyma.

RECOGNITIONE, s. The act of a superior in reclaiming heritable property, or the state into which the lands of a vassal fall, in consequence of any failure on the part of the vassal which invalidates his tenure, S.

"Item the samyn tyme [4th Feb., 1473], to Penny-cake masare, passande to the schireffis' of Fife, Forfare, and Abirdene, with lettres vnder the priue seale for the recognitions of the Bischope of Sanctandros temporalite, and to retour the names of the personis that brak the first *recognicione*, to his expensis, xxx. s." Accta. L. H. Treasurer, i. 47, Dickson.]

"*Recognition* properly in the practique of this realme, is quhen any vassall, or free tennent, halds and his lands be service of warrte and relieue, sellis and annuallies all and hail his landes with their pertinences, or the maist pairt thereof, without licence, consent, or confirmation of his over-lorde. In the quhilk case, all and hail his saidis landes, als well not annuallied, as annuallied,—may be recognosced and remainid in the superiours handes, and baith the propertie and possession thair of pertainis to him, to be bruikid or disposed be him at his pleasure." Skene, ut sup.

Skene states a variety of cases in which the right of recognition belongs to the superior; on the ground of *non-entree*, non-payment of the *relieve*, fugitation, contention as to succession, for service due, or neglect of payment of the yearly duty.

[To RECONFORT, v. a. To encourage, Barbour, ix. 97. Fr. *reconforter*.]

[RECONFORTING, s. Comfort, encouragement, Ibid., xi. 499.]

[To RECONSALE, v. a. To reconcile, Ibid., ix. 740, Lat. *reconciliare*.]

[RECOOLED, pret. Recoiled, drew back, Ibid., xiii. 217, Herd's Ed. Fr. *reculer*, to move back.]

[To RECORD, v. a. To tell, relate; part. pa. *recordyt*, *ibid.*, i. 72.]

RECORDOUR, s. A wind instrument.

The rote, and the *recordour*, the ribus, the rist. *Houlate*, iii. 10, MS.

Sibb. expl. *recordar*, "a small common flute;" E. *recorder*.

O. E. "*Recorder*, littel pype. Canula." Prompt. Parv.

To RECOUNTER, v. a. 1. "To demur to a point of law, or to contradict some legal positions of the adverse party,—thus producing in the cause what is technically termed a *wager* or *weir of law* (*Vadiatio legis*)."

"Quhare twa partiis apperis at the bar, and the tane strek a borch apone a weir of law, the tother party sal haf leif to be avisit, gif he wil ask it, quethir he wil *recounter* it or nocht, as is forsaide. Ande gif he *recounteris* the borch, & strenthis it with reasonis, he & his party removit the court." Parl. Ja. I., A. 1429, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 18, c. 7.

2. To turn the contrary way, to reverse, to invert; a technical term among tradesmen, S. B.

RECOUNT, s. One who opposes the admission of a pledge in a court of law.

"And gif—ane or baith—cum nocht agayn to the dome geving of the decrete, quha as at the dome is gevin agayn sal remayn in ane vnlaw of the courte, ande tyne the accioun of the quhilk the borch & the *recounter* was fundyn, neuer to be herde na haf remede to agaynsay that dome." Ibid.

—"For the quhilk the borch was fundin, and the *recounter* neuer to be hard," &c. Ed. 1566, fol. 20, b.

"And thar be excepciouns ane or ma proponit, & tharuppon borowis & *recounteris* fundin, & dome gevin & falsit & again said,—than sal the partijs bathe pas again to the next Justice are," &c. Parl. Ja. III., A. 1471, *ibid.*, p. 101.

"The word *Recountir*," used as a v. and also as a s., "is meant as a translation of the barbarous forensic terms *Recontriare* and *Recontrariatio*. The term *Recontriare* was in use long before the date of the Act of Ja. I., 1429,—which seems intended merely to allow to the contradicting party the benefit of advice before venturing to make his *Recounter*, and thereupon offering his borch, pledge, or surety."

Recontractio fuit valoris, et dictus Mathews remanet in amerciamiento. MS. Reg. Burg. Aberd., A. 1399.
For the explanation of these terms, I am indebted to one thoroughly acquainted with subjects of this nature,—Thomas Thomson, Esq., Deputy Clerk Registrar.

TO RECOUNTIR, s. To encounter. Fr. *rencontrer*.

The awkward in that while
To recountir the first perille,
First than entrit in the prece.

Wyntown, ix. 27. 396.

[TO RECOUR, RECURE, v. n. To recover, to regain health. Fr. *recouvrer*, Lat. *recuperare*, id.]

[RECOUR, RECOVERING, RECOVERY. Barbour, ii. 543, iii. 16.]

TO RECOURSE, v. a. To rescue.

"Mamilius was haistilie *recoursit* be ane weing of Latinia." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 135.
Fr. *recourir*, id.

[RECREATIOUN, s. Revival, Lyndsay, The Dreme, l. 1090.]

TO RECRUE, RECREU, v. a. To recruit.

"That this kingdome may be enabled to—*recrue* the armie sent forth, if neid beis," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 62.

—"Then having *recrueed* his armie againe out of Westphalia, he then marched on Stodee, and relieved it before Generall Tott his nose, that lay before it, and about it." Monro's Exped., P. II. p. 137.

Fr. *recruter*, to re-increase.

RECRUE, RECREW, s. A party of recruits for an army.

—"To enact that no levies,—companies, or *recrues* of souldiouris, be licenciat—to be sent out of this kingdome," &c.—"That thair be ane restraint of all levies and *recrues* of souldiouris," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 390.

Fr. *recrues*, "a filling up of a defective company of souldiers;" Cotgr.

[RECRYAND, adj. Recreant, owing to be a coward, cowardly, Barbour, vi. 258, xiii. 108. O. Fr. *recreant*, "tired, toyled, faint-hearted," Cotgr.]

TO RECULE, RECOOL, v. n. To recoil, to fall back; Fr. *reculer*.

And he ful feire, with thrawing vult in the start,
Send the sharp poyntis, *reculis* bakwart.

Doug. Virgil, 306, 54.

TO RECUPERATE, v. a. To recover, to regain, Aberd.; a forensic term from Lat. *recuperare*.

RECURE, RECOUR, s. Recovery, redress, remedy; Fr. *recours*.

And by him hang thre arrowis in a case.—
The third of steele is schot without *recure*.

King's Quair, iii. 22.

Chaucer uses the same term, expl. *recovery*. V. *RECOVERS*.

RECURELESSE, adj. Irremediable, beyond recovery.

"The head, beast, and false prophet, are cast in the lake of fire and brimstone, and that a liue: to shew a most horrible and *recurelesse* iudgement, by allusion to that of Sodome; and of Core, Dathan, and Abiram, who went downe aliue in the pit." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 206.

TO RECUSE, RECUSS, v. n. To refuse. "He *recusit* the said Juges;" Aberd. Reg. V. 18.

"And geyff the schirra *recus* to do his offyce, or be negligent, or perciall [partial], that the party spulyhet sall complenye to the leutenent on the schirraye," &c. Parl. Ja. II. A. 1438, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 32.

Lat. *recusare*, Fr. *recuser*, id.

TO RED, REDD, REDE, RID, v. a. 1. To clear, to make way, to put in order, S. [A.-S. *hreddan*, to rid, deliver.]

And cure the wattyr, of purpos,
Of Forth he passyd til Culros:
Thare he begowth to *red* a grownd,
Quhare that he thowcht a kyrk to found.

Wyntown, v. 12. 1180.

Wyth swardis dynt behuiss vs perlay
Throw amyddis our inemyis *red* our way.

Doug. Virgil, 329, 20.

In this sense Rudd. expl. the following passage—

Thys Dardane pryne as vycetour thus in were
Sa mony doughty corpis has brocht on bere,
Amyd the planis ryddand a large gate,
As dole ane routand ryuere *rede* on spate.

Ibid., 330, 44.

But *rede* here seems not to be a *v.* but the adj. *red*, i.e. in such a state of inundation as to be highly discoloured.

The large wod makis placis to thare went,
Buskis withdrawis, and branchis al to rent,
Gan rattling and resound of thare deray,
To *red* thare reuk, and rowmes thaym the way.

Doug. Virgil, 232, 25.

i.e., to clear their course; as we still say, to *red* the road.

Thus quhan thay had *reddit* the raggis,
To roume thay wer inspyrit;
Tuk up thair talpis, and all thair taggis,
Furth fure as thay war fyrit.

Symmye & His Bruder, Chron. S. P., i. 360.

To *red*, or *red up* a house, to put it in order, to remove any thing out of the way which might be a blemish or incumbrance, S.

—Another forward unto Bonny-ha,
To tell that there things be *redd up* and brow.
Ross's Helenore, p. 125.

"Your father's house,—I knew it full well, a but, and a ben, and that but ill *red up*." Statist. Acc. xxi. 141, N.

To *red up*, also signifies, to put one's person in order, to dress.

Right well *red up* and jimp she was,
And woovers had fow mony.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 273.

She's ay ase clean *red up* and brow,
She kills whens'er she glances.

Ibid., ii. 206.

"To *rede* marches betwixt two contending parties, i.e., to fix the true boundaries of their possessions; and figuratively, to compose differences, to procure peace." Rudd. V. MERR, s. 2.

2. To clear in the way of opening, to free from any thing that stuffs or closes up; as,

to red a syvour, to clear a drain; to red the brain or head, to free it from hardened snot, S.

The goodwife sits an' spins a thread,
And now and then, to red her head,
She takes a pickle snuff.

W. Baillie's Poems, p. 31.

8. By a slight obliquity, to separate, to part combatants, to quell, S. South of E. id. Gl. Grose.

Heich Hutchoun with ane hisail ryse
To red can throw thame runmill.

Chr. Kirk, st. 16.

"To reds two at a fray or quarrel, i.e., to separate them, which he who does very often gets (what we proverbially call) the redding stroak, i.e., a blow or hatred from both;" Rudd. To red a pley, S. To redd parties, id.

He held, she drew; for dust that day
Mycht na man sa ene styme
To red thame.

Pebbis to the Play, st. 15.

"Gif it sall happen ony person or persons, to be hurt, alaine, or mutilate in redding, and putting sindrie parties meetand in armes, within the said burgh of Edinburgh; they alwaies redding the saidis parties with lang weapons allanerly, and not be schutting of hagbuttes and pistolets, at ony of the parties;—the saidis Provost and Baillies,—sall be nawaies called, troubled, persewed or molested criminallie, nor civilie therefore." Acts Ja. VI., 1593, c. 184. Murray.

To red the cumber, id.

Up rose the laird to red the cumber,
Which could not be for all his boast;—
What could we doe with sic a number!
Fyve thousand men into a host.

Baid of Reidswire, Minstrelsy Bord., i. 118.

"Red the cumber,—quell the tumult." Ibid. N.

Rid is used in the same sense; as, to rid a plea.

"Thus, I fear, be a proclamation of red war among the clergy of that town; but the plea, I think, shall be shortly rid." Baillie's Lett., i. 46. Hence,

Ridder, one who endeavours to settle a dispute, or to bring parties at variance to agreement.

"One night all were bent to go [to England] as ridders, and friends to both, without riding altogether with the parliament." Ibid., p. 381.

4. To loose, to disentangle, to unravel, S. redd, South E. id.

This being said, commandis he every fere,
Do red thare takillis, and stand hard by thare gere.
Doug. Virgil, 127, 44.

This is the sense given by Rudd. It may, however, signify, to put their tacklings in order.

"Fools ravel, and wise men redd;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 26.

5. To free one's self from entanglement; as, to red one's feet: to smooth and set in order; as, to red the hair: used also in a moral sense, S. Of one who has bewildered himself in an argument, or who is much puzzled in cross-examination, it is often said, He couldna red his feet. Perhaps the immediate allusion is to one bemired.

To red a ravel'd heep, to unravel yarn that is disordered, S.; used also metaphorically. V. RAVELLED. This corresponds to Sw. reda en haerfoca, to disen-

tangle a skain. To red the head, or hair, to comb out the hair, S.

Some redd their hair, some maen'd their banes,

Some bann'd the benesome billies.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 134.

The A.-S. phrase is similar; Geraedde hire feax; Composuit crines suos. Red, 3. 9. from geraedian, parare.

This also is quite a Gothic idiom. Su.-G. reda ut sit haar, crines pectine explicare; Isl. greida har sitt, id. For both Su.-G. red-a, and Isl. greid-a, signify, explicare, extricare. V. Ihre in vo., p. 409. Hence a redding-bain. V. KAIM.

6. To disencumber; the same with E. rid; with the prep. of or from subjoined; part. pa. redd.

"Scho determinit presently to red him of his calamiteis, hir self of irksomnes, and hir adulterer from feir." Buchanan's Detect. C. iii. a.

"These and suche uther pestilent Papiastes, ceassit not to cast faggots in the fyre, continually crying, Fordward upoun these Heretykes; we sall ance red this realm of thame." Knox's Hist., p. 129.

"The Congregation and thair Cumpanie,—sall remove thameselfs forthe of the said toun, the morne, at ten houris befor None, the 25th of Julii, and leive the sam voyde and redd of thame and thair said Cumpanie." Ibid., p. 153.

7. To save, to rescue from destruction.

—And quhen the man
Saw his mantill ly brynnand than,
To red it ran he hastily.

Barbour, xix. 677, MS.

Redd is still used in this sense, South of S.

"He maun take part wi' hand and heart, and weel his part it is, for redding him might have cost you dearer." Guy Mannering, iii. 266, 267; i.e., delivering him, freeing him from his assailants.

8. It is used as a reflective v., in relation to the act of persons who remove from a particular place.

"Hir Majestie ordanis, with avyse, of the Lordis of her secreit counsaile, letteris to be direct to heraldis, masseris, pursevantis and messengeris, charging thame to pass, and in hir Hienes name and autorite command and charge the said Johnne Gordoun,—and all utheris havaris, haldaris, keparis and detenaris of the housis and forteressis underwrittin, to delyver the housis and forteressis of Findlater and Auchindowne, and ather of thame, to hir Grace's Officer, executor of this charge, to quhome hir Grace gevis commissioun to ressaif the samyn, and to remoil, devoid, and red thame [i.e., themselves], thair servandis and all utheris being therein furth of the samyn," &c. Rec. Priv. Counc., 1562. Keith's Hist., p. 225.

9. To overpower, to master, to subdue.

The fyr owt syne in bless brast;
And the rek raiss rycht wondre fast.
The fyr our all the castell spred,
That mycht na force of man it red.

Barbour, iv. 132, MS.

Red, in this sense, is allied to A.-S. raed-an, regere, gubernare; Su.-G. raad-a, Isl. rad-a, Alem. raet-an, Germ. rat-en, id. Isl. rad, potestas, victoria.

[To RED THE CRAP. To scold, to rebuke, to snub; liter., to void the stomach, i.e. to expend one's bile, Banffs.]

To RED THE MARCHES. To settle or clear up any controverted point by nice and accurate distinctions, to settle a quarrel or an argument, S.

—"Our Remonstrances, Mr. Gillespie, and many others, have *redd marches*, so well, that they have left nothing for us to do, but to put our seals to what they have left on record." Soc. Contendings, p. 70.

To RED UP. To reprehend, to rebuke sharply, to scold, S.

As this seems to be a figurative use of the phrase, as signifying to put one's person in order,—to set a person in his *clais*, has precisely the same sense, Aberd. In the same manner is the E. v. *to dress* used in S.

RED, REDD, s. 1. Clearance, removal of obstructions, riddance, separation.

Beffor the yett, quhar it was brynt on breid,
A red thal maid, and to the castell yeid,
Strak down the yett, and tuk that thal mycht wyn.

Wallace, viii. 1075. MS.

In Edit. 1648, altered to *path*.

Reddin is used in the same sense by James I.

They thrang out at the dure at anis,
Withouttin ony *reddin*.

Pettie to the Play, st. 14.

2. Order, the act of setting in order, S. Isl. *raud*.

3. Rubbish, S. V. OUTREDD.

"Gif thair be ony that layis ony red of housis, or cairnis of stanis, or yit lime or sand, upon the King's gait, stoppand the passage thairof, langer nor ane year and day unremovit." Chalm. Air, Balfour's Pract., p. 588.

[4. Ability to do work with energy and speed, S.

5. A red up, a reddin up, a putting to right, a setting in order; a cleaning, washing, &c. West of S.]

RED, REDD, adj. 1. Put in order, cleared; as, *The house is redd*, S. A.-S. *hraed*, paratus.

2. Clear, not closed up, not stuffed, S.

3. Rid, free, S.

But to get red, the lad contrives a sham,
To send her back for something he forgot.

Rose's Helens, First Edit., p. 45.

For sum of thame wald be well fed,

And lyk the queinis ladeis cled,

Thoch all thair barnes suld bleir.

I trow that sic sall mak ane red

Of all thair paks this year.

Mailland Poems, p. 282.

4. [Active, able to accomplish much.] Often used in the same sense with E. *ready*, S.B.

5. Distinct; as opposed to confusion, either in composition or delivery of a discourse. One who delivers an accurate and distinct discourse is said to be *redd of his tale*, S.B.

This is nearly allied to Su.-G. *redigt tali*, oratio clara; A.-S. *Aræde spræce*, ready speech.

VOL. III.

[REDDANS, s. pl. V. REDDINS.]

REDDER, RIDDER, s. 1. He who endeavours to settle a quarrel or broil, or to bring parties at variance to agreement, S.

"One night all were bent to go [to England] as *ridders*, and friends to both, without riding altogether with the parliament." Baillie's Lett., i. 281.

"That while the pannel was attacked by Blyth with a drawn durk, the pannel was in his own defence with a drawn bayonet, and that in the mean time the defunct, interposed as a *redder* between them, did casually receive the wound libelled." MacLaurin's Crim. Cas., p. 54.

"They kept the appointment, and were an hour on the place before any *redders* came; so that they had leisure enough to have fought, if they had been willing." Guthry's Mem., p. 261.

"But, father," said Jenny, 'if they come to lounder ilk ither as they did last time, suld na I cry on you?' 'At no hand, Jenny; the *redder* gets aye the warst lick in the fray.'" Tales Landl., ii. 71, 72.

2. One who settles a dispute by force of arms.

"He may be called stout, before the maker of a quarrell at home, who once drawing a sword, when he knowes of twentie parters, or *redders*, is there called stout; but when he comes abroad to the warres, at first, the thundering of the cannon and musket roaring in his eares makes him sick, before he come neere danger, as I have known some." Monro's Exped. P. II., p. 70.

[3. A comb, Shetl. Isl. *rada*, Swed. *reda*, to disentangle.]

REDDER'S LICK. The stroke which one often receives in endeavouring to part combatants, South of S. *Redding-straik*, synon.

—"The friend will scarce be the better of being beside Father Ambrose—he may come by the *redder's lick*, and that is ever the worst of the battle." The Abbot, i. 159.

REDDER'S PART. Synon. with *Redder's Lick* S.A.

"*Redder's Blow*, or *Redder's Part*, a blow or hatred from both parties;" Gl. Sibb.

[REDD-HAN', s. A clearance, riddance, S.]

REDD-HAN'T, REDD-HANDIT, adj. 1. Including the idea of activity and neatness, Ang., Perth., Ettr. For.

"Rachel, who was always awake to the craft of housewifery, suggested that—it michtna be amies to try Tibbie Macreddie, poor thing, she was amaist if no s' thegither weel; an' a *redd handit* cummer she was." Glenfergus, iii. 51. V. RED, v. a. to clear, &c.

[2. Without much to do, idle, Banffs.

3. Having almost nothing to support one, West of S. Banffs.]

REDDING, REDDIN, RED, s. 1. Rescue, recovery.

"Our souveraine lord—findis nothing mair intolerabill nor the deidlie feidis—vpoun treu men, for the slauchter, taking, &c. of the saidis theiffis, brokin

men and solraria, taking and bringing thame to justice, or in the defence and redding of trea mennis - guidis stowin and reft fra thame," &c. Acts Ja. VI, 1581, Ed. 1514, p. 218.

[3. Clearance, riddance, West of S.]

3. Separation, adjustment, settlement, *ibid.*]

REDDINS, REDDINGS, REDDANS, *s.* 1. Clearance. To has reddins of anything, to get clear of it; *E. riddance.*

He scarce had reddins of the door,
When tange flew past him bummin', &c.
M.S. Poem.

[2. The combings, odds and ends left over, West of S., Banffs.]

REDDING-STRAIK, *s.* The stroke which one often receives in attempting to separate those who are fighting, *S. V. REDDER'S LUCK.*

Kelly improperly writes *ridding stroke*.
"He who meddles with quarrels, gets the *ridding stroke*," p. 159.

"Said I not to ye, Make not, meddle not? Beware of the *redding-strike*! you are come to no house o' fair stree death." Guy Mannering, ii. 89.

V. the v. It is also called "*redding blow or redder's part*," *Sibb. Gl.*

RED-KAIM, REDDIN-KAIM, RID-KAIM, *s.* A wide-toothed comb for the hair, *Dumfr.*

REDMENT, *s.* The act of putting in order; a *redment of affairs*, a clearance where one's temporal concerns are in disorder, *S.*

REDSMAN, *s.* 1. One who clears away rubbish; a term particularly applied to those who are thus employed in coal-pits, *Loth.*

[2. One who interferes to separate those who are fighting, or to settle a dispute, West of S.]

To RED, REDE, *v. a.* 1. To counsel, to advise, *S. read, A. Bor.*

O rede, O rede, mither, he says,
A gude rede gie to me;
O call I tak the nut-browne bride
And let faire Annet bee!
—*See rede ye tak fair Annet, Thomas,*
And let the browne bride alane.
Lord Thomas, Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 133, 139.

The word is common in O. E.

Of help I haf grete nede, my werre is not alle ent,
To wite what ye me rede, I set this parliament.
R. Brunne, p. 233.

A.-S. *raad-an*, Isl. *rad-a*, Su.-G. *raad-a*, Teut. *raad-en*, Alem. *rat-an*, Germ. *rat-en*, *rat'h-en*, id. Moen.-G. *ga-raginada*, gave counsel, *ragincis*, a counsellor. *Ihre* supposes that *g* is used for *d*.

As the *v.* in A.-S. Teut. and Germ., which signifies to counsel, is written in the same manner with that denoting conjecture and divination, it is probable that it was originally used to signify counsel, from the respect paid to the oracular declarations of the priests.

2. To judge, to determine one's fate.

Off comoun natur the course be kynd to fulfill,
The gud King gaff the geit to God for to rede.
Houlets, ii. 12, MS.

I.e., "rendered up his spirit to God, that it might be judged by him."

3. To explain, to unfold; especially used with respect to an enigmatical saying. *Red my riddle*, is a phrase which occurs in old S. Songs.

In an Eng. copy of Lord Thomas, we find
Come riddle my riddle, dear mother, he said.
Percy's Reliques, iii. 69.

This the learned editor supposes to be "a corruption of *reads*, advise."

"But ye maun read my riddle," she said;
"And answer my questions three;
"And but ye read them right," she said,
"Gae stretch ye out and die."

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 276.

Su.-G. *raad-a*, *red-a*, explicare, interpretari; Germ. *rat-en*, exponere, docere.

To *red a dream*, has a similar sense.

Last out I dream'd my tup that bears the bell,
And paths the snow, out o'er a high Craig fell,
And brak his leg.—I started frae my bed,
Awak'd, and laugh.—Ah! now my dream is red.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 9.

This sense, although nearly allied to that of giving counsel, may be directly traced to the primary one, of divining; as it was the business of him, who was supposed to possess a prophetic spirit, to expound what was obscure. *Ihre* accordingly views Su.-G. *red-a*, as synon. with A.-S. *araed-an*, to prophesy. Somner, when explaining A.-S. *raed-an*, to conjecture, says; "Hence our *reading*, *i.e.*, expounding of riddles." In the same sense, *S.* we speak of *reading dreams*, A.-S. *raedan swaefan*, somnia interpretari; of *reading cups*, *reading fortunes*, &c.

It would seem indeed, that A.-S. *raed-an*, *legere*, (whence the *E. v.* to *read*, in its common acceptation), primarily denoted what was considered as a supernatural power; and is therefore, as commonly used both in A.-S. and *E.*, to be viewed as bearing only a secondary sense. For its Isl. synon. *rada*, has this signification. *Rada runer*, Magiae secretas literas exponere. It was transferred to what must have been viewed by the unlearned as very difficult, the explanation of the poems of the Scalds, which were not only written in Runic characters, but generally in language highly figurative and enigmatical: *Rada risur*, Scaldorum carmina explicare. Hence *radning*, disciplina. *V. Verel. Ind.*

4. To discourse, to speak at large.

—Mekill off him may spokyn be
And for I think off him to rede,
And to schaw part off his gude dede,
I will discryve now his fassoun,
And part off his condition.

Barbour, x. 276, MS.

Se did this King, that Ik off *reid*.

Ibid., ix. 101.

V. RADNESS.

It seems to be used in the same sense by Wyntown.

Or I forthire nowe procede,
Of the genealogi will I rede.
Cronykil, ii. 10, Rubr.

Arbace als the kyng of Mede,
Of qwham before yhe herd me rede,
Rydyd Babylon that yhere,
That Procas in Rome begowth to stera.
Ibid., V. Prol., 22.

This sense is nearly allied to that of explaining or unfolding. It might also seem to be radically the same term with that used to denote counsel. For, to speak, to discourse, is merely to bring forth the counsels of the mind.

5. "To suppose, to guess," Gl. Shirr. S. B.

I find that it has also been used in this sense by O. E. writers. "I *reke*, I gesse; Je diuine.—*Rele* who tolde it me, and I wyll tell the trouthe." *Falagr. B.* iii. F. 335, a.

Although I have met with no other written example of this sense, it is undoubtedly very ancient. A.-S. *read-an*, *erued-an*, "to conjecture, to divine, to guess, to read; a word which to this day we use for explaining of riddles;" *Somner*. This sense is retained in Glouc. "At what price do you *read* this horse?" Gl. Grosse, i.e., what, do you conjecture, was the price of it? Hence *erued*, a prophecy; *raedele*, or *riddle*, as such predictions were delivered in dark and enigmatical language; Alem. *reda*, an oracle; Tent. *gho-raeden*, a prophet; vaticinator, expositor aenigmatis; *raed-en*, Germ. *rat-en*, conjicere, divinare, hariolari. This term, in times of heathenism, was most probably used to denote the oracles delivered by priests.

REDE, REIDE, RAD, s. 1. Counsel, advice, S.

The King, eftre the gret journe,
Throw *rede* off his counsaill priue
In our townys gret cry on hycht,
That quha as clamyt till hat rycht
To haile in Scotland land, or fo,
That in thai xii moneth sould be
Cum, and clam yt.—

Bartour, xiii. 722, MS.

—And may you better reck the *rede*,
Than ever did th' adviser.

Burns, iii. 212.

[But this is likewise used in E:—

Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own *rede*.

Shak.]

2. Fate, lot; synon. with *weird*.

Quhy has thou thus my fatall end compassit?
Allace, allace, sall I thus sone be deid
In this desert, and wait nane other *reid*?

Falco of Honour, l. 5.

It may, however, signify, "know no other counsel."

3. Voice, cry, shout.

The cler *rede* among the rockis rang,
Throuch greyn branchis quhar byrdis blythly sang,
With joyus voices in hewynly armony.

Wallace, viii. 1188, MS.

Editors, not understanding this word, have used such liberties with the verse, as not only to change the meaning, but to make nonsense of it; as in Edit. 1648, 1763, &c.

The fresh river among the rocks rang.

4. Perhaps religious service.

Syne all the Lantern bot les, and the lang *Rade*,
And als in the Advent,
The Soland stewart was sent;
For he coud fas the firmament
Fang the fleche deid.

Houlate, iii. 5, MS.

From the mention of Lent and Advent in connexion, one might at first suppose that the month of March were meant; A.-S. *Hraed*,—*Hraeth-monath*, id. so called, either from *Rheda*, a goddess of the Saxons, to whom they sacrificed in this month; or from *hraed*, paratus, because by this time they made preparation for agriculture, navigation, and warlike expeditions, from which they rested during winter. Bede, who calls this *Rhed-monath*, suggests another derivation; from A.-S. *Araeth*, ferus, saevus, because of the storms

that generally prevail during March. For this reason, it might seem that Holland might call it *the lang rede*; as its severe weather often retards the spring, and checks the ardour of the husbandmen.

The term, however, appears rather to denote the multitude of religious services used in the church of Rome during Lent.

Both these senses are supported by ancient authorities. Isl. *roedd*, *raud*, vox, loquela; *raeda*, sermo, a speech, a discourse; *Fogur raeda*, pulchra et placida oratio; Verel. Ind. Su.-G. *raede*, Frana. *reda*, Germ. *rede*, id. A.-S. *raed* is also rendered sermo. Lye quotes one example from Lib. Constit., p. 148. *Raed weanetta*, sermonis iracundia.

REDE, adj. Aware; q. counselled, Fife.

I like na kempin—ye're no *rede*
What ill by it I've seen.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 122.

REDLES, adj. Destitute of counsel; as denoting the disorderly situation of an army surprised during sleep.

Redles thai rais, and mony fled away;
Sum on the ground war smoryt quhair thai lay.

Wallace, viii. 361, MS.

In Edit. 1648 and 1673, *rekleess*; but not according to the MS.

A.-S. *raed-leas*, *rede-leas*, consilii expers; also, *praeccepta*, "headlong, unadvised;" *Somner*. Su.-G. *raadloes*, Isl. *raadlaus*, id.

WILL OF REDE. Destitute of counsel, at a loss what course to take, bewildered.

And quhen he wist that he was ded,
He was so wa, and *will of reide*,
That he said, makand I will cher,
That him war lower that journey war
Wadone, than he sua ded had bene.

Bartour, xiii. 478, MS.

Wyll of rede, Doug. Virgil, 61, 41.

Will of rede is purely Gothic. Su.-G. *willradig*, inops consilii; a *will-a*, errare, quasi dices, cuius incerta vagantur consilia; Ibre.

RED, adj. Afraid. V. RAD.

But Davis, lad, I'm *red* ye're glaikit;
I'm tauld the Muse, ye has nagleikit.

Burns, iii. 373.

REDDOUR, s. Fear, dread.

And farther eik, sen thou art mad becum,
Ceis not for to perturbill all and sum,
And with thy fellound reddour thame to fley,
The febil mychtis of your pepill fey,
Into batal twyis vincust shamefully,
Spere not for tyl extol and magnify.

Doug. Virgil, 378, 54.

Leg. fellow, as in both MSS.

Radd. renders it "violence, vehemenoy, stubbornness."

Su.-G. *raadde*, timor; *raad-as*, timere. Ibre observes that the A.-Saxons have prefixed *d*, whence *dread*, E. *dread*. V. *REDDOUR*, under *RAD*.

RED, REDD, s. 1. Spawn. *Fish-redd*, the spawn of fish; *paddock-redd*, that of frogs, S.

Wow, friend, to meet you here I'm glad,
Wham I'd ne'er seen sin' time o' *redd*.

The Two Frogs, A. *Scott's Poems*, p. 46.

Germ. *walrad*, sperma ceti. *Rad*, according to Wachter, pro semine est vox Celtica. Boxhorn., in Lex. Antiq. Brit., *rhith*, genitale sperma. Sibb., vo. *Paddock-redd*, refers to Tent. *padde-rect*. (Kilian writes *padde-gherack*.) But there is no affinity.

2. The place in which salmon or other fish deposit their spawn, S. A.

With their mouths they form a hollow in the bed of the river, generally so deep, that, when lying in it, their backs are rather below the level of the bed. This is called the *redd*. When they have deposited their spawn, they cover it with sand or gravel. Some suppose that this is the reason of their being called *Redd* *secks*. But this is a mistake. V. *REDD FISCHER*, and *REDR*, s. 2.

To RED, v. a. To spawn, S.

REDDE FISCHER. Salmon in the state of spawning, S.

"*Anentis rede secks* it is ordant," &c. Parl. Ja. II., A. 1457, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 51.

Under the article *RED FISCHER*, I have supposed the denomination to originate from the red colour of the fish; especially induced by the authority of so excellent a naturalist as the late Dr. Walker. But finding that *Rede* is the orthography of the MS., I hesitate greatly whether the phrase does not strictly signify "fish throwing out their *redd* or spawn," especially as I find that Isl. *redd-ur* denotes a female fish: *Fiscis foemina, trutta, salmo*, &c.

RED, s. The green ooze found in the bottom of pools, Roxb.

Isl. *brodi*, purgamentum, quisquiliæ; or rather C.B. *rid*, which not only signifies sperm, but what "oozes, or drains;" Owen.

To REDACT, v. a. To reduce.

"That the Queen therefore was now returned, and they delivered of the fears of *redacting* the kingdom into a province, they did justly esteem it one of the greatest benefits that could happen unto them." Spotswood's Hist., p. 179. The word is also used by Wyntown.

Formed from the Lat. part. *redact-us*.

REDAITIN, s. A savage sort of fellow, Ayr.

"I have been aye hyte at sic *redaitins*, whose moolie gear is between them and their wite," &c. Ed. Mag. April 1821, p. 351. V. *RED KIN*, and *ETTIN*.

To REDARGUE, v. a. To accuse.

"When he had *redargued* himself for his slothfulness, he began to advise how he should eschew all danger." Pitcottie, Ed. 12mo., p. 19.

RED-BELLY, RED-WAME, s. The charr, a fish, S. B. Salmo Alpinus, Linn.

"Loch-Borley affords, in great abundance, a species of trout called *Red Bellies*, and in Gaelic, *Tarragan*." P. Durness, Sutherl. Statist. Acc., iii. 579.

The Gael. name of the *charr* is written *tar deargan*, Ibid., p. 522, *tarr dhiargan*, or "the fish with the red belly;" Ibid., xiii. 513. Its C. B. name, *torgoch*, as we learn from Pennant, signifies *Red Belly*." Zool., iii. 260.

"This lake abounds with *charr*, commonly called *red wames*." P. Moy, Invern. Statist. Acc., viii. 504.

For the same reason, the *redness* of its belly, in Sw. it is called *roeding*, and in Lapland *raud*. Faun. Suec. N°. 124.

REDCAP, s. A spectre with very long teeth, believed to haunt old castles, Roxb.

Now, *Redcap* he was there,
And he was there indeed,

And he was standing by,
Wi' his red cap on his head.
And Redcap gied a yell,
It was a yell indeed,
That the flesh 'neath my oter grew could,
It grew as could as lead.
And Redcap gied a girn,
It was a girn indeed,
That my flesh it grew mizzled for fear,
And I stood like a thing that was dead.

Auld Song.

This is probably the same with "*Redcow* in the castle of Straththirym." Antiquary, i. 197.

Lord Soules he sat in Hermitage castle,

And beside him old *Redcap* aly;

"Now, tell me, thou sprite, who art meikle of might,

"The death that I must die."

"*Redcap*, is a popular appellation of that class of spirits which haunt old castles. Every ruined tower in the South of Scotland is supposed to have an inhabitant of this species." Minstrelsy Bord., ii. 360, 361.

[RED-CLOSE, s. The gullet, the stomach; "*doon the red-close*," over the throat, into the stomach, eaten, West of S. synon. "*Craig's close*." V. RED-SEUCH.

REDCOAL, REDCOLL, s. Horse radish, Clydes.; the same with *Rotcoll*, q. v.

"*Raphanus rusticanus, red-col*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 18.

RED COAT. A vulgar name for a British soldier, from the colour of his uniform, S. During the rebellion it was distinctly applied to those who served King George.

"Merciful goodness! and if he's killed among the *red coats*!"—"If it should see befall, Mrs. Flockhart, I ken ane that will na be living to weep for him." Waverley, ii. 289.

"Colonel Talbot—is held one of the best officers among the *red coats*; a special friend and favourite of the Elector himself, and of that dreadful hero, the Duke of Cumberland, who has been summoned from his triumphs at Fontenoy, to come over and devour us poor Highlanders alive." Ibid., iii. 30. V. BLACK WATCH.

RED COCK-CRAWING. A cant phrase for fire-raising, South of S.

"Weel, there's ane abuse a'—but we'll see if the *red cock* craw not in his bonnie barn yard as morning before day dawning."—"What does she mean?" said Mannering to Sampson in an under tone. "Fire-raising," answered the laconic Dominie." Guy Mannering, i. 39.

REDDAND, s. The bend of the beam of a plough at the insertion of the coulter, Clydes.

Perhaps of A.-S. origin, from *raeden*, *raedenn*, regimen; q. what regulates the motion of the plough.

REDDENDO, s. "The clause of a charter which expresses what duty the vassal is to pay to the superior;" a forensic term, S. Dict. Feud. Law.

"It takes its name from the first word of the clause, in the Latin charter." Bell's Law Dict.

Reddendum is the form of the word in the law of E. V. JACOB.

REDE, RED, adj. Red, glowing; implying fierce, furious, in the following passages. [*Red-wud* is still used in Ayra. in the same sense.]

Wallace command till all his men about,
Na Sothron man at thal suld lat brek out;
Quhat enir he be reaskwis off that kyn
Fra the rede fyr, him self sall pass tharin.

Wallace, vii. 423, MS.

—The rede fyr had that fals blud ourgayne.

Ibid., ver. 470, MS.

I found this idea on the use of the synon. phrases *bryme fyr*, and *woode fyr*.

The *bryme fyr* brynt ryocht braithly upon loft.

Ibid., ver. 436, MS.

—Nocht was lewyf mar,

Bot the *woode fyr*, and beyldis brynt full bar.

Ibid., ver. 512, MS.

A.-S. *redd*, red with the sense of *reth*, *rathe*, *ferox*, *ferus*, *saevus*.

REDE, s. The name given to some being, apparently of the fairy kind, S. A.

"The editor recollects to have heard the following [rude burlesque verses], which he will not attempt to explain:

'The mouse and the louse, and little *Rede*,
'Were s' to mak a gruel in a lead.'

"The two first associates desire little *Rede* to go to the door, and 'see what he could see.' He declares that he saw the *gay carlin* (as the phrase is pronounced) coming.

'With spade, shool, and trowel,
'To lick up the gruel.'

"When the party disperse;

'The louse to the clath, and the mouse to the wa',
'Little *Rede* behind the door, and licked up a'."

Gl. Compl., p. 318.

This may possibly be allied to Isl. *rad*, a demon, or genius, a general name given to the genii supposed to preside over certain places; as *skogs-rad*, the genius of the wood, *bergs-rad*,—of the mountain, &c., from *rad-a*, imperare.

Or *rede* may signify counsel: and the verses may be viewed as an apologue intended to show that a little wisdom or prudence, is preferable both to greater power, and to celerity in flying from apparent danger.

[**REDE, s.** Counsel, advice; expression, voice. V. under RED, v.]

REDEARLY, s. "Grain that has got a heat on sometime or other;" Gall. Encycl.

[**REDE-GOOSE, s.** V. ROOD-GOOSE.]

REDENE, s. Apparently, prose.

And I half red mony quare,
Bath the *Donet* and *Doninus que pars*,
Byme maid, and als *redene*,
Bath Ingils and Latene:
And ane story half I to reid,
Passes *Bonitatem* in the creid.
Bannatynes, MS. ap. Minstrelsy Border, l. CLXL

This seems to be formed from A.-S. *raedan*, the plur. of *raeda*, lectio, q. readings, or, according to the ecclesiastical term, lessons. Here, then, the lessons read are distinguished from rhyme, because they were in prose.

REDEVEN, s. Expl. "the evening of Beltane," Moray; perhaps rather the eve of

Beltane, or the evening preceding that day. V. **REID-EEN**.

RED LAND. Ground that is turned up with the plough; as distinguished from *ley*, or from *white land*, S.

"There's mair whistling than *red land*;" a proverbial phrase, borrowed from its being customary for ploughmen to whistle, while engaged at the plough, for keeping both themselves and their cattle in good spirits. It is applied to those who make more noise than progress, in any thing in which they are employed; or, who, in discoursing, have more sound than sense.

"A great dust arising out of the fallow earth and *red land*, through which they were marching, so that none could see another, they brake order and began to flee." Pitcovie, Ed. 1723, p. 195. *Red land*, Ed. 1814, p. 499.

"'Me partner thee I said the damsel, — there's mair whistling than *red land* wi' thee, my sclender chield.'" Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 400.

REDLINS, adv. 1. Readily, Kinross.

2. Sometimes as signifying perhaps, probably; equivalent to E. *readily*, *ibid.*, Fife; sometimes used in this sense, S.

This is formed like *Backlins*, *Blindlins*, &c. V. the termination LINGIS.

RED-NEB, s. The vulgar name for the kidney-bean potatoe, South of S.

"Various other potatoes, both of the early and late kind, have been tried, of all of which, next to the common white, the one in greatest esteem is the *red-neb*, which I suspect to be the same known in England by the *pink-eye*." Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 97.

Pink-eyes and common whites are good,

Aff lightish soil;

And *red-nebs* too, the wale o' food,

When seasons smile.

A Scott's Poems, p. 153.

To **REDOUND, v. a.** 1. To refund.

"And the takaris to *redound* all profeittis that they hane takin vp of thay landis, agane to the king for all the tyme that thay hane thame.—And the takaris and possessouris to heir thame decernit to *redound* all profeittis," &c. Acta. Ja. VI., 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 90.

This might at first view seem to be the E. v. or Fr. *redond-er*, *id.*, used in a transitive sort of sense, q. to cause to return. But I rather think that it is from Fr. *redonn-er*, to return or give back again.

[2. As a v. n., to resound, echo, re-echo.

Lat never spair the poulder nor the stanis,

Quhais thundring sound *redound* sall in the sky.

Lyndsay, *Squier Meldrum*, l. 1780.

Lat. *re*, and *undare*, to surge or sound like a wave.]

[**BEDOUTTIT, adj.** Dreadful, terrible, redoubted, Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 358. Fr. *redoubté*.]

RED SAUCH, s.

"A species of willow, known by the name of *red saugh* or *sallow*, is esteemed next in value to ash, oak, and elm, and brings 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d. [per foot]." Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 120. V. SAUCH.

REDSCHIP, s. Furniture, apparatus.

"Ane Norroway yoncht, callit the James, with her hall redschip graicht." *Aberd. Reg., A. 1565.*

Redschip graicht, furniture in readiness; for *graitthit*.
Tent. red schap, apparatus.

[RED-SEUCH (ch gutt.), s. The stomach, Banffs.]**RED-SHANK, s.** Apparently used as a nick-name for a Highlander, because of his bare legs.

I answer, with that *Red-shank* sullen,
Once challenged for stealing beef;
I stole them [them] from another thief.

Coblet's Mock Poem, P. ii. 52.

This term, I find, was used as early as the time of Spenser.

"Hoe [Robert le Bruce] also, to worke him the more mischiefs, sent over his said brother Edward with a power of Scottes, and *Red shanks* into Ireland; where by the meanes of the Lacies, and of the Irish with whom they combined, they gave footing." *State of Irel. Works, viii. Got footing, Ed. 1715.*

In an earlier work, the term, by a strange misapprehension, is generally applied to the Picts in contradistinction from the Scots or Highlanders.

"A priest and abbot notable by his habit and religious life called Columban cam from Ireland into Britany to preache the word of God to the *Red-shankes* that dwelt in the North, that is to say to those that by high and hideous ridges of hylles were disennured from such *Redshankes* as dwell in the south quarters. For the southerne *Redshankes*," &c. Stapleton's Bede, B. iii., c. 4. Picti is the word used in the original. In B. i. § 1 and 12, he uses *Pictes* in the text, and explains it by *Redshankes* in the margin.

The term is also used by Hollinshed. He says "that in the battle of Bannockburn were three thousande of the Irish Scots, otherwise called Kateranes or *Red-shankes*; these no lesse fierce & forward than the other (the borderers) practised and skiffull." *Hist. of Scot., 318.*

Sir W. Scott gives the following account of the reason of this name. "The ancient buskin was — made of the undressed deer hide, with the hair outwards, a circumstance which procured the Highlanders the well-known epithet of *Red-shanks*." *Notes to The Lady of the Lake, lx. lxi.*

But John Eldar, the native of Caithness, to whose authority our elegant Minstrel refers, does not give this as the reason of the name; but accounts for it from the Highlanders going "bare-legged and bare-footed."—"Moreover," he says, "wherefore they call us in Scotland *Redshanks*, and in your Grace's dominion in England *Roughfooted Scots*, please it your majesty to understand, that we of all people can tolerate, suffer, and away best with cold: for both summer and winter, (except when the frost is most vehement,) going *always barelegged and barefooted*, our delight and pleasure is not only in hunting of red-deer, wolves, foxes, and *graces*, whereof we abound and have great plenty; but also in running, leaping, swimming, sporting, and throwing of darts. Therefore, in so much as we use, and delight, so to go *always*, the tender delicate gentlemen of Scotland call us *Redshanks*."

He goes on to shew, that the other designation originates from the buskins which the cold of winter obliged them to wear.

"And again in winter, when the frost is most vehement, (as I have said), which we cannot suffer bare-footed, so well as snow which can never hurt us, when it comes to our girdles, we go a hunting; and after that we have slain red-deer, we flay off the skin

by and by, and setting of our bare foot on the inside thereof, by want of cunning shoemakers, by your Grace's pardon, we play the cobblers, compassing and measuring so much thereof, as shall reach up to our ancles: pricking the upper part thereof with holes, that the water may repass where it enters; and stretching it up with a strong thong of the same above our said ancles. So, and please your noble grace, we make our shoes. Therefore, we using such manner of shoes, the rough hairy side outward, in your grace's dominion of England we be called *Roughfooted Scots*." Project of a Union between the two kingdoms, presented to Henry VIII., MS. Biol. Reg. Pinkerton's Hist. Scotl., ii. 396, 397.

The buskins here described are the same with the *Riftings*, or *Rough Rullions*, worn by the ancient Scots, whence Minot contemptuously calls a Scotsman *Roughfute Rivingling*. V. RAWELYNYS.

It is strange that Eldar should fall into the same error with Stapleton, who lived in the following age. For, as Mr. Pinkerton subjoins, "he ridiculously confounds the Irish, or highlanders, called *Redshanks*, with the ancient Picts." *Ibid.*

"In the Lowlands of Scotland, the rough-footed Highlanders were called *Red-shanks*, from the colour of the red-deer hair." *Note to Bart's Letters, i. 74.*

RED-SHANK, s. The dock, after it has begun to ripen, S. B.

"Should dock-weeds be allowed to remain till they begin to ripen (then called *red-shanks*) they are not so easily pulled." *Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 376.*

This word is expl. as signifying "Sour Dock," Roxb.

RED-WARE, s. Sea-girdles, S.

"On deep shores, as at the sea-holms, of Anskerry, near Stronsa, and of Rouskhholm, near Westra, great quantities of *red-ware*, or sea-girdles, (*F. digitatus*), are collected with long hooks at low water." *Neill's Tour, p. 28, 29.*

RED-WARE COD. *Asellus varius vel striatus Shonfeldii, the red-ware codling.* Sibb. Fife, p. 123.

"The wrasse—frequents such of our shores as have high rocks and deep water, and is very often found in company with what we call the *red-ware cod*." *Barry's Orkney, p. 389.*

RED-WARE FISHICK. The Whistle fish, Orkn.

"The Whistle Fish, (*gadus mustela*, Lin. Syst.) or, as it is here named, the *red-ware fishick*, is a species very often found under the stones among the seaweed." *Barry's Orkney, p. 292.*

RED-WAT, adj. Wetted so as to become red.

"The hand of her kindred has been *red-wat* in the heart's blude o' my name; but my heart says, Let bygones be bygones." *Blackw. Mag. July 1820, p. 384.*

REDWATER, s. 1. A disease in sheep, S.

"*Redwater*—consists in an inflammation of the skin, that raises it into blisters, which contain a thin, *red-dish*, and watery fluid.—*Redwater*—seldom appears in this country, and is almost never fatal." *Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 123.*

2. The murrain in cattle, S.

"The Murrain, or *Red Water*, is not frequent among Highland cattle, except in some of the West-

ern isles. The animal, when seized with it, loaths its food, becomes extremely feverish, while the urine, which it passes, is thick, clammy, and red." *Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S., ii. 200.*

RED-WOOD, s. The name given to the reddish, or dark-coloured, and more incorruptible, wood found in the heart of trees, S.

"The oaks [in the moor] are almost entire; the white wood, as it is called, or the outermost circles of the tree, only are decayed; whilst the red remains, and is likely to remain, if not exposed, for ages." *Agr. Surv. Stirl., p. 40.*

To REDY, v. a. To make ready.

In a litter the King thal lay;
And redyit thaim, and held thair way,
That all thair fays mycht thaim sa.

Barbour, ix. 171, MS.

Edit. 1620, *grathed.* O. E. id.

To Scotland pow he fondeo, to redy his viage.

R. Brunne, p. 315.

A. S. *ge-ræd-ian*, parare.

REDYMYTE, REDEMYTE, adj. Ornate, decked, beautiful; Lat. *redimit-us*.

Heinliche lyllyle, with lokkerand toppis quhyte,
Oppynit and schew thare crestis *redemyte*.

Doug. Virgil, 401, 23.

REE, adj. 1. Half-drunk, tipsy, S.

For many a braw balloon we see;—
Until thair noddle twin them see,
And kiss the canopy.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 23.

"It need to cost me as muckle sillar for the sin o' getting fu', no aboon three or four times in the year, as would hae kept ony honest man blithe and see frae New'res-day to Hogmanae." *R. Gilhaisie, i. 156.*

2. Crazy, delirious, S.

It seems to admit of this sense in the following passage—

Ben the room I ran w' hurry,
Clo'd the door w' unco glee,
Read, an' laugh, maist like to worry,
Till my pow grew haffine see.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 193.

3. Wild, outrageous; as, "a *ree* yad," a wild or high-spirited mare; "a *ree* chap," a wild blade, Dumfr.

Halderson writes the Isl. word *kreif-r*, rendering it *hilaris, solito animosior*. Verelius expl. *riad-ur, de-turbatus*, (vo. *Rekian*) from *ri-a*. But I hesitate if there be any affinity, as he renders the *v. illudere, contumelia afficere*; Halderson, —*attractare*.

Sibb. gives it as the same with *ray*, which he derives from A. S. *reth, ferox*. Isl. *kreifd-r, alatus, ebrius, temulentus*. Perhaps the term is merely Fr. *revé*, softened into *ree*, from *rev-er*, to rave.

[**REE, s.** 1. Excitement, phrensy.] In a *ree*, in a state of temporary delirium; expressive of the state of one who has not slept off intoxication, Lanarks.

[2. A continuation of stormy weather, Shetl.
Dan. *rie*, an access, a fit.]

[To **REE, v. n.** To become excited, to fall into a rage, West of S. Banffs.]

[**REE'D, adj.** Raised, excited, drunk, delirious, West of S.]

[**REE'D-LIKE, adj.** Like one intoxicated or delirious, *ibid.*]

REE, s. "A small riddle, larger than the sieve;" Gl. Sibb. Belg. *rede*, id.

Rei, E. is used as a *v.*, to sift, to riddle.

The *v.* in S. denotes riddling in a particular way. In the operation, the grain is whirled round, so as to leave the coarser part of it in the middle of the riddle, while the finer passes through.

Of the *v.* to *ree*, Dr. John. says, "I know not the etymology." Perhaps we may deduce it from Isl. *ro-a*, in pres. indicative *ree*, which, while it primarily signifies *remigare*, to row, is also rendered, in a secondary sense, *huc illuc corpus motare*; Halderson, vo. *Rae*. The affinity is suggested by the following definition of the provincial term. "*Rie*. To turn corn in a sieve; bringing the capes or broken ears in to an *eddy*. North;" Gross.

REE-RUCK, s. A small rick of corn, in form of a stack, put up for being more speedily dried, South of S.

The term is supposed to contain an allusion to the form that the coarser part of the grain assumes in the act of riddling.

REE, REEGH, REIGH, s. 1. An inclosure from a river, or the sea, of a square form open only towards the water, for the purpose of receiving small vessels; Renfrews.

This seems to be originally the same with Sa. G. *raa* (pron. *ro*) primarily a stake, (palus, *lhre*); secondarily a landmark or boundary of whatever kind; and then, a corner, a bay, (angulus, *sinus*), utpote in quibus termini lapidei ligneique praecipue designantur. Thus *ree* is used S. as denoting an artificial bay, one formed by stakes or stones. Isl. *ra, angulus, sinus*. Under the first sense, *lhre* observes that he finds *raa* used to denote the poles on which hunting nets are suspended. V. *RAE*, which seems originally the same word, differently applied.

2. The hinder part of a milldam; generally written *Reegh*, S. A.

3. Used, more laxly, for a harbour, Loth.

In this sense, the *reegh* of *Leith* is a common phrase.

4. A *sheep-ree*, a permanent fold, into which sheep are driven, surrounded with a wall of stone and feal, sometimes five feet high, Loth., S. O.

Ree is often confounded with *bught*; but a *sheep-ree* and a *sheep-bught* are different; a *bught* is a little *bight* to catch sheep in, no matter what be its figure." Gall. Encycl.

[A *swine-ree* is a yard, field, or enclosure where swine are reared; also, the pig-houses erected in such an enclosure, Clydes.]

By a late learned friend *ree* was traced to Sw. *rja*, a barn for drying corn by means of stoves, a practice common in Sweden.

This seems to be originally the same word with *Rae*, *Wrae*, an enclosure for cattle, q. v.

5. A *coal-ree*, a yard where coals are kept for sale, S.

6. A wreath, Gall.

"We say *ree* o' *snow* for wreaths of snow," Gall. *Enc.*, p. 403.

[To REE, REIGH, *v. a.* 1. To enclose, to surround with a wall of stone or turf, West of S., Loth.]

2. To wreath, to form in wreath, Gall.

[REEBIN, *s.* The board to which the gunwale is fastened, Shetl. Dan. *ripe*, the gunwale of a boat.]

[REEBLE, *s.* A greedy animal, a person of a greedy or grasping disposition, Banffs.]

[REEBLE, REEBLER, REEBLIN. Same with RABBLE, RABBLER, &c., Banffs.]

[REEBLE-RABBLE, *s.* Great confusion, *ibid.*]

[REEBLE-RABBLE, *adv.* In a state of confusion, *ibid.*]

[REEBLE-RABBL'N, *s.* A state of great confusion, *ibid.*]

[REECHNIE, (*ch* gutt.), *s.* A coarse rough person with boorish manners, *ibid.*]

To REED, REDE, *v. a.* To fear, to apprehend.

Bank Kettren were they that did us the ill;
They toom'd our brace that swarming store did fill:
And mair than that, I *reed* our herds are ta'en.

Reed's Holmors, p. 23.

V. RAD.

Though these senses are conjoined in *Ree*'s Gl., the term is often used without including any idea of fear. These senses are not only distinct, but seem to belong to two different verbs. The term occurs with this orthography in different instances, where it evidently has the same signification with *Ree*, *v.* 1. "To suppose, to guess."

To this auld Colin glegly 'gan to hark,
Wha with his Jean sat backwards i' the mark;
An' my'a, Gudewife, I *reed* your tale is true,
An' I ne'er kent my wife's extract ere now.

Reed's Holmors, First Edit., p. 122.

Her looks, quo' she, see gar'd my heartstrings beat,
I *reed* 'twas they that me a-dreaming set.

Ibid., p. 125.

REED, *conj.* Lest, S. B.

It sets them weal into our thrang to spy,
They'd better whish't, *reed* I sud raise a fry.

Reed's Holmors, p. 18.

—Jean's papa wi' an't and water washen clean,
Reed that her milk got wrang, fan it was green.

Reed's Holmors, p. 18. [Sec. Ed.]

In the first edit. this is "for fear."

This is most probably the imperat. of the *v. Reed*, *q. v.*

REED, CALF'S REED. V. REID.

REEDING PLANE. A species of plane used by carpenters, which differs from what is called the *Heading plane*, only in generally forming three *rods* at once, S.

REED-MAD, *adj.* "Distracted;" Gl. Tarras, Buchan.; *synon.* *Reid-wod*, *q. v.*

[REEDS, *s.* The mode of catching the young of the Coal-fish. It is done by a hand-line from a boat anchored, commonly by a stone, near the shore, Banffs.]

REEF'D, *part. pa.* Ramoured.

The godly laird of Grant—
For a' his Highland cant—
Tha *reef'd* he has a want.

Jacobite Relics, li. 24.

Reef seems to be the same with *Reeve*, to talk with great vivacity, *q. v.*

REEFORT, RYFART, *s.* A radish, S. Raphanus sativus, Linn. Fr. *raifort*, horse-radish, literally, strong radish.

—Sybows and *ryfarts*, and carlings.

Rileon's S. Songs, l. 211.

V. CARLING.

"Raphanus, a *ryfard*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 18. Cotgr. gives Fr. *raiforte* as *synon.* with *raifort*.

REEFU', *adj.* This seems to be merely the S. B. pron. of *rueful*.

The herds came hame and made a *reefu'* rair,
And all the brass rang loud with dool and care.

Reed's Holmors, p. 34.

REEGH, *s.* A harbour, Loth. [V. REE.]

[*REEK, *s.* A smoke; as, "I'll hae a *reek* o' the pipe," I'll take a smoke, Clydes.]

REEK, *s.* Trick, wile?

Perhaps the surgeon's aid avails,
By medie lore,
To patch a wea, where nature falls,
An' age has tore;
Till nature, ah! like my auld brooks,
Nae langer brooks to haud the steaks;
Life out at ilka opening keeks,
An' o'es the day,
Defying a' art's patching reeks,
Synne wings away.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 106, 107.

Dan. *ryk*, a push, a thrust, an assault? Isl. *Arctiot-ur*, *Arctot-vie*, fallax?

[To REEK, *v. a.* To stretch, to extend, Ayr. V. RECK, *v.*]

REEKER, *s.* Something exceeding the common size; as, "That's a *reeker*," Teviotd.; *synon.* *Whulter*, *Whilter*.

Perhaps of C. B. origin; *ræwyck*, that extends out; from *ræwy*, excess.

To REEK FOORTH, *v. a.* To rig out, S. to *reek out*. V. REIK OUT.

REEK HEN. Perhaps a hen fed in the house. V. REIK HEN.

"On one estate in the parish, the barony of Alford, the cottars and subtenants pay for their houses and firing, to the landlord only, a *reek hen*, and one day's shearing in harvest." P. Alford, Abcrd. Statist. Acc., xv. 451.

REEKIE, AULD REEKIE. A name given to Edinburgh by those who from a distance observe its *smoky* appearance, S.

"Hech, sira, but ye've gotten a nasty cauld wet day for coming into *Auld Reekie*, as you kintra folks ca' Embro." M. Lyndsay, p. 69.

REEKIM, REIKIM, REIKUM, s. 1. A smart blow, q. a stroke that will make the smoke fly, being synon. with the phrase, *I'll gar your rumple reek*, i.e., "I will dust your coat for you;" Fife, Aberd. Perhaps from *reik him*, q. reach him. V. RAUCHT.

[3. A quarrel, a riot, Banffs.]

[To REEKIM, REEKUM, v. a. To strike with a smart blow, to box, *ibid.*]

REEK-SHOT, s. A term applied to the eyes, when all of a sudden they become sore, and begin to water, without any apparent cause, Ettr. For.

Perhaps originally applied to the effect of smoke on the eyes.

*To REEL, v. n. 1. To roll. V. REIL.

2. To whirl about in a dance, S.

O how she dane'd ! see trim, an' reel'd, an' set,
Her favourite tune the Braes o' Tullymet.
A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 97.

3. To romp, S.

4. To travel, to roam, Aberd.

The sack an' the sieve, an' a' I will leave,
An' along wi' my sager reel, O !
Old Song.

Isl. *reila*, crebra actio vel itio; reel-a, vagari; *reila*, vacillare.

5. To Reel about, to go to and fro in a rambling and noisy way, S.

REEL, REIL, REILL, s. 1. A rapid motion in a circular form, S.

2. A name given to a particular kind of dance, S.

"A threesom reel, where three dance together." Badd. vo. *Rele*.

Wi' rapture sparkling i' thei' ein,
They mind fu' weel
The sappy kiss, an' squeeze, between
Ilk blythesome reel
Nor was it only for a reel
That Johnny was belov'd aye weel;
He loo'd his friend—

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 41. 43.

3. A confused or whirling motion; especially applied to creatures of diminutive size, S.

And O the gath'ring that was on the green,
Of little founkies, clad in green and blue,
Kneefer and trigger never tred the dew;
In mony a reel they scamper'd here and there,
Whiles on the yerd, and whiles up in the air.

Ross's Helenore, p. 62.

"By this time also the drones will begin to make their appearance, and your hive will be making a reel,

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as we call it, once every day, which a young Bee-master is apt to take for swarming, till he be otherwise taught by experience. This *reeling* is occasioned by a great many of the bees flying, and making a confused motion and noise in the forepart of the hive, much after the manner of gnats, when they make that motion we call *midges dancing*." Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 35.

4. A confused motion of whatever kind, a turmoil; perhaps in allusion to this dance.

For seeing all things not go weill,
He said thair suld not mis ane reill,
That suld the cheefest walkin vp.

Davidson's Short Discours, &c., st. 12.

5. A disorderly motion; transferred to the mind.

"There may be a reel among their affections; as, they receive the word with joy, as he that received the seed into stony places." Guthrie's Trial, p. 137.

"It may be some wicked men have been enlightened, Heb. vi. 4, and have found some reel in their fear; Felix trembled." *Ibid.*, p. 192.

This might seem allied to Sw. *ragl-a*, to stagger, a derivative from *rag-a*, huc illuc ferri, ut solent ebrii; *Ihra*. This may be the idea originally suggested by *Reel*, as denoting a certain kind of dance.

6. A loud sharp noise, rattling, S.

7. Bustle, hurry.

—They have run oure with a reill
Thair sairies sermons red yistrens.

Diell, Clark & Courtour.

V. SAIRLES.

Either from Sw.-G. *rull-a*, Arm. *ruill-a*, in gyrum agi, because the dancers whirl round; or Isl. *ryl-a*, miscere, because they mix with each other.

REEL-ABOUT, s. A lively romping person, Clydes.

REEL-FITTIT, adj. Having the feet so turned inwards, that when one walks he crosses his legs, and makes a curve with his feet, Upp. Clydes.

This is observable in some cattle.

REELIE, s. A diminutive from E. *reel*, S.

—A wheel and a reelie to ca'. *Old Song.*

REEL-RALL, s. 1. [As a s., confusion, state of confusion, S.]

2. As an *adj.*, confused, without method, S.]

3. As an *adv.*, topsy-turvy, in a disorderly state, S.

"The world's a' reel-rall but wi' me and Kate.—There's nothing but broken heads and broken hearts to be seen." Donald and Flora, p. 17.

Isl. *ryll*, promiscua multitudo plebis. Haldorne gives it as synon. with Dan. *riperape*, our *Rifraf*.

Perhaps from Isl. *ryl-a*, miscere, *ryall-a*, vagatim ferri; or *ragl-a*, E. *reel*, reduplicated with the usual change of the vowel. V. REAVEL-RAVEL.

[To REEL-RALL, v. n. To move or work in a confused manner, to disorder; also, to walk about in an aimless or disorderly

manner. Part. pa., *reel-rall't*, confused, disordered; part. pr., *reel-rallin*, used also as a *s.* West of S., Banffs.]

REEL-TREE, s. The piece of wood to which the top of a stake is fixed in an ox's stall, Fife.

Reel-tree, Border, q. *rail-tree*.

[**REEM, s.** A report; a *fama*: prob. a corr. of *rhyme*, Banffs.]

[**REEM, s.** Cream, froth, foam. V. **REAM.**]

To **REEM, v. a. and n.** [1. To froth, to bubble; as, "The porter was *reemin* i' the tumbler," Ayrs.

2. To buzz, to keep buzzing]; as, "To *reem* in one's noddle," to haunt the fancy, producing disorder and unsettledness of mind, *ibid.*

[3. To cream, to take the cream from milk, *ibid.*]

[**REEMIN, REAMIN, adj.** Foaming, frothing; also, brim-full, *ibid.*]

REEMIS, REEMISH, s. A rumbling noise. V. **REIMIS, REEMMAGE.**

[**REEMLE, s.** 1. A continued, sharp, tremulous motion, Banffs.

2. A continued, sharp, tremulous sound, *ibid.*

3. A confused mass or heap that has fallen or been thrown down, *ibid.*

This is just the local pron. of *rumble*, *rumle*, after the same fashion as *reemish* and *reemmage* are of *rummage*.]

[To **REEMLE, v. a. and n.** To give forth a sharp, tremulous sound, to cause it, or to do anything that produces it, *ibid.*]

[**REEMLE, adv.** With a sharp, tremulous noise, *ibid.*]

[**REEMLIN, REEMLAN, s.** 1. A sharp, tremulous sound, *ibid.*

2. The act of doing anything to produce it, *ibid.*

3. As a *part.*, producing such a sound, *ibid.*]

[**REEMLE-RAMMLE, s.** 1. A great noise, *ibid.*

2. Noisy, rollicking conduct; also, a noisy, rambling speech or story, *ibid.*]

[To **REEMLE-RAMMLE, v. n.** To make a great deal of noise, to behave in a noisy, frolicking manner, *ibid.*; part. pr. *reemle-rammlin*, used also as a *s.* with the same applications.]

[**REEMLE-RAMMLE, adv.** With a low, heavy sound; in a rude, noisy manner; in a confused mass, accompanied with noise, *ibid.*]

[To **REEMAGE, REEMISH, v. a. and n.** To search carefully by looking into every corner, or by turning over everything, Banffs.; local pron. of *E. rummage* with stronger meaning.]

[**REEMAGE, REEMISH, s.** Careful search; the act of searching carefully, *ibid.* *Reemmage-an*, *reemagin*, and *reemishin* are also used.]

REEMOUS, s. A false report, Ayrs. [V. **REEM.**]

Ial. raem-a, *verbis affere*; *Arcim-r*, *sonus*.

Reemus seems to convey the idea of a vague or idle report; as perhaps allied to *RAME, s.*, q. v.

[To **REEN, v. n.** To cry or roar vehemently; applied exclusively to a pig in distress, Shetl. Goth. *rhina*, *hryna*, to grunt, squeak.]

[**REENIN, part. and s.** Squeaking as a pig, *ibid.*]

To **REENGE, v. n.** 1. To move about rapidly with great noise and bustle, to range; as, "She gangs *reengin* through the house like a fury," S. This is nearly synon. with *Reessil*.

Tent. rangh-en, *agitare*.

2. To emit a clattering ringing noise, as that of a number of articles of crockery, or pieces of metal falling, Clydes.

REENGE, s. Such a clattering noise, *ibid.*

RENGER, s. One who ranges up and down noisily, *ibid.*

[**RENGIN.** 1. As a *s.*, wandering, roaming; also, noisy working or moving about, West of S.

2. As an *adj.*, given to wandering, given to noisy working or moving about, *ibid.*, Banffs.]

To **REENGE, v. a.** 1. To rinse, S.

Mosa-G. Arainj-an, *Ial. Arcins-a*, *mundare*.

2. To clear out the ribs of the grate, to poke them, Clydes.

[3. To search thoroughly, to poke into every corner; implying also haste, or noise, or both, *ibid.*, Banffs.]

REENGE, s. 1. A handful of heath firmly tied together for rinsing, S. *Ranger*, *heather ranger*, *id.*, Teviotdale; [*reenger*, Ayrs.]

[2. A clearing out; a thorough search, *ibid.*, Clydes.]

REENGE, s. [2. A row, a rank, West of S., Banffs.]

2. A shelf, range, settle, Ayrs.]

3. The semicircular seat around the pulpit in a church, in which the elders were wont to sit, or those who presented children for baptism, Fife; corrupted from E. *range*, or Fr. *range*, id.

[To **REENGE, v. a.** To range, arrange, set in order, West of S.]

[**REEP, s.** A term applied to persons in a vague, general manner; similar to the term *slip* in "that *slip* o' a laddie," Banffs. *Reepal* is an augmentative form.]

REEPIN, s. 1. A very lean person or animal, Upp. Clydes.

2. It seems to be the same word which Mac-taggart writes *Reepan*, explaining it "a low-made wretch;" also, "a tale-pyet;" Gall. Encycl.

C. B. *rhibia*, a narrow row, or scanty dribble; Belg. *reepje*, a small strip; Isl. *Arip*, lanificium crassissimum; *Arop*, vilissimum et rariissimum tomentum.

To **REESE, v. a.** 1. To extol, to praise, to puff.

He lap bawb-hight, and cry'd, "Had aff;"
They rees'd him that had skill.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 262.

Your "Maillie," and your guid "Auld Mare,"
And "Hallow-even's" funny cheer—
There's nae that reads them far nor near
But reeses Robie.

Shinner's Misc. Poet., p. 109, 110.

[2. To blow briskly, S.]

Though *Reese* is once used by Ramsay, this is properly the Aberdeenshire pron. of the v. *Ruse*, q. v.

REESE, s. [1. Praise, a puff, Banffs.]

2. A *reese o' wind*, a high wind, a stiff breeze, Fife.

REESIE, adj. Blowing briskly; as, "a *reesie* day;" Fife.

REESIN, REEZIN. 1. As an *adj.*, vehement, strong, forcible; as, "a *reezin wind*," a strong dry wind; "a *reezin fire*," one that burns briskly with a great deal of flame, making a noise like a brisk wind, S.

[2. As a *s.*, praise, the act of praising, Banffs.]

Test. *raes-en*, furere, furere agitari, saevire. Isl. *rele-a*, excitare; *arese*, vivax, vegetus; animosus.

[To **REESHLE, RISHLE, v. a. and n.** 1. To make a crackling or rustling noise. V. **REIRSIL.**

2. To do anything which will produce such a noise, Banffs., West of S.

3. To beat soundly, Clydes.]

[**REESHLE, RISHLE, s.** 1. A rustling noise, ibid. Banffs.]

2. The act of doing anything that produces such a noise, ibid.

3. A smart slap, blow, or stroke, Clydes.]

[**REESHLE, RISHLE, adv.** With rustling or crackling noise, ibid., Banffs.]

[**REESHLE, RISHLE, s.** One who works with much noise and flurry, Clydes.]

[**REESHLIN, REESHLAN, RISHLIN, s.** 1. A rustling noise; also, the act of producing it, ibid.]

2. A thrashing, a sound beating, Clydes.]

[**REESHLIN, RISHLIN, adj.** Causing or producing a rustling noise; as, "a *reeshlin win*," a rustling wind, ibid., Banffs.]

REESK, s. 1. A kind of coarse grass that grows on downs, Fife.

"The E. side of the parish—consists of corn-fields, some of a pretty good soil, others very poor, interspersed with heath, and, near the sea, with large tracts of ground producing a coarse kind of grass, called by the country people *reesk*." P. Aberdour, Fifes. Statist. Acc., xii. 576.

A.-S. *ries*, a rush; Isl. *Arys*, virgultum.

2. Waste land which yields only benty grasses, such as *Agrostis vulgaris*, and *Nardus stricta*, Aberd.

"If a field be cold and canker'd, or overgrown with *reesk*, year old fauch will agree best." Surv. Banffs. App., p. 59.

Reesk is still used in the same sense, S. B., for "rough boggy grass pasturage;" Gl. Surv. Moray. "The great part of the original soil of this portion of the county, is either a moss of considerable depth, or it is, what in this and in the adjacent county of Aberdeen, is provincially called *Reisque*, or *Reisk*; more from its natural produce, which is a mixture of poor heath and stunted coarse grasses, than from the component parts of the soil itself." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 317.

"*Reesk*, ground full of rough-rooted reeds, something like rushes;" Gl. Tarras.

3. A marshy place, where bulrushes and *sprats* grow, Ang. V. **REYSS** and **RISE**.

I apprehend that it is in this sense that the term occurs in the Chartulary of Aberbrothick.

"The marchis of Gwthyn, imprimis begynnand at Ellok at the Quheitscheid newk, awt. passand eist the greyn *reyek* to Laithan Den," &c. Fcl. 78. (Macfarl. MS.)

REESKIE, adj. Coarse, abounding with this kind of grass, Aberd. [Applied also to a large, big-boned, and rude person, Banffs.]

—Aft we've seen them fain,
Dink owe the bent to the *reeskie* den.

Tarras's Poems, p. 7.

Misprinted *reeskie*.

